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TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

1877-'78.

IN 7 VOLUMES.

VOLUME IV.—Nos. 51 to 56 inclusive, except No. 52.

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45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 51.

FROST vs. METCALFE.

PAPERS

IN CASE OF

FROST VS. METCALFE,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

APRIL 25, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

CONTESTANT'S PAPERS.

Notice of contest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 26, 1877.

Hon. LYNE S. METCALFE:

SIR: You will please take notice that I intend to contest your claim to the seat in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, now held by you as Representative for the third Congressional district of Missouri, under a certificate of election issued to you on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1877, which election was held in said third Congressional district, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, and at which election I was a candidate, and received a majority of all the legal ballots voted for said office of Representative in Congress for said Congressional district. And you are hereby further notified that I intend to rely upon the following grounds of contest:

First. That in said Congressional district, on said day of election, there were voted for said office of Representative in Congress for said district seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-four legal ballots; that the returns made by the judges and clerks of election at the several election precincts within said district account for only sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine ballots for said office; that of said number so accounted for only eight thousand one hundred are returned as having been voted for me, when in truth there were voted for me at said election, and placed in the ballot-boxes at the said several election precincts, in said third Congressional district, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three legal ballots, as will fully appear from an examination of said ballots now in charge of the register of the city of Saint Louis, the legal custodian thereof.

Second. That the returns made by said judges and clerks of election of said several election precincts, in said Congressional district, of the votes cast at said election for Representative in Congress for said dis-

trict, show that I received a majority of all the votes counted by them; that said judges and clerks of election, after making said returns, delivered the same, as provided by law, to the county clerk of Saint Louis County; that it appeared and still appears from said returns that I was on said date legally elected to said office; that upon a canvass of said returns, made as provided by law on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, it was officially declared by said canvassers that said returns so made to said county clerk showed on their face that I, and not you, had been legally elected to said office on said 7th day of November, 1876, all of which will fully appear from said returns and the certificate of said canvassers, made on said 18th day of November, A. D. 1876, and now in charge of said register of the city of Saint Louis, the legal custodian thereof.

Third. That on said day of election, at election precincts, numbered from 80 to 90, both inclusive, within said third congressional district, there were voted for you two hundred and seventy-eight illegal ballots, by minors and other persons who were not entitled to vote within said district; that many of said persons had been brought into said district from the State of Illinois, and adjoining districts, by your partisans, and voted for you more than once on said day of election for said office; that the ballots so voted for you by said minors and non-residents were received and counted for you by said judges and clerks of election, and are included in the returns made to said county clerk as aforesaid.

Fourth. That more than one hundred fraudulent and illegal votes were cast for you at election precincts seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, in said third congressional district, on said day of election, by minors and other persons not entitled to vote for said office of representative at said respective precincts; that more than seventy-five fraudulent and illegal votes were cast for you in precincts seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, and seventy-five, in said district, on said day of election, by persons not entitled to vote on said day at said respective precincts; that more than two hundred fraudulent and illegal votes were cast on said day of election at precincts sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, within said congressional district, by persons not entitled to vote at said respective precincts on said day of election, and said votes were cast for you for said office; that on said day of election, within said congressional district, and at precincts numbered from fifty-five to sixty-three, both inclusive, more than two hundred and fifty fraudulent and illegal ballots were voted for you for said office, by non-residents of said district, and others not entitled to vote at said respective election precincts, on said day of election; that all said fraudulent and illegal ballots were voted for you for said office of representative by persons disqualified from voting at the several precincts aforesaid; that said fraudulent ballot were voted on names of persons who had died prior to said day of election; on names of persons who had never resided within said congressional district; on names of persons whose names appeared on the poll-books of said several precincts, but who had removed from said district prior to said day of election; on names of legally registered voters, who were absent from said district on said day of election; on names which had been fraudulently registered prior to said day of election as belonging to actual persons, when in truth said persons bearing said names had not resided in said district; on names of persons who resided in the State of Illinois, and in other places outside of said third congressional district, but who had frudulently been registered as legal voters within said district; on names of legal

voters who, by threats and violence, and through fear of bodily harm, had been driven from said several election precincts by deputy marshals of the United States, and others acting in your behalf on said day of election, and who, in consequence thereof, were not permitted to vote at said election; on names of legally qualified voters who, notwithstanding said illegal acts of your said partisans on said day of election, did offer to vote for me for said office, but their ballots were refused by the said judges and clerks of election, and said ballots rejected, for the alleged reason that ballots had previously, on said day, been voted on said names by other persons; that all said fraudulent and illegal ballots so voted for you were counted by said judges and clerks of election as legal ballots in your behalf, and are included in said returns, so delivered to the clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County, and are contained in the ballot boxes of said several election precincts, now in the possession of the register of the city of Saint Louis.

Fifth. That more than one hundred persons who were entitled to vote at said election in said district, voted for you more than once on said day of election; that more than one hundred persons that were entitled to vote on said day of election, within said district, voted for you more than one ballot each on said day of election, and said fraudulent and double ballots were by said judges and clerks of elections counted as legal ballots, as will fully appear from an inspection of said ballots and of said returns, now in hands of said register of the city of Saint Louis.

Sixth. That, prior to said day of election, the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri appointed seventy supervisors of election for said third Congressional district, sixty-seven of whom were your personal friends and partisans; that said appointments were made without any actual notice to me, although at said time I was a candidate and directly interested in said appointments; that, on said day of election, said supervisors acted in your interest and as your active partisans; that, by false and fraudulent statements and by promises and by threats, they caused Democratic voters to vote for you; that said supervisors made frivolous objections, and otherwise annoyed persons who were about to vote for me, and otherwise abused the authority by law conferred on them to secure your election as such Representative; that, by reason of said illegal and arbitrary acts of said supervisors on said day of election, more than one hundred persons were prevented from voting for me, and voted for you, and more than one hundred persons, who had intended to vote for me, were prevented from voting for me, and did not vote for any person for said office as Representative in Congress; that said supervisors further interfered with the judges and clerks of election at said several election precincts, in violation of law and of their duties as such supervisors, whereby a full and fair count of the ballots actually voted at said election could not be made by said judges and clerks of said election precincts, as provided by law.

Seventh. That, on the 6th of November, A. D. 1876, Hiram W. Leffingwell, marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, at the request of certain persons, acting in your interest, did appoint and issue commissions to eleven hundred and twenty-three persons in said district as deputy marshals of the United States; that said appointments were made at the request of your partisans, for the expressed purpose of supporting and protecting said supervisors in the discharge of their duties on said day of election, but, in truth, for the purpose of securing your election by illegal means; that the names of the persons so appointed were furnished solely and exclusively by your

partisans, and without consultation with me or any one of my friends; that said eleven hundred and twenty-three deputy marshals were placed in and around said several election precincts in the city and county of Saint Louis, within said Congressional district, on said day of election, in violation of law, and used their official positions for the purpose of securing votes for you for said office of Representative, and in discouraging and preventing legally qualified voters from voting for me; that, by reason of the great number of said marshals, their oppressive action, their active partisan conduct in your behalf, their open expressions of hostility to me as your opponent for said office, and their willful and notorious abuse of the authority with which they were invested as such deputy marshals of the United States, more than five hundred voters within said district, and legally entitled to vote for Representative in Congress for said district, were on said day of election intimidated from voting for me, and did not vote at said election, whereby said voters were wholly lost to me at said election.

Eighth. That more than nine hundred of the persons so appointed as deputy marshals of the United States were members of the Democratic party, resided within said district, and were legally entitled to vote for said office of Representative, on said day of election; that your partisans, at whose request said appointments were all made, called upon said persons prior to said day of election and required from each of said persons a promise to vote for you, and use his best efforts to secure your election, as a condition precedent to such appointment; that more than five hundred of said persons did so promise and did vote for you on said day of election, by reason of said promise and of said appointment; that after said appointment had been made, said voters were made to believe, by persons acting in your interest, that it was not only necessary that said persons should vote and induce others to vote for you, but that if you were not elected no compensation would be paid to them for their services as such deputy marshals; that on said day of election, and upon the pretense that it was necessary to have a witness to prove that said deputy marshal had voted for you at said election, in order to secure payment of the forty dollars which had been promised to each of them for services at said election, certain of your partisans went to said marshals respectively, and placed in their hands ballots, whereon your name was printed as a candidate for said office of Representative, and insisted that said ballots should be voted in their presence; that the persons selected for said appointment as marshals were, with few exceptions, wholly unfitted for the duties of said office, and wholly ignorant as to said duties; that a great majority of said persons believed that their sole duty at said election was to secure the election of yourself as Representative in Congress for said district; that said persons have been paid for their alleged services at said election the price and sum of ten dollars each, out of money belonging to the United States; that more than five hundred of said deputy marshals were induced to vote for you, at said election, by reason of said false and fraudulent representation of your said partisans, and of the promise of money, above set forth; that the appointment of the said eleven hundred and twenty-three deputy marshals was wholly unnecessary at said time and was done for the purpose of preventing a full and fair election for Representative in Congress for said district, and by illegal, wrongful, and disreputable means to overcome the majority of the Democratic party in said district, theretofore, then, and now, exceeding sixteen hundred votes.

Ninth. That more than one hundred legal ballots voted for me, at

said election at precinct fifty-five, and at other precincts within said Congressional district, were abstracted and removed before same were counted, and ballots for you were fraudulently put in their place and counted for you as legal ballots, and are included in the return aforesaid.

Tenth. That more than fifty ballots voted for me, by legally qualified voters, on said day of election, at precinct seventy-seven, and at other precincts within said Congressional district, were abstracted and destroyed before same were counted by said judges and clerks of election, at said several election precincts, and are not included in said returns.

Eleventh. That the polls at election precinct seventy-one, and at other precincts within said Congressional district, on said day of election, were not opened, kept open, and closed as required by law; that, at said precinct seventy-one, and at other precincts within the eleventh ward, in said district, the ballots voted were handled and examined by persons not entitled to handle or examine same; that ballots voted for me at said precincts, exceeding fifty in number, were mutilated and the numbers thereon erased or changed so as to cause said ballots to be rejected by said judges of election at said precincts, respectively; that no return was made as provided by law from said last-mentioned election precincts, nor was said election at said precincts on said day otherwise conducted as provided by law.

Twelfth. That more than one hundred and fifty ballots were on said day of election legally voted for me at precinct fifty-five, and at other election precincts within said Congressional district, by persons who were duly registered, and entitled to vote for Representative in Congress at said several election precincts, but whose names could not be found by said judges of election on the printed poll-books of said election precincts; that said persons procured on said day the certificate of the recorder of votes for the said city of Saint Louis, certifying to said judges of election that said persons were entitled to vote, and that by mistake their names had been omitted from said printed poll-books; that thereupon said persons delivered to the judges of said several precincts their respective ballots wherein they voted for me, accompanied by said certificate of said recorder of votes; that said judges of election received said ballots and said certificates, and placed same in an envelope in each precinct, and sealed same, with the votes cast at said election, in the ballot-boxes of said election precincts; that said ballots so voted for me were never counted for me by said judges and clerks of election, and the same do not constitute a part of the votes returned as having been cast for me at said election, and were neither counted nor rejected by said judges of election at said several election precincts within said third Congressional district of Missouri.

Thirteenth. That on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1876, as provided by law, Ferdinand L. Garesche, clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County, took to his assistance John D. Finney and Chauncey F. Schultz, two justices of said county court, as canvassers of said election returns for Representative in Congress, for said Congressional district, at said election for said office, held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876; that said canvassers did canvass said returns as provided by law, and on the 18th day of November, 1876, did declare that I had received a majority of all the votes cast at said election, for said office, as said fact appeared from the face of the returns of the judges and clerks of election of said several election precincts within said district then before said canvassers; that thereupon certain illegal and irregular proceedings were instituted by you in the circuit court of Saint Louis County, for

the purpose of compelling said canvassers to count as 272 the figures 292, then and now appearing upon the face of the said return from precinct fifty-seven in said Congressional district; that said court did order said canvassers to count said 292 as 272, in violation of law, and of my rights as the legally elected and duly qualified Representative in Congress for said third Congressional district; that in obedience to said illegal and arbitrary order of court, and under protest, said Garesche, Finney, and Schultz did, on the 6th day of November, 1877, count said 292 as 272, whereby it was made to appear that you had received a majority over me at said election of eighteen votes, when in fact you had received a minority of all the votes cast at said election; that on 6th day of November, 1877, said Garesche was not county clerk of Saint Louis County, nor were said Finney and Schultz, or either of them, justices of said county court, and the canvass of votes made on said 6th day of November, 1877, was illegal and absolutely void; that no legal convass of said votes was made subsequent to the 18th day of November, 1876; that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1877, the register of the city of Saint Louis forwarded to the secretary of the State of Missouri an informal abstract of the total number of votes alleged to have been voted for each of us respectively at said election, as canvassed by said Garesche, Finney, and Schultz, on said 6th day of November, 1877, and thereupon a certificate was issued to you by said secretary of said State of Missouri. I claim that said certificate was wrongfully issued to you, and that you are in no manner entitled to a seat as Representative for the third Congressional district of Missouri, in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, and I shall demand a recount of all the ballots cast as aforesaid at said election, and a full and thorough investigation of all the errors, mistakes, frauds, and irregularities hereinbefore specifically mentioned, in the manner and to the extent authorized by law and by the rules of said House of Representatives in cases of contested elections before said honorable body.

R. GRAHAM FROST.

I hereby certify that the within is a true copy.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, U. S. A.

R. GRAHAM FROST, CONTESTANT, *vs.* LYNE S. METCALFE, CONTESTEE.	For a seat in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States from the third Congressional district of Missouri.

Hon. R. GRAHAM FROST:

SIR: In answer to the notice of contest served on me by you, in which you notify me that you intend to contest my claim to a seat in the House of Representatives of Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, now held by me as Representative for the third Congressional district of Missouri, under a certificate of election issued to me by the secretary of state of the State of Missouri, on the 12th day of November, 1877, and by virtue of an election thereto, by a majority of all the legal votes cast therefor at the general election thereof in November, 1876, which election was held in the State of Missouri, and in said Congressional district, on the 7th day of November, 1876, you will please take notice that reserving the right to insist before the honorable House of Representatives on all deficiencies, defects, and illegalities, and informalities in

said notice, that I protest against the sufficiency of said notice to enable you to contest my seat as aforesaid, for the following reasons:

First. It does not state that you at the time of said election or now are eligible to said office, or that you possess the necessary qualifications under the law, showing that you could occupy said seat if you had received a certificate of election therefor, and I have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether or not you were at said election or now are eligible to represent said district in said Congress.

Second. That said notice does not show with sufficient particularity the reasons and grounds of contest on which you intend to rely in said contest.

Third. That said notice shows on its face that it was not served on me within thirty days after the result of said election was declared as required by the statute in such cases made and provided, for if the allegations therein are true, the canvass of said election returns was completed on the 18th day of November, 1876.

Fourth. That said notice of contest was served on me in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of December, 1877. That more than one year had then elapsed from the time of the holding of said election, to wit, from the 7th day of November, 1876, and that by the laws of the State of Missouri, then and now in force, the ballots which were then cast at said election and which were required to be sealed up and delivered to the county clerk of the county of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, and by him held secure and untouched and their integrity as evidence in case of such contest preserved, were, under the provisions of the laws of the State of Missouri, as aforesaid, compelled to be destroyed by burning without inspection, and that therefore the means of investigating the questions raised in your notice of contest are beyond the power of this contestee or of said House of Representatives.

Fifth. That said ballots cast at said election have long since lost their sanctity as evidence of how the voters voted at said election; that the number of votes cast at said election and the poll-books and returns of said election are the only reliable evidence, showing the number of votes received by you and by me for said office, and by your own delay in this contest you have put it beyond the power of the House of Representatives to impeach the correctness of said returns; that said lapse of time was caused by the persistent and prolonged effort on the part of yourself, your attorneys, and your partisans in the courts of the State of Missouri, trying to prevent me from obtaining a certificate of election for said office, to which I was entitled by the returns of election from the various precincts in said district at said election, and I was in no way responsible for the delay. That the ballots cast at said election, from the time of their return by the judges and clerks of election from the various elections precincts, were, until the month of June, 1877, left in possession of the same officers under whose control were the poll-books of precinct 57 in said district, when the same were falsely and fraudulently altered, spoliated, and changed in your interest by your partisans as found by the courts of the State of Missouri, as will hereinafter appear, and that in the month of June, 1877, were turned over to the city register by the county clerk of Saint Louis County, but were practically under the same control as before; that the county clerk of Saint Louis County did not seal the ballots up when delivered to him by said judges and clerks of election, as required by law, and keep the same secure from being tampered with; that there has been no watch kept thereon by either the county clerk or said register, and that by reason of all the circumstances they have no sanctity as evidence in this case.

Sixth. That said notice of contest is vague and unsatisfactory, and does not state with sufficient particularity any ground of contest, or sufficiently notify me on what you intend to rely in said pretended contest to establish your claim.

I therefore protest and shall urge objections thereto before the honorable House of Representatives, as above stated, and also other objections which are apparent upon the face thereof.

By way of further answer, I deny that you received a majority of all the legal ballots voted for said office of Representative in Congress for said Congressional district.

I deny that there were voted for said office of Representative in Congress in said district seventeen thousand five hundred and sixty-four legal ballots. I deny that the returns made by the judges and clerks of election at the several election precincts in said district accounted for less votes than were actually cast by legally-qualified voters for said office at said election.

I deny that there were voted for you at said election, and placed in the ballot boxes of said election precinct in said third Congressional district, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-three legal ballots. I deny your right to any examination of said ballots, and have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not the same are in the possession of the register of the city of Saint Louis. I deny that he is the legal custodian thereof; but, on the contrary, aver that it was his duty, and is his duty under the law, to have destroyed the same without inspection on the 7th day of November, 1877, and I have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not he has performed his duty in that regard.

I deny that the returns made by the judges and clerks of election of the several election precincts in said district, or the votes cast at said election for said office, show that you received a majority of all the votes counted by said judges, and deny that it appears from the returns of said judges that you were on said date legally elected to said office; and I deny that you received a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election for said office.

I deny that upon the canvass of said returns, made, as provided by law, on the 18th day of November, 1876, it was officially declared by the canvassers that the returns so made to the county clerk showed on their face that you, and not I, had been legally elected to said office on the 7th day of November, 1876, and deny that all or any of said facts will appear from said returns or from any certificate of the canvassers made on the 18th day of November, 1876, and now in charge of the register of the city of Saint Louis, the legal custodian thereof.

I deny that on said day of election, at election precincts numbered from eighty to ninety, both inclusive, within said district, that there were voted for me two hundred and seventy-eight or any other number of illegal ballots by minors and other persons who were not entitled to vote within said district. I deny that many of said persons had been brought into said district from the State of Illinois and adjoining districts by my partisans to vote for me. I deny that any such persons voted for me once or more than once for said office. I deny that ballots voted for me by minors and non-residents were received and counted for me by said judges and clerks of election, and are included in the returns made by them to the county clerk as aforesaid. I deny that more than one hundred or any other number of fraudulent and illegal votes were cast for me at election precincts seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, in said third Congressional district, on

I deny that more than one hundred, or any number of voters, who were entitled to vote at said election in said district, voted for me more than once on said day of election.

I deny that more than one hundred, or any number of persons who were entitled to vote on said day of election in said district, voted for me more than one ballot on said day of election, and that said fraudulent or double ballots were, by said judges and clerks of election, counted as legal ballots for me, and deny that any such fact will appear from an inspection of said ballots and of said returns.

I deny that prior to said day of election the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri appointed seventy supervisors of election for said third Congressional district. I deny that sixty-seven of these supervisors were my personal friends and partisans, and I have no information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not notice to you as a candidate, and directly interested in said appointments, or any appointment, was given prior to said appointments. I deny that any supervisor of election acted in my interest and as my active partisan at said election. I deny that by false and fraudulent statements, and by promises and by threats, they caused Democratic voters to vote for me.

I have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether any Democratic voter could be or was induced by false and fraudulent statements and by promises or threats, to vote against the Democratic ticket. I deny that said supervisors made frivolous objections and annoyed persons who were about to vote for you, and I deny that they otherwise abused the authority conferred on them by law to secure my election as such Representative.

I deny that by reason of the arbitrary and illegal acts of said supervisors on said day of election, more than one hundred, or any number of persons, were prevented from voting for you and voted for me, and that more than one hundred, or any number of persons, who had intended to vote for you were prevented from voting for you, and did not vote for any person for said office of Representative for any such reasons.

I deny that said supervisors interfered with the judges and clerks of election in said election precincts in violation of law and of their duties as such supervisors, whereby a full and fair count of the votes cast at said election could not be made by said judge and clerks of election.

I deny that on the 6th day of November, 1876, Hiram W. Leffingwell, marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, at the request of any persons acting in my interest, did appoint and issue commissions to eleven hundred and twenty-three persons in said district as deputy marshals of the United States. I deny that there were eleven hundred and twenty-three persons in said district appointed as deputy marshals of the United States. I deny that said appointments were made at the request of my partisans for the purpose of securing my election by illegal and improper means. I deny that the names of persons so appointed were furnished solely and exclusively by my partisans.

I have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not you or your friends were consulted by the parties who appointed United States marshals in said district, but I expressly deny that either I or my partisans had anything to do with the appointment of said marshals in said district, or that the same was done by my consent or after any consultation with me.

I deny that said eleven hundred and twenty-three deputy marshals were placed in and around said election precincts, in the city and county

any such absurd measure as you set forth in said notice of contest could influence their votes against their party nominee, nor have I any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not that number of the Democratic party residing in said district could be induced by promises of pay to vote against their party nominee. On the contrary, I believe that said averments are a slander on the intelligence and honesty of the Democratic voters of said district.

I deny that the appointment of deputy marshals was made for the purpose of preventing a full and fair election for a Representative in Congress in said district, and for the purpose of overcoming by illegal, wrongful, and discreditable means, the majority of the Democratic party in said district. I deny that the Democratic majority in said district then or now exceeds sixteen hundred, or that any majority of legal votes therein was voted for you at said election.

I deny that more than one hundred or any number of legal ballots voted for you at said election at precinct fifty-five, and other precincts within said Congressional district, were abstracted and removed before the same were counted, and ballots for me fraudulently put in their place and counted for me as legal ballots, and deny that any such ballots are included in the returns of said election.

I deny that more than fifty, or any number of ballots voted for you by the legally qualified voters on said day of election at precinct seventy-seven, and other precincts within said Congressional district, were abstracted and destroyed before the same were counted by said judges and clerks of election at said several election precincts, and were not included in said returns.

I deny that the polls at election precinct seventy-one, and at other precincts in said Congressional district on said day of election, were not open, kept open, and closed as required by law.

I deny that at said precinct seventy-one, and at other precincts in the eleventh ward, in said district, the ballots voted were handled and examined by persons not entitled to handle and examine the same.

I deny that ballots voted for you at said precincts exceeding fifty in number, or any number, were mutilated and the numbers thereon were erased or changed, so as to cause said ballots to be rejected by said judges of election at said precincts respectively, and deny that any such ballots were so rejected.

I deny that no return was made as provided by law from said last-mentioned election precincts, and deny that said election at said precincts was not conducted in accordance with law.

I deny that more than one hundred and fifty or any number of ballots were on said day of election legally voted for you at precinct fifty-five and at other election precincts in said Congressional district, by persons who were duly registered and entitled to vote for Representative in Congress at said several election precincts, but whose names could not be found by said judges of election on the printed poll-books of said election precincts, and that said persons procured on said day the certificate of the recorder of votes of said city of Saint Louis, certifying to said judges of election that said persons were entitled to vote, and that by mistake their names had been omitted from said printed poll-books, and that thereupon said persons delivered to the judges of said several precincts their respective ballots wherein they voted for you, accompanied by the certificate of said recorder.

I deny that said judges of election received said ballots and said certificates and placed them in an envelope in each precinct, and sealed

the same with the votes cast at said election in the ballot-boxes of said election precincts.

I deny that said ballots so alleged to have been voted for you were never counted for you by said judges and clerks of election, and do not constitute a part of the vote returned as having been cast for you at said election, and were neither counted nor rejected by said judges and clerks of election of said election precincts within said district.

I deny that on the 18th day of November, 1876, Frederick L. Garesche, clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County, and John D. Finney and Chauncey F. Shultz, as canvassers of said election returns for said office, in said district, at said election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, did canvass said returns, and on the 18th day of November, 1876, did declare that you had received a majority of all the votes cast at said election for said office; and I deny that any such fact appears from the face of the returns of the judges and clerks of election at said election precincts, within said district, at any time before said canvassers.

I deny that any illegal and irregular proceedings were instituted by me in the circuit court of Saint Louis County for the purpose of compelling said canvassers to count as 272 the figures 292, then or now appearing on the face of said returns, from precinct fifty-seven in said Congressional district.

I deny that in violation of law or of your rights as the legally elected and duly qualified Representative in Congress from said district and in obedience to any illegal and arbitrary order of the court and under protest, said Garesche, Finney, and Shultz, did, on the 6th day of November, 1877, count said 292 as 272.

I deny that said canvass made it to appear that I had received a majority over you of eighteen votes, when, in fact, I had received a minority of all the votes cast at said election. I deny that the canvass of votes finished on the 6th day of November, 1877, was illegal and void, and that no legal canvass of said votes was made subsequent to the 18th day of November, 1876.

I deny that the register forwarded an informal abstract of the total number of votes alleged to have been voted for each of us respectively at said election, and deny that the certificate of election was wrongfully issued to me by the secretary of state.

I deny that I am in no manner entitled to a seat as Representative from the third Congressional district of Missouri in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States; and I deny your right to a recount of any or all the ballots cast at said election, and am ready at any and all times to assist you to a full and thorough investigation of all the errors, mistakes, frauds, and irregularities that may have existed in said election to the extent authorized by law and by the rules of the House of Representatives, being thoroughly convinced that if any such errors, mistakes, frauds, or irregularities exist, that they were perpetrated by your partisans, and in your behalf, and notwithstanding which I was legally elected by a fair majority.

And for a further answer herein, and for a counter-notice of contest therein, you will please take notice that in said contest I shall rely upon the following grounds, to wit:

That I was at the time of said election, and am now, in all respects, possessed of the qualifications required by law for a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States; that is to say, I had attained the age of (25) twenty-five years, and had then been more than (7) seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an in-

habitant of the State of Missouri at the time of said election, and have resided in said third Congressional district of Missouri more than (10) ten years last past;

That at said election I received a majority of all the votes cast in said district by the legally qualified voters at said election, and the said judges and clerks of the said respective election precincts in said district carefully and properly counted and returned said votes as cast for me, and also the votes as cast for you for said office, and certified the same under their hands, and returned the same, as required by law.

That said returns originally showed that the total number of legal votes cast and counted in said district for me amounted to (8,097) eight thousand and ninety-seven votes, and that the total number of votes cast and counted for you for said office in said district at said election amounted to (8,072) eight thousand and seventy-two votes; that on the evening of the 7th day of November, 1876, and during the 8th day of November, 1876, said judges and clerks of election returned their said returns to Ferdinand L. Garesche, then clerk of the Saint Louis County court; that said returns were examined by many persons, and by the officers of the law entitled so to do, and the same were abstracted and the result published in the respective daily papers in the city of Saint Louis; which said returns showed that I had received a majority of (25) twenty-five of all the legal votes cast at said election.

That thereupon your active partisans, for the purpose of defeating the voice of the people as expressed at the polls, and for the purpose of cheating me out of my certificate of election and a seat in Congress, to which I was legally entitled, and for the purpose of giving said certificate to you, and thereby enabling you to receive said certificate of election, when you were not legally entitled thereto, and when you had been repudiated by the people of said district, falsely and fraudulently mutilated, defaced, and spoliated the returns of the judges and clerks of election of precinct No. (57) fifty-seven, in said third Congressional district, and surreptitiously and corruptly changed the returns therefrom, which read when returned by the judges and clerks of said precinct (272) two hundred and seventy-two votes for you and (318) three hundred and eighteen votes for me, so that said figures, after being so fraudulently changed, read (292) two hundred and ninety-two votes for you and three hundred and eighteen votes for me.

That such change was made by changing the figure (7) seven into a figure (9) nine, and thereby falsely altering said figure and giving you (20) twenty more votes than returned by said judges from said precinct for you, and twenty more votes than you had actually received at said precinct. But notwithstanding the false and fraudulent change, the returns, as made to the clerk of the county court, still showed that I had received a majority of (5) five votes for said office at said election.

That thereupon your partisans induced the judges and clerk of election at precinct number (64) sixty-four, on the morning of the 9th day of November, A. D. 1876, to go to said clerk of the county court and demand the right to make additional and supplemental returns of votes which said judges falsely and fraudulently alleged they had mistaken and overlooked in their original returns.

That said county clerk received said amended and supplemental returns from said judges and counted the same for you in the canvass made by him and his associate canvassers of the returns of said votes at said election for said office.

That said supplemental and amended returns showed that at the said precinct number (64) sixty-four you had received (8) eight additional

votes and I had received (2) two additional votes. That said supplemental returns from precinct (64) sixty-four was false, fraudulent, illegal, and incorrect, and the votes purporting therein to be cast for you were not votes of legally-qualified voters, of persons entitled to vote at said election, and their ballots were not received by the said judges of election, nor placed in the ballot-boxes of the said precinct at said election, and were in no wise entitled to be counted for you.

That by reason of said well-contrived, false, and fraudulent plan to prevent me from receiving said certificate of election, and enjoying the benefits thereof, which said contrivance and plan was conceived and executed by your partisans, by reason of said false and fraudulent change of (20) twenty votes in precinct number (57) fifty-seven, and said false and fraudulent supplemental return in precinct number (64) sixty-four, the said returns were so doctored as to make it appear that instead of my having received a majority of (25) twenty-five votes at said election that you had received a majority of (1) one vote.

That when these facts came to my knowledge I appealed, as I was in duty bound to do, in the interest of truth and justice and of the people of said district, and of my own interest, to said canvassers mentioned in your notice of contest, to disregard said false and fraudulent change of 272 to 292 in the returns from precinct number (57) fifty-seven, and also to disregard said amended and supplemental return from precinct No. 64.

That said canvassers were all bitter partisans of yours, and refused to count the returns of the judges and clerks, as made by them, from said precinct (57) fifty-seven, but announced their determination to count the same as 292 votes for you instead of 272, as actually returned, and 318 votes for me from said precinct No. 57, and did wrongfully count for you said amended return of votes from precinct No. 64.

That thereupon, in the interest of the people in said district, and in behalf of truth and justice and my own interests, I appealed to the circuit court of Saint Louis County for a writ of mandamus against said canvassers, in a case entitled State of Missouri ex. rel. Lyne S. Metcalf against Ferdinand L. Garasche et als., asking said court to issue its alternative writ of mandamus to said canvassers, requiring said canvassers to show cause why they should not disregard said false and fraudulent alteration, and count said returns as actually made by the judges and clerks of said precinct number (57) fifty-seven, which said alternative writ of mandamus was issued by said court.

That said cause was in due course of rule and order of said court assigned to circuit court room No. (1) one, before Judge Lewis Gottcholk, then and there being a Republican judge. That the counsel of said canvassers who were active partisans and warm personal friends of yours, and employed by you to resist said writ of mandamus, objected to said cause being tried before said judge; that having nothing to fear either from the rectitude of the courts or of the facts in the case, my counsel with my consent and approval agreed to a transfer of said cause to circuit court room No. 4, before Judge J. J. Lindsley, who was then and there a judge of great legal attainments, of good repute, and was a consistent member of the Democratic party.

That said canvassery came into court and filed their return to said alternative writ of mandamus putting in issue said false and fraudulent alteration of the returns of precinct No. 57 after the same had come into the possession of said county clerk.

That thereupon said court entered into a long and tedious investigation of all the facts in said cause, and found from the evidence in the

cause, which was overwhelming and all on one side, to wit, to the effect that said change had been fraudulently made in said clerk's office. That the returns from precinct No. (57) fifty-seven, as made by the judges and clerks of election thereof, showed that I had received (318) three hundred and eighteen votes and you had received (272) two hundred and seventy-two votes, and that the same had been falsely and fraudulently changed after the same had been delivered to the county clerk in his office so as to read 292 votes for you and 318 votes for me, thereby giving you (20) twenty more votes than you were entitled to.

And thereupon said court, as was his duty in the premises, issued a peremptory writ of mandamus to said canvassers to disregard said false and fraudulent change of the return of 292 votes and count up the same as 272 votes for you and 318 votes for me.

That thereupon you and your counsel, with the intent of profiting by the said false and fraudulent action of your partisans, and with the hope and intent of still depriving me of my certificate of election, appealed said cause to the Saint Louis court of appeals, then and there being a court composed of three judges, to wit, Judge E. A. Lewis, Judge R. A. Bakewell, Judge C. S. Hayden, all of whom were men of high repute, well learned in the law, and consistent members of the Democratic party.

That said cause was fully argued before said court, and said court, after a patient investigation thereof, in a very lucid opinion, affirmed the findings of the Saint Louis circuit court as to said false and fraudulent change in the returns from precinct number 57, and also affirmed the judgment of said circuit court in all respects, and ordered a peremptory writ of mandamus to issue to said canvassers to count said votes as originally returned.

That thereupon you and your counsel and your partisans, with the fond hope that they might succeed in reversing the opinions of the said two courts in the court of last resort in the State of Missouri, and still profit by said fraud, appealed said cause from the Saint Louis court of appeals to the supreme court of the State of Missouri, a court composed of lawyers of high repute and men of good character, well versed in the law, to wit, Judge T. A. Sherwood, Judge Warwick Hough, Judge J. W. Henry, Judge W. B. Napton, and Judge Elijah Norton, all of whom were consistent members of the Democratic party.

That said cause was again thoroughly and fully argued by your counsel and by my counsel, and said court, after a full hearing thereof, unanimously decided that the findings of the circuit court and the Saint Louis court of appeals and the judgments of the Saint Louis circuit court and the Saint Louis court of appeals were in all respects correct, and affirmed the same.

Believing that you and your partisans would then be satisfied that a certificate of election should be issued to me as decided by said courts, I then applied to said canvassers to complete their said canvass of said votes and forward an abstract thereof to the secretary of state of the State of Missouri so that a certificate of election might issue.

That when said canvassers met, much to my surprise, one of your counsel, who had represented you in the courts in the said mandamus case, again appeared before said canvassers and insisted in your behalf upon an irregular and improper certificate and abstract; that said canvassers disregarding said advice, made a certificate of said canvassers and filed the same with the city register aforesaid, when said Ferdinand L. Garesche, who was also a warm personal friend and a strong political partisan of yours, refused to certify said abstract to the secretary of state

on the ground that his office had been abolished and that the register of the city of Saint Louis had conferred on him by law the duty of the making said certificate.

That the city register referred said question as to his duty in the premises to the city counselor, Mr. Leverett Bell, a lawyer of high repute and good standing, and also a consistent member of the Democratic party, who decided that said certificate should be made and forwarded to said secretary of state by said register and not by said Ferdinand L. Garesche.

That thereupon said certificate was forwarded to said secretary of state and a certificate of election thereon demanded of him by my counsel for me.

That said secretary of state, who is also a member of the Democratic party and a warm personal friend and partisan of yours, acting under the advice of your political partisans, friends, and counsel, refused to issue a certificate of election to me before first consulting with you or your counsel, by letter or telegram, and obtaining your consent thereto, and further refused to issue a plain certificate of election, as required by law, in any event, but proposed to encumber the same with whereases and recitals that would in effect render it nugatory.

That in the presence of my counsel he prepared a dispatch to your counsel, asking if he would consent to the issue of such a certificate as he, the secretary of state, might give.

That afterward, said secretary of state informed my counsel that he had received a letter from one of your counsel consenting that he should give a certificate of election with such recitals and whereases as he might think proper; that a demand was thereupon made upon said secretary of state for a certificate of election, such as was required by law, for me for said office, which he refused to give, except with such recitals.

That thereupon, on the 10th day of November, 1877, I applied to the supreme court of the State of Missouri a second time for justice by the way of a writ of mandamus, commanding the said secretary of state to issue said certificate of election, as required by law, which said case is entitled State of Missouri ex rel. Lyns S. Metcalf *vs.* Michael K. McGrathe, secretary of state.

That said secretary of state, in your interest, and acting for your benefit, and as your political partisan, after the issue of said writ, and before his return thereto was made, surreptitiously and illegally issued under his hand as secretary of state, and the seal of the State of Missouri, a long, rambling document or *quasi* certificate, pretending to recite certain facts of which he had no official knowledge, in regard to said election and canvass thereof, and instead of sending said certificate to my address in Saint Louis, Mo., where he knew I resided, forwarded the same to Washington City, under cover, addressed to the Hon. Nathan Cole, and absolutely refused to give a copy thereof, or state the contents thereof, to my counsel, who frequently and politely requested him so to do.

That thereupon he made his return to said writ of mandamus that he had issued a certificate of election upon which a demurrer to said return was filed by my counsel, and the supreme court of the State of Missouri very promptly sustained the same, and ordered said secretary of state peremptorily to issue a certificate of election to me as required by law, thereby affirming the propriety and legality of the canvass of said votes by said Garashe, Schultz, and Finney, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, and also thereby affirming the legality and propriety of the

certificate of said canvass being certified and forwarded to said secretary of state and certified to by the said city register.

That thereupon said secretary of state, finding no other excuse, and knowing that said court would no longer tolerate any frivolity or further partisan attempts to prevent me from receiving my certificate, issued said certificate of election to me, and delivered the same to my counsel, and I explicitly aver that in none of said proceedings in court was there any irregularity or impropriety, but that the same were conducted in accordance with the rules of law; that there were no arbitrary or oppressive orders issued by said courts, but only such as were demanded by the law, and by the false and fraudulent action of your earnest advocates and warm partisan friends.

And I further aver that, prior to said election, by reason of the fact that recent events in the history of elections in Saint Louis had developed the most unblushing, corrupt, and unheard-of villainies perpetrated by political bummers at the polls; that the will of the majority of the people had been defeated on several occasions by fraud and corruption; that many of the leading citizens of the city of Saint Louis, irrespective of party, petitioned the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri to appoint supervisors of election under the laws of the United States providing therefor in cases of election for members of Congress, that said petition was presented to the said United States court, to Hon. Samuel A. Treat, a judge thereof, and a man of high repute, an upright judge, and a consistent member of the Democratic party, who granted the prayer of said petition, and appointed Mr. Edward T. Allen, a man of good repute and irreproachable character, as chief supervisor of election in said district.

That said supervisor, after consultation with the Democratic central committee of the Democratic party, appointed men as supervisors of election at each of the precincts in said district, of good character, of high personal worth, and men well known in their neighborhood.

That one-half of said supervisors of election were selected from the Democratic party, named or approved by the county Democratic central committee, and one-half thereof were selected from the Republican party.

That said supervisors were fully instructed as to their duties under the law, and were notified and required by said supervisor-in-chief to take no partisan part in favor of any one in said election, but simply to make return of the votes cast at said election for said office of Representative in Congress in accordance with the facts and returns of the judges of election from the various election precincts, and I have reason to believe, and do believe, that in no single instance did they violate their said duty or interfere in any manner with said election or with the voters thereat or with the judges or clerks of election in their duties under the law.

I am informed and believe that said Hiram W. Leffingwell, United States marshal, did appoint deputy marshals to attend the various precincts in said third Congressional district as well as in the other districts in said city, to assist said supervisors, if necessary, in preventing fraud and violence at said election; that said marshals were selected not only from the Democratic party but from the Republican party, and so far as I have information or belief, and I aver the fact to be, that with very few exceptions they were men of good repute and standing in their community; that they were instructed by said United States marshal to take no part of any kind in said election, but simply to assist said supervisors, and prevent fraud, violence, or intimidation at the polls; that I have

no information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to whether in any instance any of said marshals who were Democrats voted for me at said election, but I aver that said marshals did not interfere with the judges and clerks of election in the discharge of their duties, or intimidate, persuade, prevent, or force any voter to vote for me or not to vote for you; but, on the contrary, discharged their duties under the laws of the United States without reference to the result of said election.

I furthermore aver that I had no notice of the appointment of said marshals or said supervisors, or was in any way a party thereto; but, on the contrary, believed that said move on the part of the gentlemen who inaugurated the same would be rather detrimental than beneficial to me, as great prejudice against such a step existed in the minds of certain of the residents of said district, and therefore I openly objected to such movement, as having a tendency injurious to my prospects of election.

I further aver that the legal votes as actually cast for you and for me for said office were returned by the judges and clerks of election at each and every precinct in said district as the same were cast, and that the returns of the said judges of election and the returns of said supervisors of election corresponded, and the returns of said judges showed that I received a majority of all the votes cast for said office at said election. That the judges of election in said 3rd Congressional district were nearly all Democrats and were appointed by a Democratic county court, and were partisan friends of yours, and had no reason or inducements to falsify the returns in my interest, and did not do so.

You are further notified that in said contest I shall rely on the following grounds, to wit:

That the returns made by said judges and clerks of election of said several election precincts in said Congressional district of the votes cast at said election for said Representative in Congress in said district show that I received a majority of all the votes cast at said election for said office and counted by said judges.

That said judges and clerks of election, after making said return, delivered same as provided by law, to the county clerk of Saint Louis County; that it appeared and still appears from said returns that I was on said date legally elected to said office.

That upon a canvass of said returns, finished, as provided by law, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, it was officially declared by said canvassers that said returns, so made to said county clerk, showed on their face that I, and not you, had been legally elected to said office on said 7th day of November, 1876. All of which will fully appear from the said returns, and the certificate of said canvassers made on said 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, and now in charge of said register of the city of Saint Louis, the legal custodian thereof.

That on said day of election, at each of the election precincts Nos. (80) eighty, (81) eighty-one, (82) eighty-two, (83) eighty-three, (84) eighty-four, (85) eighty-five, (86) eighty-six, (87) eighty-seven, (88) eighty-eight, (89) eighty-nine, and (90) ninety, within said third Congressional district, there were voted for you (50) fifty illegal ballots, by minors and other persons who were not entitled to vote in said district; that many of said persons had been brought into said district from the State of Illinois and adjoining districts by your partisans, and voted for you more than once on said day of election for said office.

That the ballots so voted for you by said minors and non-residents were received and counted for you by said judges and clerks of election, and are included in the returns made to said county clerk as aforesaid.

That more than one hundred fraudulent and illegal votes were cast

for you at each of election precincts (76) seventy-six, (77) seventy-seven, (78) seventy-eight, and (79) seventy-nine, respectively, in said third Congressional district, on said day of election, by minors and other persons not entitled to vote for said office of Representative at said respective precincts.

That more than fifty illegal and fraudulent votes were cast for you in each of election precincts seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, and seventy-five, respectively, in said district, on said day of election, by persons not entitled to vote on said day at said respective precincts.

That more than one hundred illegal and fraudulent votes were cast on said day of election at each of election precincts sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, and seventy, respectively, within said Congressional district, by persons not entitled to vote at said respective precincts, on said day of election, and said votes were cast for you for said office.

That on said day of election, within said Congressional district, and at each of election precincts numbered fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, and sixty-three, one hundred fraudulent and illegal ballots were voted for you for said office by non-residents of said district and others, not entitled to vote at said respective election precincts on said day of election.

That all said fraudulent and illegal ballots were voted for you for said office of Representative by persons disqualified from voting at the several precincts aforesaid.

That said fraudulent ballots were voted on names of persons who had died prior to said day of election, or names of persons who had never resided within said Congressional district, or names of persons whose names appeared on the poll-books of said several precincts, but who had removed from said district or from said precincts prior to said day of election, or names of legally-registered voters who were absent from said district on said day of election, or names which had been fraudulently registered prior to said day of election as belonging to actual persons when in truth said persons bearing said names had not resided in said district, or names of persons who resided in the State of Illinois and in other places outside of said third Congressional district but who had fraudently been registered as legal voters within said district, or names of legal voters who by threats and violence and through fear of bodily harm had been driven from said several election precincts by your partisans and others acting in your behalf on the said day of election and who in consequence thereof were not permitted to vote at said election, or names of legally-qualified voters who, notwithstanding said illegal acts of your said partisans on said day of election, did offer to vote for me for said office, but their ballots were refused by the said judges and clerks of election, and said ballots rejected for the alleged reason that ballots had previously on said day been voted on said names by other persons.

That all said fraudulent and illegal ballots so voted for you were counted by said judges and clerks of election as legal ballots in your behalf and are included in said returns so delivered to the clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County.

That more than two hundred voters who were entitled to vote at said election in said district voted for you at the various election precincts in said district more than once on the said day of election.

That more than one hundred persons who were entitled to vote on said day of election within said district voted for you more than one

ballot cast on said day of election, and said fraudulent and double ballots were by said judges and clerks of election counted as legal ballots for you, and were included in said return as legal votes for you for said office.

That more than two hundred legal ballots voted for me at said election at precinct (64) sixty-four and at other precincts within said Congressional district were abstracted and removed before same were counted, and ballots for you were fraudulently put in their place and counted for you as legal ballots and are included in the returns aforesaid.

That more than two hundred ballots voted for me by legally qualified voters on said day of election at precincts (61) sixty-one and at other precincts within said Congressional district, were abstracted and destroyed before same were counted by said judges and clerks of election at said several election precincts and were not included in said returns.

That at precincts (76) seventy-six and (78) seventy-eight and at other precincts within said Congressional district the ballots voted were handled and examined by persons not entitled to handle and examine the same. That ballots voted for me at said precinct exceeding one hundred in number were mutilated and the number thereon erased or changed so as to cause said ballots to be rejected by said judges of election at said precincts respectively.

That more than one hundred and fifty ballots were on said day of election legally voted for me at precinct (55) fifty-five and at every other election precinct within said Congressional district by persons who were duly registered and entitled to vote for Representative in Congress at said several election precincts, but whose names could not be found by said judges of election on the printed poll-books of the said election precincts.

That said persons procured on said day the certificate of the recorder of votes of said city of Saint Louis, certifying to said judge of election that said persons were entitled to vote, and that by mistake their names had been omitted from said printed poll-books.

That thereupon said persons delivered to the judges of said several precincts their respective ballots wherein they voted for me, accompanied by said certificate of said recorder of votes.

That said judges of election received said ballots and said certificates and placed same in an envelope in each precinct and sealed same with the votes cast at said election, in the ballot-boxes of said election precincts.

That said ballots so voted for me were never counted for me by said judges and clerks of election, and the same do not constitute a part of the votes returned as having been cast for me at said election, and were neither counted nor rejected by said judges of election at said several election precincts within said third Congressional district of Missouri.

That in the city of Saint Louis it is required by law that all persons entitled to vote shall be registered as legal voters on the registered list as qualified voters for said city, and such registration had been made under the law previous to said election, but a few days before said election, owing to the change in election precincts in said city, it became necessary to print for the use of the judges and clerks of the election, in the various election precincts in said city, and in the third Congressional district, the said list of qualified voters residing in the respective election precincts; that in so printing and transcribing the same, many names of persons, who are entitled to vote in said district for said office,

and who were registered as voters as required by law in said district, were omitted from said printed lists of the registered votes.

That at said election and in each and every precinct in said district twenty legally qualified and registered voters who would have voted for me for said office, appeared at their respective polling-places and offered their ballots to the judges of election thereof for me, and demanded that the same be received and put in the ballot-boxes, and counted for legal ballots for me for said office, but that the said judges of election refused to receive or count said ballots for me, and refused to allow said persons to vote at said election unless they would procure certificates of their being registered from the recorder of votes of said city; that said voters were not in fault, and had registered as required by law, and were entitled to vote for said office, and said refusal was illegal and improper; that many of such voters went to the office of the recorder of votes to get such certificates, but could not obtain said certificates in time to return to polls and vote for me as they had offered to do, and thereby twenty votes in each election precinct of said district were lost to me, and by reason of such illegal action of the judges of election and the registering officer of the city.

That at first the judges of election received the votes of persons who obtained certificates of registration, and deposited them in the ballot-boxes, but refused to receive the votes of persons not on the registry list, who did not obtain said certificates.

That later in the day the said judges of election were instructed by the judges of the county court to receive all ballots of persons, who would swear that they had been duly registered, offered, but to put the said ballots in several boxes, so as to be counted only if said voters were found to be registered voters.

That many legally qualified and registered voters who had previously offered to vote for me, and who had failed to get certificates of their registration as aforesaid, had no notice of this changed condition of affairs, and their votes were wholly lost to me by reason thereof as aforesaid, although they had offered their ballots for me to said judges of election, were rejected as aforesaid. That by reason of said facts at least twenty votes were lost to me at each and every precinct in said district.

That after said order by the judges of the county court aforesaid at each and every election precinct in said district at least fifty legally qualified and registered voters residing in said district offered their said ballots for me at their respective election precincts, in which they resided and were entitled to vote to the judges of election thereof, and took an oath that they were duly registered as voters in said precinct.

That said judges of election received said ballots, and marked the same with the names of the voters, and put the same into separate boxes or envelopes, but refused to put the same into the ballot-boxes of said respective precincts, and refused to count the same as legal ballots for me in their said returns, but returned said ballots without counting the same, and did not include them in their returns of said election, and thereby deprived me of the benefit of the said votes, which, if the same had been counted, would have greatly increased my majority in said district.

And that at each and every precinct in said district twenty persons, legally qualified and registered voters residing in said district and entitled to vote for said office, and who were Republicans, and who wished to vote for me, were compelled to vote for you by threats, intimidation from your partisans, and by threats of being discharged by their employ-

ers, who were your active partisans, from their employment, unless they voted for you for said office, and did, by reason of such threats of discharge and such intimidation, vote for you for said office, and their said votes were counted for you by said judges of election, and included in their said returns. But for said threats and intimidation said votes would have been cast for me by said voters, and should not, therefore, be counted for you.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were ten persons, legally-registered voters, who intended to vote for me for said office, but whose votes were corruptly bought and purchased by your partisans with money, whisky, presents, and promises of employment, and other rewards, and by such means induced to vote for you for said office, but such fraudulent and corrupt votes were received by the judges of election of the various election precincts of said district, and counted for you, and included in their returns of said election, and you obtained the benefit thereof.

That your partisans were lavish in the expenditures of money in corruptly buying and purchasing the votes of many persons who, by reason of such corrupt practices, were induced to vote for you for said office, and whose votes were voted for you at said office, and received and counted for you at such returns, and included in said returns by said judges of election.

That at each and every precinct in said district there were twenty persons who were illegally and improperly registered as qualified voters, when in fact they did not possess the qualifications required by law to enable them to vote, but on the contrary were minors, or unnaturalized foreigners, or persons who had not resided in the State of Missouri one year, or the city of Saint Louis sixty days, or in the election precinct which they voted next before said registration and election, and that said persons illegally voted at said election, and voted for you, and the said illegal votes were counted for you by said judges of election, and the said votes included for you in said returns.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were voted for you twenty ballots by foreigners who had not been naturalized as citizens of the United States, as required by law, and who were not citizens of the State of Missouri, and who had not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before they voted as aforesaid, and who were not entitled to vote for said office at said election; that said ballots were received by the judges of election, and counted for you in said returns of said election.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were voted for you twenty ballots by persons who had not resided in the State of Missouri for one year next preceding the said election, as required by law, but said ballots were received by said judges of election, counted for you, and included in said returns.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were voted for you twenty ballots by persons who had not resided in the city or county of Saint Louis, Missouri, sixty days next preceding said election, as required by law, and said ballots were received by said judges of election, counted for you, and included in said election returns.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were voted for you for said office twenty ballots by persons who were directly interested in bets and wagers depending upon the result of said election. That said votes were illegal votes, but were received by said judges

of election, and counted for you, and included in said return of said election.

That at each and every election precinct in said district there were voted for you twenty ballots by persons who were not registered or qualified voters, and whose names did not appear on the registered list of voters of said district as required by law; but that said ballots were received by said judges of election and counted for you and included in their said return.

That at each and every election precinct in said third district there were twenty ballots voted for you by persons whose names were not registered as residents and qualified voters in the election district where they voted, and who actually had not resided in the precinct where they voted ten days next preceding said election as required by law; but their said ballots were received by said judges of election and counted for you and included in their said return.

That by reason of these and many other illegalities on the part of your partisans, many illegal, improper, and disqualified votes were polled for you, counted for you, and returned for you by said judges of election, whereby your aggregate of votes was greatly increased and my aggregate vote decreased, and but for which illegal acts and doings my majority would have been much greater as it really was than as returned by said judges and clerks of election. But having so far thwarted you and your partisans in your attempt to defraud me out of my seat in Congress in the courts of the country, I, at your call, again cheerfully submit my cause to your political associates for adjudication, relying upon the justice thereof and the impartial judgment of the honorable House of Representatives of the United States.

LYNE S. METCALFE,
Member Congress Third Congressional Dist. of Missouri.

First notice to take depositions.

Hon. LYNE S. METCALFE:

Take notice that depositions of Ferdinand L. Garesche, Richard Walsh, Henry Woods, William Glasgow, jr., Angus Cameron, Edward Baggott, Henry C. Pohlman, William Stabnew, Simon Clarke, Thomas Barrett, James Ryan, Peter P. Dailey, C. F. Schultz, John D. Finney, ——— Velde, and other witnesses, all of the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, will be taken at the law office of Donovan & Conway (rooms 11 and 12), at the northwest corner of Third and Pine streets in the city of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, before William P. Kennett, notary public within and for said city, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1878, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the taking of said depositions, if not completed on that day, will be continued from day to day, at the same place and between the same hours until completed.

And you are further notified that said depositions are to be taken for the purposes of being used in evidence on the trial of the contested election cause now pending before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, wherein I am contestant and you are contestee for the office of Representative in Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri.

R. GRAHAM FROST,
By DONOVAN & CONWAY,
Att'ys.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of Saint Louis :

James Roach, being duly sworn, makes oath and says that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878, he left a duplicate of the above notice at the usual place of abode of said Lyne S. Metcalfe, having been unable to obtain personal service of said notice by reason of the absence of said Metcalfe from the State of Missouri on said date.

JAMES ROACH,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of January, 1878.
[SEAL.] LOUIS HOLY,
Notary Public within and for the city of Saint Louis, qualified September 20th, 1877 ; *term expires July* 11*th*, 1881.

Second notice to take depositions.

Hon. LYNE S. METCALFE:

Take notice that depositions of Richard Walch, Henry Woods, John Wolf, William Glasgow, jr., Angus Cameron, Lawrence Byrne, Edward Baggott, Henry C. Pohlman, Robt. M. Jennings, Wm. Stabnew, Thos. C. Essex, Simon Clarke, Thomas Barrett, John M. Knox, James Ryan, Peter P. Dailey, C. F. Schultz, John D. Finney, James Nash, George Montaigue, Henry H. Wartman, John Lawler, Scott S. Vrain, Thos. Ferguson, Joseph Kennedy, Michael Caloney, Thos. Cleary, John Cannion, Matt. Mooney, Thos. Kilcullen, John Dempsey, John O'Brien, Charles F. Vogel, Fred. Schoenthaler, Julius Kessles, will be taken on Monday, the 4th day of February, at the office of Donovan & Conroy, northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, before Wm. P. Kennett, notary public within and for said city, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the taking of said depositions, if not completed on said day, will be continued from day to day at the same place and between the same hours until completed, and you are further notified that said depositions are to be taken for the purposes of being used in evidence in the trial of the contested election cause now pending before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, wherein I am contestant and yon are contestee for the office Representative of Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri.

R. GRAHAM FROST.

Service of this notice accepted January 31, 1878.

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Attorney for Contestee.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of Saint Louis, ss :

Being duly sworn, makes oath and says that on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 1878, he left a duplicate of the above notice at the usual place of abode of said Lyne S. Metcalfe, having been unable to obtain personal service on him owing to his absence from said city and State at said date.

Third notice to take depositions.

Hon. LYNE S. METCALFE:

Take notice that depositions of Thomas Foley, Thomas Green, Pat-

rick B. Byrnes, John H. Wolf, Louis Sanders, John King, John O'Donnell, Michael Cullinane, John Grogan, Estill McHenry, W. D. W. Barnard, Michael O'Rourk, Chris. Reinhart, Matthew Horane, ——— Westerman, Louis Strube, D. W. Sadler, William Hoemans, Timothy Cavanaugh, Augustus R. Hynson, ——— Meyor, John Amend, John B. Geggie, Thomas Golden, Gus. Tyon, Adam Lieb, ——— Zeost, H. W. Leffingwell, Geo. Graham, Mich. Devoy, Mich. Carroll, Mich. Welsh, E. T. Allen, will be taken on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1878, at the office of Donovan & Conroy, northwest corner Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, before Wm. P. Kennett, notary public, within and for said city, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the taking of said depositions, if not completed on said day, will be continued from day to day at the same place and between the same hours until completed, and you are further notified that said depositions are to be taken for the purposes of being used in evidence in the trial of the contested election cause now pending before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, wherein I am contestant and you are contestee for the office of Representative of Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri.

R. GRAHAM FROST.

Service of this notice acknowledged this 5th day of February, 1878.

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Attorney for Contestee.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of Saint Louis, ss:

Being duly sworn, makes oath and says that on the day of February, A. D. 1878, he left a duplicate of the above notice at the usual place of abode of said Lyne S. Metcalfe, having been unable to obtain personal service on him to his absence from said city and State at said date.

Copy.

Fourth notice to take depositions.

Hon. LYNE S. METCALFE:

Take notice that depositions of Andrew McLaughlin, Dan Cavanaugh, Patrick Hennessey, John Burk, Thomas Barry, John Carwell, Thomas MacNamara, Mike Dillon, Michael Hiller, Dan Capill, George Sanders, Andrew Holsliem Dunn, John Brady, Patrick Walsh, will be taken on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1878, at the office of Donavan & Conroy, northwest corner of Third and Pine streets in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, before Wm. P. Kennett, notary public, within and for said city, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the taking of said depositions, if not completed on said day, will be continued from day to day at the same place and between the same hours until completed, and you are further notified that said depositions are to be taken for the purposes of being used in evidence in the trial of the contested election cause now pending before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, wherein I am contestant and you are contestee for the office of Representative of Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri.

R. GRAHAM FROST.

Service of this notice accepted this 7th February, 1878.

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Attorney for Contestee.

Fifth notice to take depositions.

HON. LYNE S. METCALFE:

Take notice that depositions of Carson, C. H. Kicker, James Carroll, John Holdin, August Lamping, Henry Willow, Anton Godder, Myles W. Tobyn, Thos. MacNamara, William Stabenow, will be taken on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1878, at the office of Donovan & Conroy, northwest corner Third and Pine streets in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, before Wm. P. Kennett, notary public, within and for said city, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the taking of said depositions, if not completed on said day, will be continued from day to day at the same place and between the same hours until completed, and you are further notified that said depositions are to be taken for the purposes of being used in evidence in the trial of the contested election cause now pending before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, wherein I am contestant and you are contestee for the office of Representative of Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri.

R. GRAHAM FROST.

Service of this notice acknowledged February 8, 1878.

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Attorney for Contestee.

Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn, and examined at the office of Donovan & Conroy, rooms 11 and 12 northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, before me, William P. Kennett, notary public in and for said city and State, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1878, and before William P. Kennett and L. L. Walbridge, notaries public in and for said city and State, on the 30th and 31st days of January, A. D. 1878, and on the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of February, A. D. 1878, in a certain contest now pending in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, concerning the position of Representative for the third Congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein R. Graham Frost is contestant and Lyne S. Metcalfe is contestee, on the part of the said contestant.

JANUARY 29, 1878.

Geo. H. Shields and L. S. Metcalfe, jr., for contestee, and Donovan & Conroy for contestant, present.

FERDINAND L. GARESCHE produced, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, deposeth and saith:

By Mr. CONROY:

Question. What is your full name?—Answer. Ferdinand L. Garesche.

Q. What was your business on the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. Clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County, of the State of Missouri.

Q. How long thereafter did you continue to be clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County?—A. Till about the latter part of July, A. D. 1877. It may have been the beginning of August; I don't remember.

Q. What, if anything, do you know concerning the ballots, ballot-boxes, poll-books, and returns of the judges and clerks of election, at the certain election for Representative in Congress for the third Congressional district of Missouri, held in the county of Saint Louis on the 7th day of November, 1876?

(Objected to by Geo. H. Shields, counsel for contestee, 1st, as not tending to prove any issue made in the pleadings in this case; 2d, as irrelevant and immaterial.)

A. As part of the returns of the general election held in November, 1876, they came into my custody as clerk of the county court.

Q. How long thereafter did they remain in your custody?

(Objected to by Mr. Shields as irrelevant.)

A. Until the records of my office were, by the provisions of the "Scheme and Charter," transferred to the custody of the register of the city of Saint Louis, which took place some time in the latter part of July or first of August, 1877.

Q. When did they first come into your custody and possession, and in what condition were they at that time?

(Objected to by Mr. Shields: 1st, as being too general; 2d, as not tending to prove any issue in this case.)

A. They were all received within the time specified by law. I do not understand the question.

Q. From whom did you receive the ballot-boxes for the different precincts in the third Congressional district?—A. In answer to a preceding question, when I stated that *I* received them, I meant, of course, it was done in person or by my legally authorized deputies. Now, in answer to the question from whom they were received, I would state that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they were, as in previous elections, brought to the office by one or more of the judges and clerks of the election precincts of which they were the returns.

Q. Can you state what the ballot-boxes contained at the time they were delivered to you, and whether they were sealed or not sealed?—A. At each precinct there were two ballot-boxes, meant to be used alternate hours, for the reception of votes. My instructions to judges and clerks of election were, that after the close of the polls, the counting of the votes, and the making up of the returns, they were to place the counted and rejected ballots in ballot-box marked number one, which was then to be sealed up. The poll-books, with the returns attached, were to be placed in ballot-box number two, and left unsealed. As the boxes would be brought in to us, box number two would be opened and returns taken out. Box number one, containing the ballots, was taken into the back office and stowed away. Sometimes we found the ballots and poll-books were both contained in box number one, in which case, in presence of the judges and clerks, or the parties who brought the box, we unscrewed the lid, took out the returns, and immediately re-screwed on the lid.

(Mr. Shields objected to the above answer: 1st, as not responsive to the question; 2d, as irrelevant to the issue.)

Q. Question repeated by being read to witness by notary.—A. In answer to the second part of the question, in most cases the boxes said to contain the ballots were sealed, but there were some exceptions.

Q. What did you do with the ballot-boxes containing ballots and re-

turns in cases where the ballots and returns were both contained in one box?

(Mr. Shields, counsel for contestee, objected to the question as irrelevant.)

A. We aimed to restore them to the original condition in which we received them.

Q. Can you state what you did in regard to those ballot-boxes?—A. To the best of my recollection, whenever they were sealed and we had to break the seal to open them for the aforementioned purpose only, after putting back the screws we resealed them.

Q. Can you state what ballot-boxes, if any, said to contain ballots, were unsealed at the time of delivery to you?—A. In my answer referring to ballot-boxes, I have spoken or referred to all the boxes containing returns of the general election held in November, 1876, which, of course, include those for the election precincts of the third Congressional district, and in this respect cannot state how many or how few were received without being sealed.

Q. Can you state whether any ballot-box containing ballots from any precinct within the third Congressional district came to your office and was delivered to you in an unsealed condition? I refer to the ballot-boxes of the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876.—A. I cannot.

Q. What do you mean by sealing, as applied to ballot-boxes?—A. When I refer to sealing I mean a compliance as near as possible with the law, which requires that "the ballots, after being counted, shall be sealed up in a package and delivered to the clerk of the county court." This was done almost invariably by covering the heads of the screws in the lid with sealing-wax; in some cases there was, in addition, a piece of paper over the slit made in the lid for the reception of the ballots, which was sealed down.

Q. You would not, then, consider sealing to be when the lid was screwed on tightly and no sealing-wax used over the heads of the screws? —A. When I stated that in some instances the boxes were not sealed, I referred to boxes in which the lids were screwed on, but without wax over the heads of the screws.

Q. Then I understand you to state that no ballot-box, said to contain ballots cast at the general election on the 7th of November, 1876, came into your hands as county clerk, on which the lid was not tightly fastened with screws so as to prevent any access to the ballots? I refer to ballot-boxes of the third Congressional district.

(Mr. Shields objects to the question: 1st, as leading; 2d, as asking for the opinion of the witness; 3d, as irrelevant.)

A. I remember no box said to contain ballots of said general election of 1876 that was received without the lid thereof being securely screwed on.

Q. What did you do with those ballots and ballot-boxes?—A. They were kept in my office until transferred by me to the city register, as already mentioned.

Q. How were they kept?

(Mr. Shields objects: 1st, on the ground that the evidence is not responsive to the issues in the case; 2d, to this and all other evidence on the subject of the manner in which the ballots and ballot-boxes were kept. The contestee objects because there is no averment in the notice of contest under which the evidence is relevant.)

A. They were for some time after the election stacked up in my back office, and then piled on the top of the record cases in my front office,

just underneath the ceiling, where they remained until I made a formal transfer of them, and all other records and papers of the office of county clerk of Saint Louis County, to the register of the city of Saint Louis, as was my duty under the terms of the new charter of the city of Saint Louis, whereby, among other changes, the office of county clerk was abolished.

Q. Had any person access to those ballot-boxes while they were in your possession as clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County?

(Mr. Shields objects, as leading and irrelevant.)

A. No, sir.

Q. Was any change made in those ballot-boxes between the times that they were received by you and the time of your delivery of them to the register of the city of Saint Louis?—A. What do you mean by the word "change?"

Q. I mean, to know whether the ballot-boxes and their contents were in the same condition when you turned them over to Mr. Walsh, as register of the city of Saint Louis, as they were when you received them from the different judges and clerks of election?

(Mr. Shields objects, as leading and irrelevant.)

A. I have no reason to think or believe that they were otherwise than in the same condition as when originally received from the judges and clerks; except inasmuch as has already been stated, namely, the changed condition produced in some instances by the opening and taking out of returns, when it was found that they had been placed in the same box with the ballots.

Q. So, then, I understand you to state that these ballot-boxes and ballots, while in your possession, were not tampered with?

(Mr. Shields objects, as leading.)

A. I do not see that I could answer this question more fully than by reiterating my answer to the previous question.

Q. I want to know whether you kept these ballots and ballot-boxes safely or otherwise, while they were in your possession as clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County?—A. I took more than ordinary precautions as to their safety.

Q. Did you examine the ballot-boxes at the time you turned them over to the city register to ascertain whether or not they had been tampered with?

(Mr. Shields objects, as leading and irrelevant.)

A. I did not.

Q. At the time you turned them over to the city register did you notice that there was any change in the seals or other fastenings of said boxes from the condition of the same at the time of the receipt of said boxes by you?

(Mr. Shields objects, as leading and irrelevant.)

A. I did not; for, from the time that they had been piled up, as mentioned, they had not been moved, nor were they even moved when I transferred them.

Q. How long did it take you to make the transfer of these boxes?—A. I transferred them and all other records and papers of the office, and everything contained therein, by handing him the keys of the safe and of the door of the office, and resigning all authority in the office.

Q. Where was that transfer made?—A. In my office.

Q. What office do you refer to?—A. The office of the clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County.

Q. Where were the ballot-boxes containing the ballots at the time of

this transfer?—A. As I have already mentioned, they were piled on top of the record cases in the office, just under the ceiling.

Cross-examination by Mr. Shields:

Q. How many of the boxes of the third district did you receive from the judges of election, in person?—A. I couldn't answer.

Q. Do you know positively of having received any box of that district, at this time?—A. I do not.

Q. Please describe the ballot-boxes that were used at that election in Saint Louis County; of what were they made; what was their size; what arrangements for putting the ballots in, and how were the lids fastened?—A. They were made of pine; sides dove-tailed. I think the sides and bottom were screwed on; sliding lid, working in a groove, with two screws in front end; slit in the top, sufficiently large to insert a folded ballot. For large precincts, the size of the box was about 14 inches by 10 and 10; for smaller precincts the size was somewhat smaller.

Q. Were there two boxes used at all the precincts in the third district?—A. Yes.

Q. How many of the boxes returned by the judges of election from that district contained both ballots and poll-books when returned?—A. I could not state that any of them, as far as I can recollect. There were 117 precincts in the county, and in but very few instances were the ballots and books in the same box.

Q. You don't know whether any of those instances occurred in the third district, do you?—A. I do not.

Q. You did not attempt to keep the ballot-boxes from each Congressional district separate from each other, nor did you receive them as being from any particular district?—A. The boxes were received by me as containing the general vote of each particular election district, from the office of the Presidential electors down to constable; and when they were received they were placed in one general pile.

Q. How many Congressional districts were there at that time in the county of Saint Louis?—A. Three.

Q. Do you now remember what precincts in the third Congressional district were in the county outside of the city proper?—A. I do not.

Q. Within what time were the returns of the third Congressional district made to you as county clerk?—A. Within 48 hours.

Q. Do you remember any supplemental returns from precinct 64 being made to you as county clerk after the judges had made their returns from that precinct?—A. Application was made to me by the judges of three precincts for the return to them of their returns for the purpose of correction; and on my refusal an amended return was made from one of these precincts—its number I do not remember.

Q. When was that amended return made?—A. I do not remember; the certificate signed by me to the certified vote of this election will show the hour and day on which the aforesaid demands were made upon me, and also the hour and the day on which the amended return was filed. If I mistake not the amended return was filed after the expiration of the 48 hours; but the demand having been made previously thereto, I considered it as coming within the intent of the law.

(Mr. Conroy, contestant's counsel, objected to the latter part of above answer.)

(Witness continues answer:) Having, on the receipt of the demand and amended return referred to, indorsed thereon the hour and the day, my certificate alluded to was made from positive data therefor. My testimony in regard to dates is from memory only.

Q. Were there any other amended returns from that district?—A. Only from one precinct, the one mentioned.

Q. Were all the boxes from that district at the time of their return to you or your deputies examined by you to see if the same were sealed, or at any time within two days after said election?—A. The only examination made of any of the ballot-boxes received at that election, as to their being sealed or unsealed, was made at the time of their reception.

Q. You have testified that you do not know now that you received any of the ballot-boxes from the third Congressional district; if no other examination was made than that made at the time of their reception, do you know now of your own personal knowledge whether the boxes from that district were sealed or unsealed at the time of their delivery at the county clerk's office?—A. It would be impossible to give an intelligent answer to this question in view of a previous statement made by me, which I now repeat: that all these boxes of the said general election were received as containing the returns of said general election, and not as containing merely the vote for any one particular office; and I wish this statement to be considered as applying in every instance when I have spoken of the ballot-boxes of this general election—I can't make the distinction between those boxes from that district and the other boxes, for the reason that there was no distinction made in their reception or putting them away—I know nothing except in a general way, as I have already stated, in regard to their delivery.

Q. Were all the boxes from every precinct in the county examined by you, for the purpose of seeing that they were properly sealed, at any time within two days of the election?—A. Only as they would be received.

Q. Did you personally examine any except those you received?—A. I don't think I did.

Q. How many of the boxes of the whole county were opened, after they were returned, for the purpose of getting out the poll-books; I refer to those containing both ballots and returns?—A. But very few; I think scarcely over half a dozen.

Q. And you don't know whether any of those were in the third district?—A. I do not.

Q. How many of the ballot-boxes in the third district were sealed with sealing-wax on the heads of the screws fastening the lids, when they were returned to you?—A. In view of my statement made in regard to the reception of these boxes, I don't know how many.

Q. How many of them had the slit in the top of the box, through which the folded ballots were put, sealed by paper covering, the same as stated in your examination-in-chief?—A. My answer to this is the same: I don't know how many.

Q. How many of them were opened; I refer to the slits in the top of the box?—A. I can't say how many.

Q. How many of the boxes were fastened with screws alone, and not sealed with sealing-wax?—A. I can't say how many.

Q. How long did these boxes remain in your back office, before being put on the top of the record cases in your front office?—A. As near as I can remember, I kept my back office closed for all business, except attending to this election and making up the returns, for fully two weeks after the seventh of November, the day of the election, and it was then that I moved the boxes into the front office, and had them piled as I have stated.

Q. During that time were there not, for the first two days after the election, a great number of persons, disconnected with your office, admit-

ted to the back office where the ballots were stowed?—A. The evening of the election, and during the next day, up to nearly twelve o'clock at night, there were present, in addition to myself and chief deputy and three assistant clerks, employed by me for the occasion in making up the returns, the press-reporters, as many of the candidates who asked permission, and I believe some three or four (I think this would cover the number at any one time) particular friends of some of the candidates.

Not being able to complete the taking of witness Ferdinand L. Garesche's testimony and these depositions, by reason of the lateness of the hour, by consent of parties, contestant and contestee, by their respective attorneys, I adjourn the further taking of the same until to-morrow, January 30, 1878, then to be continued at the same place, at nine and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated, having met on Wednesday morning, January 30, 1878, at nine and a half o'clock, and witness Ferdinand L. Garesche, and contestant by his attorneys, F. J. Donovan and J. F. Conroy, and contestee by his attorneys, George H. Shields and Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., being present, it was agreed by said attorneys for contestant and contestee, respectively, to continue the taking of further testimony in this case by employing a stenographer, and L. L. Walbridge being mutually selected, by consent and agreement of said attorneys, I adjourn the further taking of these depositions until 3 o'clock p. m. of this the 30th day of January, A. D. 1878, then to be continued at same place.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, at three o'clock, January 30th, 1878, contestant, by his attorney, J. F. Conroy, esq., and contestee, by his attorneys, George H. Shields, esq., and Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq., being present, L. L. Walbridge, stenographer, chosen by consent of the parties contestant and contestee, being also present, and being a duly authorized notary public, was selected by said contestee under the statutes of the United States to sit in said case and assist in the taking of the further depositions herein, at the same place and between the same hours and under the notice heretofore served by the contestant or the contestee for taking such depositions.

And it is further agreed between the parties hereto, contestant and contestee, that the attestation of the several witnesses who may be produced and examined to their respective depositions, is hereby waived, and the transcript of the testimony of said witnesses from the shorthand notes of said L. L. Walbridge shall be received as the testimony of said witnesses, without attestation, taken under the notice as aforesaid.

Q. Do you mean to say that there were only three or four persons in your back office the two days succeeding the election, except your clerks, the press reporters, the candidates, and three or four other persons, or that three or four persons, friends of the respective candidates, were in that office within the time mentioned?—A. I meant that in addition to myself or clerks, and the press reporters, and what candidates were present, there may have been three or four friends, at one time or another,

of the different candidates. I don't think there were over half a dozen persons, in addition, at any one time besides the parties I have named.

Q. Is it not a fact that aggregating the friends of the candidates there were more than 50 persons in the office within those two days?—A. At one time.

Q. Aggregating?—A. At one time.

Q. I say aggregating; that takes in the whole time within the two days?—A. Well, I would not be able to form any idea of that.

Q. Isn't it a fact that any person who came to that office within these two first days after the election and applied for admission, who was known to you or your clerks, or any of the candidates therein, that he was freely granted admission?—A. No, sir; before he could get into that office he had to pass within inside of the railing in the outer office at which I had stationed one of the janitors of the court-house with positive instructions to let nobody in unless I authorized him to do so, and I told him to keep out all except those I have mentioned.

Q. Was not that the fact after two days after the election had elapsed?—A. No, sir; it was from the start.

Q. In the evening of the election when the poll-books and ballot-boxes were being returned was not your office, both inside and outside office, crowded with persons interested in the result of the election?—A. Only those I have mentioned. The outer office was, yes. There was quite a large number assembled there.

Q. Wasn't there as many as twenty-five persons at one time in that back office on the evening of the election?—A. Well, I should judge there were, counting the parties I have named, the reporters and some of the candidates.

Q. Were there in that crowd any friends of Mr. Frost?—A. Yes, sir; there were one or two, I think, that I remember. There might have been more. I paid no attention, of course, to that particularly.

Q. You do not pretend to say that, as far as your knowledge is concerned, that you had all these ballot-boxes under your supervision during that evening?—A. They were in that back office, piled there as fast as they came, in one corner.

Q. Were they under your immediate eye?—A. I do not understand the scope of that, Mr. Shields, if you mean by my actual, visible, immediate eye. The first part of the time I was in the little recess outside, just railed off from the outer office.

Q. You said you did not know how many of these boxes had the slit in the top, in which the ballots were placed, uncovered?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Or how many of them were fastened with screws without sealing-wax, or how many with screws and sealing-wax?—A. No, sir; I don't remember. When I say I don't remember, I mean I never noticed them particularly to see, at the time, how many there were.

Q. There were one hundred and seventeen precincts, were there not?—A. There were in the county of Saint Louis.

Q. And two boxes from each precinct?—A. Two boxes from each precinct.

Q. Making two hundred and thirty-four boxes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not pretend to say that you had these two hundred and thirty-four boxes all the time on the evening of the election, and the next day when these parties were allowed access to your inside office, under your immediate eye, do you?—A. They were not all in.

Q. Did you have those under your eye which were in all the time?—A. Will you please to give me your definition of what you mean by un-

der my immediate eye? Do you mean that I was standing looking on them?

Q. Yes.—A. Why, of course not, sir.

Q. Then you do not know whether or not, if any of these boxes had the slits in the top open, persons may not have inserted other ballots without your knowledge in those boxes, do you?—A. Why, of course I could not say that if I was not present. It would become very apparent, though, for the ballots were all strung on strings, if any additional ballots were put in.

Q. How do you know the ballots were all strung on a string?—A. I say I presume they were.

Q. You mean, then, if the ballots were strung on strings, to say that the ballots that were put in subsequent to that time and not strung on strings, that it would be easy to ascertain that?—A. I should think it would be in opening them.

Q. Is it not a fact that, during the next day succeeding the election Mr. Frost, Mr. Frost's freinds, and other candidates and their friends, and the press reporters and your friends who desired admission, and whom you saw proper to admit, had access to that back office?—A. During when?

Q. The next day after the election.—A. The day of the election was Tuesday, and during Wednesday, as I have already stated, up to twelve o'clock at night we were busy making up our returns. The reporters were there, also, taking them off, and up to about twelve o'clock at night there were the numbers I have mentioned from time to time there.

Q. Do you remember about the size of this back office?—A. Well, it is a room larger than this one, both ways.

Q. About what size?—A. I am a very poor hand at judging of the size. Well, I should judge the room contained an area in square feet one-half more than this.

Q. How large is this?—A. I will have to take a tape-line and measure it.

Mr. CONROY. It is 15 by 17 feet.

Q. How many desks were in that room?—A. I had some standing desks placed around all of one side and nearly all of another side, fitted up especially for the use of the reporters. There was then a table in the center of the room at which my clerk sat. There was no desk in the room at all.

Q. What proportion of the room was occupied by the table and standing desks?—A. Well, I should judge that fully one half the room the space was clear.

Q. Were those boxes all piled in one part, or piled around in different piles in the room?—A. My impression is, as near as I remember, that they were piled in one corner against the partition-wall between the front and back office.

Q. Was it not a fact that taking the desk-room, and the table-room, and the room occupied by the ballot-boxes, that the room frequently up to the time of twelve o'clock at night after the election was crowded?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can't pretend to say at this present time who were in that room?—A. No, sir; because I never paid sufficient attention to that to be able to identify them by name; that is, I mean the thing didn't impress itself on my mind at the time.

Q. Then, as far as your testimony in regard to persons not having access to the ballot-boxes is concerned, you mean after twelve o'clock of the day after the election, do you not?—A. I mean that, and in ad

dition I mean even up to twelve o'clock that night; it would require collusion on the part of nearly every one in the room for any one to have been able to have done anything of the kind. If you are trying to get at the fact as to whether I think the ballot-boxes were stuffed while in my office——

COUNSEL (interrupting). I do not want your opinion, I want the facts.

A. I ask if that is what you want to get at?

Q. No; I do not want your opinion. We can't give opinions on this subject. You mean by your testimony that you didn't see anybody have access to the ballot-boxes, do you not?—A. I mean I did not see any, and I do not think any one could have obtained it.

Q. You mean you didn't see any one or allow any one to have access to the ballot-boxes?—A. No, sir; and this is the first time I ever had any reason to suppose any one did think so.

Q. Might not a person if he had been so disposed secretly and without your knowledge have inserted ballots in the ballot-boxes from the third Congressional district up to twelve o'clock the night after the election?—A. Why, I was frequently out of the room.

Q. And it might have been done while you were out of the room without your knowledge, might it not?—A. A great many things can be done when I am not present, of course, that I cannot know anything at all about.

Q. Then you do not mean to testify it was an impossibility, from the surroundings of those boxes, that there could have been no tampering with them up to twelve o'clock the night after the election, do you?—A. Nothing more than what I have testified to as to the matter.

Q. Mr. Garesche, how long was it before those boxes were removed from that back office, and put in the front office?—A. They were removed within a day or two after the 28th day of December.

Q. 1876?—A. 1876.

Q. Was this office which you had possession of, and in which the ballot-boxes were stored, an office in constant use by you as clerk of the county court?—A. It was part of my office.

Q. Is it not a fact that after twelve o'clock the night after the election, that other persons than yourself and deputies had access to that room up to the time that the votes were canvassed, frequently, by your permission?—A. I recollect once of being in there with yourself, sir, in consultation with Judge Madill, and I may have been in with others once or twice. I don't remember, though. But that room was kept entirely to itself after we got rid of the reporters, I mean for the use of the canvassing.

Q. You mean that no one had access to the room except by your permission, and that you didn't let anybody in except those connected with the canvassing?—A. Yes; connected with the canvassing. There may have been several parties in at different times, but if so, they were in with me or my deputy.

Q. You were not in the office all the time up to the time of the canvass yourself?—A. Up to what time of the canvass?

Q. Up to the time of the canvass of the votes which took place on the 16th of November?—A. Oh, you mean the actual official canvass?

Q. Yes.—A. You ask me if I was there all the time?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; of course not.

Q. You didn't sleep in the office?—A. I remained there until the Sunday after the election—the Saturday night after the election. I didn't go home at all—didn't go home to get my meals.

Q. You were frequently in and out of the back office, and didn't confine yourself to that office all the time, did you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who else had access to that office besides yourself, connected with your office?—A. There was Mr. C. F. Vogel, my deputy; Mr. Edward Baggott, Mr. James Murrain, Mr. J. F. Young, and Mr. W. W. Brewer. The three last were making up the canvass, and there was also a private watchman by the name of Matthew Ward up to the night of the 28th of December, and also the night watchman in the court-house, John O'Brien.

Q. How many of the persons named stayed in the inner office for two days after the election?—A. The inner—you mean the back room?

Q. Yes.—A. The duties of the three I have named, who were assisting me in the canvass, kept them there—that is, where their work was being done.

Q. Were they there day and night?—A. Well, they were there day and night until the Saturday night after the election. The election was on Tuesday.

Q. You were not there all the time?—A. Unless I would go to meals.

Q. Well, at some time during that time, some of you might have been absent.—A. Some one of us, of course.

Q. You were absent, were you not?—A. I went to my meals, I know, and sometimes I was in the front room; I didn't stay in the back room all the time.

Q. Was this the room in which the poll-books of this election, after they were taken out of the boxes, were kept?—A. Yes; until the return was made up.

Q. The return was made up when?—A. I do not know what time they got it finished.

Q. On the 16th day of November the official count began, I believe; how long did that continue?—A. The official count I do not remember; I think, two or three days; it was interrupted.

Q. Is it not a fact that the poll-books, until the official count was completed, were kept in this same room, where the ballot-boxes were kept?—A. No, sir; for I know when the official count was made I got them out of my cupboard where I had locked them up, in the front office; that is my recollection; I don't remember when I put them in there; I put them in after these tally-sheets were made up.

Q. After the tally-sheets for the official canvassers?—A. The tally-sheets for the official canvassers to check.

Q. When was that made up?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Were they all in the same room for six or eight days after the election?—A. I should judge they were there for some little while; I don't remember the number of days.

Q. Is it not a fact that the poll-books were lying around on these standing desks and tables in the inner office, being the same office where the ballot-boxes were kept for six or eight days after the election, subject to inspection during the first day, and up to twelve o'clock of the night after the election, to any person who had admission into that office?—A. They could not be said to be "lying around" at all, as they were coming in, and when we commenced making up the count during the first part of the time up to twelve o'clock at night, while persons were in the room, I strove to have Mr. Brewer, who was calling from them to others who were putting down the vote, sit on them.

Q. Did he occupy that position all the time? You say you strove to do it; did he do it?—A. I think he did, except when some one asked me to show them a certain precinct, then I tried to oblige them.

Q. Then you would get the book and show it?—A. Yes; and it was because I found such trouble and annoyance that I determined that no one in there at all should see the books until after I got the count made up. I found I had very heavy election returns to make up, and I determined, therefore, to get through my work as quickly as possible.

Q. You were engaged during the three or four days following the election in making up returns in conjunction with your clerks, were you not?—A. Well, I superintended it. I sometimes put down ——, worked on the tally-sheet, on the footings.

Q. Is it not a fact that the night of the election, the next day, and up to twelve o'clock of that night, you were there busily engaged in obtaining and making up the returns for the press reporters, and also in giving persons who were desirous of information, such information as you had in regard to the votes of the various precincts?—A. I was busily engaged through the men I had at work. I was not myself figuring at it. I did once or twice put down votes for other parties, who asked me to make up some returns for them.

Q. Didn't you spend most of your time in the front office?—A. No, sir.

Q. I mean in sort of generally superintending matters?—A. No, sir; not most of the time; I can't say.

Q. Did you spend at least half of it?—A. What time do you refer to?

Q. The first day, up to twelve o'clock that night?—A. I was a good deal in the back office. Part of the day after the election I had a very violent sick-headache, and I was lying down on the sofa part of the time.

Q. That was in the front office, wasn't it?—A. In the part railed off from the front office.

Q. That was the day after the election?—A. The morning after the election; during the day after the election.

Q. Were you not sick during almost the entire day?—A. No, sir; I can't say I was. I was up constantly I know. I know I had a sick, headache, the same as I have now. I am suffering from one of those headaches now.

Q. Well, while you were lying down on the lounge in the front office suffering with a sick-headache, or while in the front office, of course you didn't know what was taking place in the back office?—A. Naturally there was a wall between it, and I could not see through it.

Q. Mr. Garesche, you stated there was a private watchman there; was he constantly there?—A. Every night.

Q. Was that the private watchman of the court-house?—A. No, sir; he was a private watchman.

Q. A private watchman employed by whom?—A. By myself on the part of the county to watch the ballot-boxes of the charter election, which were stacked up in my front office.

Q. To watch the ballot-boxes of the charter election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then he was in the front office?—A. No, sir; as soon as these election boxes came in I told him to take charge of them, and in fact he had charge in both rooms.

Q. Did he sleep in the front room or back room?—A. I hope he didn't sleep. My idea was for him to stay awake.

Q. Did he have access to both rooms?—A. Of course, sir.

Q. What was his name?—A. Matthew Ward.

Q. Did you lock him in the office, or did he have a key that would let him in or out?—A. No, sir; he came before we would leave in the evening.

Q. Well, could he have got out at any time during the night?—A. Of course he could; he had a key of the front door inside.

Q. Then he had access to other portions of the building and to the street at any time he chose to go in or out?—A. Yes.

Q. Did anybody also have a key to that office?—A. The night-watchman, as I have stated, of the court-house.

Q. What was his name?—A. John O'Brien.

Q. Did anybody else have a key?—A. The janitor, of course, has keys to every room.

Q. Who is the janitor?—A. The janitor at that time was—I forget his name now. I may think of it in a moment.

Q. Was his name James?—A. No, sir; that is the head janitor. The janitor has a deputy that took charge of my room—George, I think it was. I can't think of the name now. I can easily get it for you, though.

Q. I wish you would; I should like to know his name. Were there any of your deputies that had keys to the office?—A. My chief deputy had.

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Vogel.

Q. Any others?—A. I don't think any others did. I had only one there.

Q. What sort of connection had those rooms with the outside of the house and the street?—A. The better way is to draw you a plan of it.

Q. You need not do it now.—A. I drew one this morning. I thought perhaps you would ask me in regard to it. I didn't bring it down with me.

Q. Is it not a fact that your front office opens on the east front of the court-house?—A. Yes; a door also leading into the main hall running through from east to west.

Q. The main hall of the court-house?—A. Yes.

Q. Then was there not an outside door?—A. Leading from this back room.

Q. From the back room into the hall?—A. Yes.

Q. And a door between the two rooms?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the door between the two rooms?—A. Just a leather folding door.

Q. Has no lock on it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then a party who has access to one room has access to both?—A. We consider them the same room.

Q. What is the door in front of your front room and leading out on to the front entrance of the court-house composed of?—A. Double doors, glass in the inside, and heavy oak wooden doors on the outside.

Q. Were those doors locked and closed every night by you?—A. Yes, sir; by me, or whoever else was going out.

Q. Were those doors subject to the keys that you have spoken of held by the janitor and night-watchman?—A. No, sir; those doors were not. It is a door leading from the hall in.

Q. What is that door composed of?—A. A wooden door.

Q. And the back-room door leading into the hall, was it also a wooden door or glass?—A. A heavy wooden door, with a pane of glass in it, a large pane of glass.

Q. Do those doors have ordinary locks and keys, such as are in use in ordinary buildings?—A. Such as are in use on buildings of that nature.

Q. What do you say about the keys to these outside doors? I mean

the locks and keys.—A. Well, I noticed nothing peculiar about them. The key of the back door—the lock of the back door was one of those snap-locks.

Q. Large lock, you mean?—A. Large lock, I think.

Q. And the key of the front door?—A. The key of the front door was an ordinary kind of lock; that is, I don't know how fine or how common it was; had a large brass key to it.

Q. Was there anything in the lock of that door that would have prevented a person, if he was so disposed, by the use of ordinary appliances for opening locks, to unlock it?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. This watchman who was placed to watch the scheme and charter ballots, did he have charge of those ballots from the time that those ballot-boxes were deposited in your office?—A. You refer to the charter ballots?

Q. Yes; this private watchman that you have spoken of.—A. No, sir; it was some time in October, the beginning of October, 1876, I got an order of the court to allow me a private watchman on those boxes, and I moved them up from the ballot-room and put them in my office.

Q. After the canvass was made and the election business was finished, did you still keep a surveillance over those ballot-boxes and prevent people from coming into it, as you had before?—A. Yes, until after I got these boxes moved out.

Q. During that time you were frequently, of course, absent from the office?—A. I went to my meals very regularly, and went home very regularly every night after I got through.

Q. Did this janitor sleep in either of those rooms?—A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. Did the watchman of the court-house spend his time principally in those rooms, or was he all through the court-house?—A. The watchman of the court-house goes all through the building as soon as he comes on watch. He generally made the office of the county clerk his headquarters, and remained there more or less, and would then go out from there and make his inspection from time to time.

Q. Do you know whether he was there during the time those ballot-boxes were in this back office?—A. O, yes; because we worked to very late at night for a long while after we ceased staying there all night. He was always in every night.

Q. When did you take the boxes out of that back room and put them in the front room?—A. Well, I find by the papers that I examined to-day I turned over those charter-boxes to the mayor on the 28th day of December, and then I moved them in there that day or the next day; perhaps it might have been a few hours later; my recollection is, almost immediately afterwards, those boxes, and piled them in the place where the others had been piled.

Q. When you moved them into the front office, did you examine the boxes yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you state whether they were all sealed at that time?—A. No, sir; I didn't examine them.

Q. Can you state whether the slits in the top were all closed with paper at that time?—A. I don't think they could all be closed by the paper, since they were not all closed with paper when they came in.

Q. Can you state any specific number of them that were closed with paper at that time?—A. I have said I could not state how many were closed when they came in.

Q. Could you at that time?—A. Of course I could not.

Q. Do you know whether any more of them were sealed or unsealed than were sealed or unsealed at the time they came in?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never examined to ascertain the condition when you put them from one office to the other?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who did the work?—A. It was all done under my supervision.

Q. Do you recollect who did it?—A. I called in the janitors.

Q. Mr. Garesche, these cases of records, or record cases, which you speak of, are big cases, are they not, attached to the walls?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And reaching within 6 or 8 feet of the ceiling?—A. I didn't remember what distance; I measured to-day; the height was 15½ feet from the floor to the top of them.

Q. To the top of the cases?—A. Yes.

Q. There are pigeon-holes in the top, or near the top of those cases, are there not?—A. The doors close them entirely.

Q. But there are papers separated near the top of the cases, are there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To which you have access by a ladder?—A. When we want to.

Q. A ladder in the room used for that purpose?—A. Not always; sometimes we had to send to different parts of the building; we didn't have any one to our room, attached to that one office.

Q. Frequently your ladder would be left there, would it not?—A. Sometimes it would be left there.

Q. Then there was nothing to prevent anybody from getting at the ballot-boxes by using the ladder after they were piled on top of those cases, was there?—A. No, sir; of course they could go up the ladder.

Q. What I mean is, it was not an inaccessible place by the use of a ladder, or the ordinary means of getting at the top of the cases?—A. It would not be inaccessible, of course, if the boxes could be put there; they were put there by means of a ladder, and, of course, they could be gotten down by that means.

Q. They were not encased in anything or locked up, were they?—A. No, sir.

Q. What became of the scheme and charter watchman after you turned over the ballots of the scheme and charter?—A. I had no further use for him, sir, and discharged him.

Q. Then, after that, there was no watchman in your office except the visits that were made by the regular watchman of the court-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of your deputies sleep in your office or stay there at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then no watch or guard was placed on those ballot-boxes of the general election of 1876, from after the 28th of December, 1876, until you turned them over to the register?—A. No special watchman other than the watchman of the building.

Q. And it was his duty to have supervision of the entire building of the court-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is a very large building, is it not?—A. It is quite a large one.

Q. Do you remember how many rooms there are in it?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. How did it happen you had a private watchman to look after the scheme and charter ballots?—A. For the reason I heard it was currently reported on the streets that those ballots had been destroyed, and as they were moving to have a contest in regard to the matter, I had those boxes—I had an order of the court to authorize me to employ a watchman.

Q. Is it not a fact that those ballot-boxes, from the time they were

deposited up to the time you got the order from the county court, were occupying the same position that the ballot-boxes of the general election of 1876 occupied, to wit, on top of these record cases in the front office?—A. I have already stated I had them removed from the ballot-room into my office, and put them up there. They were not there before. The ballot-room is in the basement; a room I had prepared when I went into the office expressly to keep the ballots in, and an extra lock put on it.

Q. Then, after you put the scheme and charter ballots in your front office and piled them on top of the cases, you asked the county court to give you a private watchman to watch over those ballot-boxes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. Because I wanted to make the thing doubly sure.

Q. Your idea was——

WITNESS (interrupting). Allow me to remark, first, these boxes were piled in the back room, these charter boxes, when they first came up, and moved out of that and put on top of these cases to clear that room for these election returns that were coming in.

Q. Did you still retain the private watchman after they were put on top of the cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then when they were in the back room of your office you considered it necessary to have a private watchman to guard them?—A. No, sir; I didn't consider it necessary, but I did it because I wanted—there was so much talk about this charter election, that I determined I would take no risks as far as I was concerned.

Q. And your idea of taking no risks continued after the boxes were put in the front room on top of the record cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The watchman was retained?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But after that time ——

WITNESS (interrupting). Well, I had employed him to keep them there until they should be called in to this case (of the scheme and charter) and I thought I might as well leave him there.

Q. But this watchman didn't continue there after these ballots of the election of 1876 were put on top of the record cases?—A. O, I had discharged him then; yes, sir.

Q. How did it happen you considered it necessary to have a watchman to guard the scheme and charter ballots, and put the boxes of the third Congressional district in identically the same spot and didn't employ a watchman to take care of them?—A. Individually I didn't consider it at all necessary to move them. Then I had a ballot room, which I considered perfectly safe, but I believe you are aware of the excitement and fever there was in regard to this charter election, and the great—I can't say exactly interest—but the excitement it produced among parties who were for and against it, and when it was charged that those ballots had been destroyed to prevent a recount of them, I was determined then that I would take such precautions that no one could say anything.

Q. That was the contested election case—the scheme and charter case?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, in order to preserve beyond controversy the purity of the ballots in that scheme and charter election, you thought it was necessary to employ a private watchman to supervise them, while they were in your back office and also while they were in your front office, did you?—A. Well, they were put in the back office first, and I put him in

charge of them at night, but when we wanted to clear that room I moved them into the front office, but still retained him.

Q. (Last question repeated.)—A. I have already stated I didn't consider it necessary in my opinion to move them from the ballot-room, but it was done, as I say, for the sake of public opinion.

Q. And having moved them, you considered it was necessary to have a watchman, did you not?—A. I didn't move them until I did get a watchman.

Q. Well, why did you get the watchman?—A. I have said that I understood there were a great many reports that the ballots had been destroyed.

Q. Did you consider your private office a more secure place than the ballot-room?—A. I did; particularly with a person over them.

Q. But without a person over them?—A. Well, I never thought much about that, but I thought by putting a man right over them, staying with them at night, with some of my deputies being in the office all day long, that certainly there could be no question then.

Q. You are a prudent, careful man in business, I believe; are you not?—A. I try to be, sir.

Q. You, as county clerk, endeavored to protect the county from any useless expenditure, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, if a private watchman was employed at public expense, you must have considered his services necessary, did you not?—A. I did it, as I have already stated, in deference to the great excitement and feeling that was engendered by this charter election.

Q. Was it not simply in order to show that the scheme and charter ballot-boxes, after they were put in your private office, were watched by a competent watchman, and thus to make doubly sure their purity?—A. Well, I don't know that I could say any more than what I have already done. I was known to have taken a very strong part against the charter. I had charge of those boxes, and when this report came to me from two friends of mine I took the keys of the ballot-room and went down there and opened one of those charter boxes—or I didn't open them, but I shook them, to show them that the tickets were in there, and then I went to the court-room and asked an order of the court to move them there and put a watchman over them.

Q. Then a watchman was put there in order to satisfy public opinion?—A. Yes; to satisfy public opinion.

Q. Against your interference, wasn't it?—A. Not alone mine, but any outsider. I did not presume the public pretended to charge me with having intended to destroy them.

Q. I never heard of it, but that inference might be drawn from your statement that you were opposed to the charter.—A. No; I moved them after I heard that there were parties outside of the building that intended to get hold of them.

Q. You didn't consider them safe in your office without a guard or watchman?—A. Well, I considered them safe in the ballot-room without a watchman; that is, with all the necessary precautions to be taken, but if I could make them in the public opinion any safer, I did what I did for that purpose.

Q. Is this a copy of the order to you as clerk of the county court? (Paper shown witness.)—A. Yes, sir; that is a certified copy of the order.

Q. Is that the order of the county court appointing a private watchman which you referred to in your testimony?—A. I take it to be the one; yes, sir.

(Contestee here presents a certified copy of the order of the county court of Saint Louis County, made on the 16th day of October, 1876, appointing a private watchman, which is identified by the witness as the order made at his suggestion, and in regard to which he has testified, which is hereto attached and marked Exhibit B :)

EXHIBIT B.—(*W. P. Kennett.*) *Filed Jan.* 30, 1878.

October term, 1876.

MONDAY, *October* 16*th*, 1876.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Saint Louis, ss :

Be it remembered that, at a term of the county court of Saint Louis County, began and held at the court-house in the city of Saint Louis on the sixteenth day of October (the same being the third Monday of said month), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, there was present Chauncy F. Shultz, esq., presiding justice, and Messrs. Robert D. Allen, James S. Farrer, John D. Finney, Michael Heller, Joshua Houston, and Christian Staehlin, associate justices of said court. There was also present Ferdinand L. Garesché, clerk of said court, and John A. Watson, marshal of Saint Louis County.

The following are the proceedings of said court during said term :

Ballot-boxes, charter election.

F. L. Garesché, clerk of this court, submits his written communication that it having been generally reported that the ballots cast at the charter election have been destroyed, he at once repaired to the ballot-box room, accompanied by several parties, and found the boxes all as when received, and asks the court, as there is a contest in said election, to authorize him to have the boxes stored in his office and a special watch placed thereon for their protection. Which request the court granted.

CHAUNCY F. SHULTZ,
Presiding Justice.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, January 30*th*, 1878.

I, Richard Walsh, register of the city of Saint Louis, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the record of the county court of Saint Louis County, held on the sixteenth day of October, 1876, and being record No. 22 of said court, the same being on file in my office.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1878.

[SEAL.] RICH'D WALSH,
Register,
Per A. E. TATUM, *Clerk.*

(Counsel for the contestant objects to the paper on the ground of irrelevancy.)

(Witness also produces a diagram of the county clerk's office, of which he has testified, which is hereto attached and marked Exhibit A.)

Q. Is it not a fact that after the ballot-boxes of the general election of 1876, including the ballot-boxes of the third Congressional district, were placed in the front room, and the watchman who had been theretofore watching over the ballots of the scheme and charter election dis-

charged, that any person during business hours had access to this front office up to the time that the boxes were transferred to the city register, which I believe you said was in July, 1877?—A. My office was open for business every day all that time; that is, business day.

Q. At night during the whole of that time you had no one sleeping in your room, and no watchman, except the general watchman of the court-house?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you don't know whether or not any tampering with those ballot-boxes took place after they were moved in the front room, of your own personal knowledge, do you?—A. No, sir; but I would remark here that, after those boxes were piled, I took a glance along the top of them to notice the numbers on top, and I noticed several times—I don't know whether every day or not, it might have been every day or every other day, but I know constantly I looked up and saw the position of those boxes, and that they were perfectly unchanged as near as I could detect it by the eye.

Q. Can you give the numbers of the boxes that were on top?—A. No, sir; I can't now, I could not then, I did not fix them in my memory, except to just notice which were on top, and would run my eye along there.

Q. You do not mean to say if a single box had been removed one day or one night that you would indubitably have discovered it?—A. I would not say most unquestionably that I would.

Q. And if a box had been removed and placed back in the same way, you could not have told it, of course, could you?—A. I hardly think it is necessary to answer that question.

Q. When you turned over the boxes to Mr. Walsh, the register, did you take them down and examine their condition?—A. No, sir; they were not moved at all.

Q. You just turned over the ballot-boxes?—A. I just put him in possession of the office; just told him to take possession. "Here are the keys, what keys I have got."

Q. You turned over the record cases, the safes, and everything?—A. Everything just as it was.

Q. Without making an inventory or examination?—A. Everything. The charter provided that he should make an inventory of the papers and things in it.

Q. You passed no receipts?—A. No, sir; took no receipt whatever.

Q. You do not know whether the boxes were in the same condition when you turned them over to Mr. Walsh as they were, when you put them up there on top of those record cases personally, do you?—A. To the best of my knowledge they were in precisely the same condition.

Q. You don't know that they were, though?—A. No more than I have stated.

Q. You can't testify positively, can you?—A. Only to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. You didn't examine, I believe, you stated?—A. I examined them from time to time cursorily with my eye from my desk.

Q. Did you ever take a ladder and examine those boxes?—A. No, sir.

Q. To see whether any of them were sealed or unsealed?—A. No, sir, I have stated already.

Q. Could you, from your desk or the floor, have told whether any of those boxes were sealed or unsealed?—A. No, sir; because only the faces were towards me.

Q. Then, of course, you do not testify from your knowledge, but simply give your belief that they were not interfered with; is that so?

—A. Well, how would you testify from your knowledge that they were not interfered with, when they were precisely the same as before. If you examined them and found them precisely as they were before, you could only testify, after you examined them, that they were the same as before, but still you might say they had been tampered with.

Q. But you didn't examine them, and therefore ——

WITNESS (interupting). The boxes never were touched from the time they were piled there to my knowledge. There was no reason for them to be touched at all. They were piled away on top, and it required a long step-ladder to get at them.

Q. They might have been touched in your absence, and you not know it?—A. Well, of course, you know I am not omnipresent.

Q. You simply mean to say you don't know?—A. Of course, Mr. Shields, it is self-evident I can't answer anything otherwise than that to a question of that kind. I don't know what transpires when I am not present.

Q. You did not know how many boxes were sealed or how many were fastened with screws unsealed, or how many had the slit in the top of the boxes open at the time you turned them over to Mr. Walsh, do you?—A. No, sir.

Q. I believe you are a life-long and consistent member of the Democratic party, are you not?—A. That has been my predilection ever since I first had a vote.

Q. You were one of the defendants, were you not, in the suit that was brought by the State to the relation of Metcalfe against the canvassers of said election by mandamus?—A. Yes, sir; at the request of the county court.

Q. Do you remember who the attorneys for the defendants in that case were?—A. Well, for us, you mean?

Q. Yes.—A. I was one of the defendants then.

Q. Yes, you said you were.—A. Well, I didn't exactly take the scope of the question. As far as I was concerned, I didn't individually have an attorney except my brother Alexander, who took part in answering for me.

Q. Did you employ any attorney to prosecute the appeal of that case from the circuit court?—A. No, sir; I did not.

(Contestant's counsel objected to these questions as immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent.)

Q. Do you know whether any other of the defendants of that case, either Judge Schultz, Judge Finney, or yourself, employed any counsel to prosecute that case?

(Same objection renewed.)

A. I don't know, sir, what part they took in it.

Q. Your brother, Mr. A. J. P. Garesche, didn't appear in the case after it left the circuit court, did he?—A. I don't think he did sir; my impression is all he had to do with it was to draw up my individual answer.

Q. Do you know what became of the ballots after they were turned over to Mr. Walsh?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You live in the third Congressional district?—A. No, sir; I live in the second.

Q. Did you live in the third Congressional district at that time?—A. I voted for Mr. Wells at that time, the Representative of the second Congressional district.

Q. You and Mr. Frost are intimate friends, are you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You belong to the same military company, do you not?—A. A company formed lately, yes, both now belong to the same company; the same company as Mr. Metcalfe, one of the assistant attorneys in this case, belongs to.

Q. Was there ever any contested election growing out of the election of 1876, the general election of 1876 in this town, that you know of?—A. There was talk of a contested election, but it never came to anything.

Q. I am asking for information whether or not those ballot-boxes were ever opened for the purpose of counting the ballots in any other contested election?—A. No, sir; oh, no. There was talk of contesting a constable's election, but the proceedings were dropped.

Redirect examination by counsel for contestant, J. F. Conroy, esq.:

Q. When those ballot-boxes were brought in to you, I believe you stated that one of the boxes contained the ballots, and the other, as a general rule, contained the poll-books and returns of the judges?—A. That is the way they should have been returned.

Q. And that you opened the boxes containing the returns, and took the boxes containing the ballots into an inner room. In what part of that room did you put the boxes containing the ballots?—A. They were piled in the corner against the partition wall, between the front and back room.

Q. That would be southwest corner of the room, would it not?—A. That would be the southeast corner of the room.

Q. What became of the poll-books and returns; were they placed with the ballot-boxes?—A. They were carried into the back room to the parties who were taking off the returns.

Q. And delivered to those parties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, who were those parties taking off the returns?—A. I have named them—Mr. Brewer, Mr. Young, and Mr. Murrain.

Q. There were other parties in there besides those three parties, were there not—candidates?—A. Some of the candidates and press reporters.

Q. These other parties were there in the room, were they not, while the office was open, from the time you began to receive returns until all the returns were in?—A. I strove never to leave that office vacant, without some one. I mean by vacant, somebody connected with it, of my employés.

Q. There were other parties present besides your employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were interested in this election?—A. Such as I have named.

Q. Did you recognize among any of these parties the friends or partisans of Mr. Metcalfe, the contestee?—A. I don't remember any particularly.

Q. Did you recognize Mr. Shields?—A. I don't think I knew Mr. Shields at that time.

Q. Did you recognize Mr. Metcalfe, jr.?—A. I don't think I recognized him there.

Q. Did you recognize John S. Cavender?—A. Well, now, Mr. Cavender; I think he was in there; I won't be positive about that.

Q. Did you recognize William D. W. Bernard?—A. Not until he came and made such a flurry, and that was in the front room.

Q. Your recollection, however, is that no time within two days after the election, except when the office was locked, were those ballot-boxes left without supervision?—A. During the two days after the election?

Q. During the two days after the election?—A. Why, the election

was on Tuesday, and up to Saturday night I, or some one of the three I have named, and Mr. Vogel, were there day and night—some one of us three that I have mentioned. Mr. Vogel worked up to twelve o'clock at night, in time to take the twelve o'clock street-car home, and I worked with the other three until nearly five o'clock in the morning, and then I laid down in the office.

Q. And so day and night?—A. So day and night up to Saturday. All that time there was always some one of us in the room.

Q. Either you or some of your deputies were in it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you at any time see any interference with those ballot-boxes by any person, from the time they were received by you up to Saturday night?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any interference with them afterward, except solely for the purpose of moving them from one place to another?—A. Only under my orders to move them.

Q. Did you hear of any interference until this testimony?—A. I didn't, sir, until these matters were brought to me in this way, have any idea that any one ever supposed anything of the kind.

Q. How long did this Mr. Ward remain as watchman over those ballots?—A. Until I turned them over to the mayor, and that was the 28th of December, 1876.

Q. Is it not a fact that very few persons had access to that back office, and those few that did have access were always accompanied by you or one of the deputies?—A. After about twelve o'clock of Wednesday night I tabooed that office from everybody except for us to do our work, unless I was in there with them. That is, there were never over one or two persons outside of us in that office after that until the count was made.

Q. Up to Wednesday night there were quite a number of persons who went in there who were all interested in the matter?—A. I have so stated.

Q. Now I will ask you if there was any probability of those ballot-boxes being tampered with in any way from the time they were receipted to you up to Saturday night?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as asking for an opinion of the witness.)

A. I have already stated I do not see how it could have been done without being seen by somebody. I have answered Mr. Shields in that respect.

Q. When did you move the ballot-boxes from the back room and put them over the 15-foot book-case?—A. I think it was on the 28th of December, after these other boxes were going out; that or the next day, I am almost positive.

Q. Have you any knowledge of those ballot-boxes being tampered or interfered with by any person from the 28th of December, or from the time they were received by you, up to the time of their being removed to the top of that book-case?—A. I have not.

Q. Have you any knowledge or information as to their being interfered with subsequent to that time, and up to the time of their delivery to Mr. Walsh, the city register of the city of Saint Louis?—A. I have not.

Q. You have spoken about these charter-ballots. Was it not a fact that threats were freely indulged in by different parties that those charter-ballots would be destroyed prior to their being counted?—A. Well, I had heard it intimated that there were parties trying to get hold of them.

Q. Have you heard any such intimations in regard to the ballots of the general election of November 7, 1876?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any necessity for any such precaution in regard to those last-mentioned ballots as there was in regard to the charter-ballots, if you know?—A. Well, I have stated in my opinion I considered any of them were safe enough in the ballot-room. I would say in connection with this that some seven years ago, when a candidate for election to the clerkship of the county court, to which four years afterward I was elected, I contested that election with Mr. Schoenthaler, and the boxes were left in his office then, and I never sought to have anybody put there to watch them, and he was deputy clerk, too.

Q. Is it not a fact that you took the same care of those ballots and ballot-boxes and returns that you did of any other record or paper in your office?—A. I think I took more care. I was laughed at by my own deputy, Mr. Vogel, who had been a deputy under Mr. Schoenthaler, my predecessor, four years before, for the extra precaution I took in reference to this election to keep everything perfectly straight, in order, and safe. I tore the office up, you might almost say, and had a temporary railing put up, and a janitor stationed outside, and allowed as far as possible no one in there but the parties I have named. The boxes were placed in there, as also the poll-books, and I kept that up for fully, I think, a month, before I put my office back again in its former condition.

Q. To what political party does Charles F. Vogel belong, as far as you know?—A. He belongs to the Republican party.

Q. Has he always belonged to that party, as far as you know?—A. As long as I have known him.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. I have known him since previous to or since 1870. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket of the last spring's election.

Q. What is the size of the slit on the top of the ballot-boxes; how long and how wide?—A. I should judge about 2 inches long, and wide enough to allow a ballot folded to slip through easily.

Q. Is it wide enough to allow ballots to slip through which have been strung?

Mr. SHIELDS. You mean being strung.

Mr. CONROY. In the condition of being strung.

The WITNESS. Not as you would understand the regular stringing of ballots. Strung or unstrung I don't think you could pass over three ballots folded together, as the judges fold them, through at the same time. It is just such an opening as they have in money-boxes.

Q. How wide did you say it was?—A. Well, I should judge—I m a poor hand at guessing, but I will take my tape-line out. [Meeasurs with tape line.] I should judge about one-quarter of an inch, say three-eighths, of an inch wide.

Q. You think from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you stated after the ballots were removed from the back office and placed on the case, they were untouched, as far as you know, until they were delivered to Mr. Walsh?—A. Yes, sir; that is my idea of it, sir—my opinion and belief.

Q. Did you turn over to Mr. Walsh also the returns, the tally-sheets, and other papers belonging to the general election?—A. Everything in the office that were records in the office.

Q. How did you preserve those?—A. I had them locked up in a case alongside my safe.

Q. So, then, I understand you to state you preserved those ballot-boxes and other papers with extraordinary care until the time of their

delivery, did you?—A. I have received returns and ballots of quite a number of elections while I was in office, and I never pretended to take one-tenth of the care, you may say, that I took in this case, or the precautions.

Q. And one of the reasons of your care was, on account of the statements you had heard concerning these charter-ballots?—A. Partly on account of that and partly because I knew there was such a large election and there were so many candidates; I knew there would be a great deal of work in it, and I wanted to see everything right and straight in it.

(Contestee's counsel objected to the re-examination of this witness on the ground that it is not cross-examination of any new matter brought out in the cross-examination; that the questions are leading and call for a conclusion of the witness.)

Signature waived.

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same till Thursday, January 31, then to be continued at the same place at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated, on the 31st day of January, 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions as follows:

RICHARD WALSH, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Frank J. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Richard Walsh.

Q. What office do you hold, if any, under the city government?—A. City register.

Q. What, if anything, do you know regarding the ballots and ballot-boxes cast and used at the election held in Saint Louis County, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. I believe those are the boxes and ballots that were turned over to me by Mr. Garesche, the former county clerk, some time in July, the 18th or 19th of July, 1877.

Q. When did you receive them?—A. I think it was either on the 18th or 19th, I am not positive which, but one of those two days of July, 1877.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. They remained in my possession in the same office that Mr. Garesche turned over. They remained there for, I don't know exactly, probably a month, until I was ordered to vacate the office by the mayor, to give room to the collector. I then had the boxes removed down stairs to the ballot-box-room in the basement of the court-house, and they are there yet, I expect.

Q. In what manner did you keep them?—A. Under lock and key, separated, in the room.

Q. Who has the key?—A. I have.

Q. State whether or not the room which they are in is a part of your department.—A. Yes, sir; I consider it a part of my office. I have it under my charge.

Q. You may state whether or not these ballot-boxes have in any manner been tampered or interfered with since they came into your

custody.—A. Not to my knowledge. I don't know of any tampering being done with them.

Q. What ballot-boxes have you in that room?—A. Well, there are several old boxes besides those; I really don't know what elections they belong to; a whole raft of them, separated in there, all empty, I believe, only those election-boxes of November, 1876.

Q. Where did you keep that key?—A. I have it in my possession.

Q. Has anybody got the permission of ingress into that room without your permission?—A. I understood from Mr. Garesche those were the only keys he gave me that belonged to that room. I don't know of any others.

Q. Have you seen the ballot-boxes lately?—A. No; not lately. I think it is probably six or seven weeks ago I had occasion to go down there with Mr. John G. Kelley. He was appointed by the mayor and the county court to separate some old county-road papers in my office in the court-house, and after he got through he asked me if I had a lot of empty boxes that I could let him have, and I told him I didn't know. I would go down to see if there were any boxes in the old ballot-room that would suit him; and I went down in company with him and remained a few minutes, and he said there was nothing there that would suit him, and I locked the door afterward and have never been there since.

Q. Did you ever take anybody else in?—A. Only the day that we moved down there; I superintended the removal of the boxes by the janitor. Never had any other parties except myself and Mr. Kelley in there. I remained piling the boxes up while the janitors moved them down, and helped to pile them up in the corner.

Q. When you were in there last, state whether the boxes were in the same position in which they were before.—A. I didn't examine closely, just looked at them. I could not notice any changes, so far as I observed.

Q. State what particular care you had taken of those ballot-boxes?—A. Well, I have thought that room was well secured. There are iron bars to the window, and the door was locked, and it has a kind of a bolt; a sort of semicircular room in the basement of the court-house, and I think pretty secure. In fact, I had no other place to put them when the mayor ordered me to vacate the old county clerk's office, and I had to put them down there in the old ballot-box room.

Q. Is the room safe and secure?—A. I think so. I considered it safer—the janitor told me—Mr. Thomas was the janitor at that time——

(Counsel for the contestee object.)

Q. Was any one permitted to go into that room without your permission?—A. No, sir; I don't see how they could get in, except they had another key to the place. I had a key.

Q. Did you ever give permission to any one except those you have mentioned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you were present when they were in the room?—A. I was present; yes.

Q. On account of a contest being pending in the third Congressional district, were you particular in regard to those ballot-boxes?

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question as leading and as asking for an opinion of the witness.)

A. Well, I managed to put them away as securely as possible, the same as I would do with any ballot-boxes or ballots in my possession. I always try to manage to keep them as safe as they can possibly be kept. I don't leave them exposed if I can help it. I am very particular in that regard.

Q. Under what authority did you receive those boxes from Mr. Garesche?—A. His office was abolished as county clerk, and I took his place; and, as a matter of course, I was the regular custodian of all the contents of his office, the record-books, and whatever was there.

(Counsel for contestant objected to the last answer, on the ground that if there was any authority, it must have been on the authority of the law, and the law speaks for itself.)

Q. When did you go into office?—A. This last time?

Q. Yes.—A. I think it was about the 7th of April, 1877. I think the election was on the 3d of April—the city election for officers.

Q. The annual city election?—A. Yes; the first election under the scheme and charter took place last April.

Q. The ballots were turned over in July following to you?—A. In July, 1877—the 18th or 19th of July. I would not be positive; either one of those two dates.

Q. Was there any litigation pending at that time in regard to the scheme and charter?—A. In July, 1877?

Q. Yes; between April and July?—A. Well, I think there was. I don't exactly remember. I know Mr. Garesche didn't vacate the office until the 18th of July—the evening or the morning of the 19th; I think that is the day he turned them over. I think there was something going on between April and July in the courts. I would not be positive. My recollection don't serve me now, but I think there was.

Q. Was not the fact that litigation was pending the reason why you didn't go in and take immediate possession of the office?—A. O, yes; they were holding on as a matter of course; yes, sir.

Q. When the matter was decided by the courts, then Mr. Garesche turned the records of the office over to you?—A. Yes, sir.

(Counsel for the contestant objected to the testimony of Mr. Walsh in regard to the ballots and ballot-boxes on the ground that there is no averment in the notice of contestant warranting the testimony, and that it is irrelevant to any issue made in the pleadings.)

Cross examination on the part of the contestee by Mr. Shields:

Q. Is there anything to indicate, Mr. Walsh, that these were the ballot-boxes of the general election of 1876, except the fact that Mr. Garesche told you so?—A. That is all I know of.

Q. Where were the boxes when they were turned over to you by Mr. Garesche?—A. In his office; the front part of his old office.

Q. Do you recollect what part of the office?—A. Yes, sir; they were piled up on that big case in the front office.

Q. On top of the record-cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect how many ballot-boxes there were?—A. I really don't know, sir; I didn't count them.

Q. Did you give him a receipt for them?—A. No, sir; didn't ask any.

Q. He turned over the poll-books of the election to you at the same time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you give him a receipt for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he turn over any other records connected with the election, tally-sheets, or things of that kind?—A. Yes, sir; everything he had.

Q. Did you give him a receipt for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. At the time you took possession of the ballot-boxes, did you count them to see they were all there?—A. No, sir; I didn't count them.

Q. Did you examine to see their condition?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell how many were sealed and how many were unsealed?—A. No, sir; I can't.

Q. Were you able to tell how many at that time were sealed there, the tops of the boxes through which the ballot was put, that is covered with paper. and how many were open?—A. No, sir; I can't tell.

Q. Do you know whether any of them were opened or any of them shut?—A. Well, sir, I don't know; I didn't examine, though I think some of them were both ways, some open and some shut; but I paid no attention to that at all.

Q. You didn't examine them at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long did you leave them there in the office of the county clerk?—A. Well, I can't state how long; probably three or four weeks; somewhere along there. I am not positive how long, but until the mayor told me to vacate the office; I don't know what length of time that was; then I had to move everything down there.

Q. During that time what use was this office put to?—A. It was a branch office of the register's department; I had a clerk there.

Q. Did you stay there yourself?—A. I used to come there every day; I didn't stay there probably more than, maybe, an hour; some days an hour and a half, and some days an hour.

Q. Your main office was on what street?—A. City-Hall, Eleventh and Chestnut.

Q. Where is the court-house?—A. Fourth and Chestnut and Market and Fifth.

Q. The distance is about seven squares between your general office and this branch office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many clerks did you have in this branch office?—A. Only one.

Q. What business did he attend to?—A. His particular business was to issue redemption certificates on sales of property and other matters.

Q. In relation to taxes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not those two rooms were occupied by him or did he only occupy one room?—A. He used to be in and out of both rooms. He principally occupied the front office.

Q. Which office did he have his desk in?—A. The front office, on Fourth street.

Q. The back office was occupied by him also; no one else occupied it?—A. Yes. There was nothing there but a table and a few chairs.

Q. What time did he generally get to his office in the morning?—A. Well, I can't say. I used not to be there when he would come. I suppose he got there about eight or nine o'clock, along there. I can't state positively, because I never saw him come there.

Q. Did he go out to dinner?—A. I used to come down to let him go to dinner.

Q. Did you always come?—A. Not regular. I used to come nearly every day. Probably missed some days that I didn't come.

Q. If you were not there he would lock the office when he went to dinner, wouldn't he?—A. Well, I can't say whether he locked it or not.

Q. What was his name?—A. Edward Baggot.

Q. Was he a deputy clerk of Mr. Garesche's?—A. He was, sir, with Mr. Garesche, I suppose.

Q. Before you took charge of those ballot-boxes, he was in the office with Mr. Garesche?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He had not been a deputy of yours previous to that time?—A. No, sir; not until I took charge of that office.

Q. You appointed him deputy?—A. I appointed him chief clerk.

Q. And left him there in the office to attend to the tax business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was no other person employed by you, or no other person connected with your office, in that office with him?—A. No, sir; not there.

Q. Did he have a key to this office?—A. Yes, sir; I expect he had. I guess he had a key to it.

Q. He had free access to the office at any time, with a key, had he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) What office do you speak of?—A. The old county clerk's office, while I occupied it.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) Where the ballots were; and during this time the ballots in that office were stowed on top of the record cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that an office where the public resorted to, in numbers, to attend to business?—A. O, yes; a public office, used to be; in other words, for the public.

Q. Do you think that was as much as a month after the ballots were turned over to you, before that change was made?—A. I wouldn't be positive about that. I really can't tell now.

Q. Was it as much as a week?—A. Yes; it was over a week. I think about three to four weeks; probably about in that neighborhood. I know it was more than a week.

Q. During all that time Mr. Baggot was the sole occupant of the room, and the sole custodian of its contents?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he sleep in this office?—A. No, sir, he did not; not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you employ any one to watch those ballot-boxes in the mean time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a guard over them, at any time, of any kind?—A. No, sir; no special guard over them.

Q. Nobody sleeping in the office at any time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or watchman taking care of them?—A. No, sir; there was a watchman in the court-house, though, at the time.

Q. He had charge of the whole building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether anybody else had a key, or access to the county clerk's office besides Mr. Baggot?—A. Really I don't know, sir; I can't say. I suppose the janitors had, though.

Q. The janitors of the court-house?—A. Yes; I can't say, though.

Q. Do you know their names?—A. Well, I think the principal janitor at that time was Griff James; he was there.

Q. Were there deputy janitors?—A. There were some deputy janitors there also. One of them was, I think, a man named Joseph Kennedy, and there was John Ferris and, I think, William Morrisey, and there were some others there I didn't know.

Q. You don't know whether they had keys that gave them access to this room or not?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the watchman had a key to give him access to this room?—A. No, sir; I can't say.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) What particular room do you refer to now?

Mr. SHIELDS. I refer in these questions to the county clerk's room, then turned over to you by Mr. Garesche, in which you have testified the ballots were kept by you for several weeks after they were turned over. Had any of the parties mentioned in your testimony, to your knowledge, keys that gave them access to this office, except Baggot?—A No, sir; I never seen any keys, though I don't know whether they had them or not.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Baggot was in the habit of using that

office after business hours for any purpose?—A. No, sir; I am not aware that he did.

Q. Was he there after five or six o'clock in the evening?—A. I can't say, sir; I never seen him there.

Q. Were you ever there at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. You know the business habits of Mr. Baggot, I suppose, he being your chief clerk; what I wish to know is whether the office was being used for any purpose after six o'clock.—A. Not that I know of.

Q. You don't know whether Baggot was there or not?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Mr. Walsh, at the time you took these ballots down to the basement of the court-house, what portion of the court-house was the room in which they were placed?—A. Just in the west wing, down in the basement, running out to Fifth street.

Q. In the center wing?—A. In the center wing; yes, sir.

Q. Is there any access from the street to the hall of the basement of the court-house into which this room in which the ballots were placed opens?—A. There was access, but the doors were locked.

Q. The door that went into the room?—A. The outside door was locked by the janitor; I seen him lock it after we got through; leading to the main hall.

Q. The court-house, if I understand its plan, has cross halls in it, in each wing, has it not?—A. Yes.

Q. And those connect with the street, do they not, or with the court-house yard?—A. Yes; on the first floor.

Q. I am speaking of the basement.—A. Well, I really don't know whether they run on to the street—if the entrance is on the street or not. This was a side entrance in the yard.

Q. Then the halls have an entrance into the yard of the court-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The gates of the court-house fence are not locked at night, are they?—A. Really I can't say, sir; I don't know.

Q. Well, if they were, there would be no difficulty in a person from the street getting into the court-house yard at any time, would there?—A. I think not; if I wanted to get in, I could get over the fence.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) That is, if you wanted to get into the yard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the entrances from the halls of the basement of the court-house out into the yards, have doors, I suppose?—A. Yes, they have doors.

Q. Do you know whether they were kept locked or not?—A. Yes; locked by the janitor, after we got through; seen him lock it.

Q. Do you know whether it was locked before?—A. Yes; it was locked before he opened it.

Q. Where is that door?—A. It is on the south side of the center of the building, in the yard. I don't know how to describe it.

Q. It is an outside door?—A. An outside door, leading into the yard from the center wing into the basement.

Q. Is there any other outside door connected with the hall into which that room in which the ballots were placed opens?—A. I cannot say; I never looked.

Q. What sort of a door is this outside door?—A. A wooden door, I think.

Q. What sort of a lock has it; do you know?—A. No, sir; I didn't examine it.

Q. Do you know whether that door is open in the day-time or not? I mean the outside door now.—A. No, sir; I don't know, only what the janitor told me.

Q. Now, what sort of a room is this in which you kept the ballots?—A. Well, that's a kind of an arched room, one window in it, and iron bars outside the windows.

Q. Where does that window look out, to the yard of the court-house?—A. Yes; the same side as the door, and close by the yard.

Q. Is there a separate door to this room from the door you have already testified about?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a door is that?—A. I think it is a wooden door.

Q. Where does that door enter?—A. Into the ballot-box room.

Q. From where?—A. From the long hall running through.

Q. Running through the court-house?—A. Through the basement.

Q. Is that one of the main cross-halls?—A. I think so; I think the hall runs from Fifth to Fourth street.

Q. Then there are three outside doors that lead to this hall, are there not?—A. Really I can't testify about that. I didn't look when I was down there. The distance was so long I didn't pay any attention to it.

Q. What sort of a door is this inside door leading to the ballot-room?—A. It is a wooden door.

Q. Any iron about it—bars, or anything of that sort?—A. Well, it is in the form of a vault inside, arched down in the basement. I don't know whether there is any iron connected with the door or not.

Q. What sort of a lock did it have on it?—A. Well, it is a kind of round lock; you stick the key up. It is a kind of round, flat, peculiar lock. I never seen any like it before—a kind of a chain-lock, I believe. I can't exactly describe it. The key is cut like a saw, and you run that up in it, and after twisting round, it will open it. It is a peculiar kind of lock.

Q. Have you the key with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me see it. (Key produced.) Do you know whether there is any other key than the two keys you have just shown me, to your knowledge, that fit that lock?—A. No, sir; I do not know of any other key, to my knowledge.

Q. Who gave you those keys?—A. Mr. Garesche.

Q. Did you keep the ballot-boxes of the scheme and charter in that room?—A. No, sir; I had nothing to do with the scheme and charter ballots; never had them in my possession.

Q. Did you ever have charge of any ballot-boxes?—A. I did, sir.

Q. The ballot-boxes of the election in April, 1877, when you were elected—did you have charge of those ballot-boxes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you keep them in that room?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you keep them?—A. Those are now up on the third floor of the city hall.

Q. Is that where they have been kept ever since the election?—A. No, sir; after the election we kept them encased in my office, on the second floor of the city hall, for probably several months, until we made a change with the comptroller. I moved down-stairs, and I consulted with the mayor about the ballot boxes, and what we should do with them, and he told me, better put them upstairs on the third floor of the building, and I put them there and they have been there ever since.

Q. Then you didn't keep those ballots in the office where you had the ballots of the election of 1877?—A. The boxes of 1876?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; they never were together at all.

Q. I refer to the boxes of the general election of 1876.—A. No, sir; they were near where the boxes of 1877 were.

Q. You stated in answer to Mr. Donovan, that you were compelled to give up this office, and that was the reason you put them down into the basement room. Did you consider them more safe in the basement room than they were in this office?—A. Well, no, sir; I never thought about the matter; in fact, I just thought I would have to put them somewhere, out of the office, as long as I had to vacate the office; I thought I had better put them down in the ballot-box room.

Q. Then you didn't have the boxes moved to this other room for the purpose of additional security?—A. Well, not exactly. I had to move them—I had to vacate that office, and I didn't want to leave them there when the collector occupied it.

Q. When was it you moved these boxes to that basement room?—A. Well, as I stated before, I think three or four weeks after the office of county clerk was turned over to me by Mr. Garesché.

Q. Now, who took the boxes down off the record cases in the county clerk's front office, when you moved them down into the room below?—A. I think the janitors did.

Q. Who were those janitors?—A. I named them before, all I know.

Q. I mean those that took the ballots down?—A. They were the same parties, Kennedy and John Ferris, and another man; I think his name was Martin Kelley.

Q. Wm. Morrissey?—A. I don't think Morrissey helped to move the boxes down at all, but Kelley did. Martin Kelley, Joseph Kennedy, and John Ferris, and there were one or two others that I don't recollect their names. I didn't know them at the time. I think one of them was a German man.

Q. Now, when these boxes were taken off the record cases, did you examine them?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Do you know whether any of them were opened or sealed?—A. Well, I can't state. I wanted to get them down there and piled up, and I never looked at that particularly, though, in fact, I handled them.

Q. You can't state how many of them had the slits in the tops of the ballot-boxes open, can you?—A. No, sir, I cannot.

Q. Do you know whether any of them had?—A. I think some of them had. I wouldn't be positive.

Q. Can you testify that at that time all the ballot-boxes had the lids fastened on?—A. Screwed down?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, really, I cannot.

Q. Can you testify that all of them had the slit in the top of the ballot-boxes fastened up?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you testify that all those, if there were any, that had the lids fastened, had sealing-wax on the lid—on the head of the screws fastening the lids?—A. No, sir; I don't recollect that, either.

Q. You were not with the men all the time they were carrying those ballot-boxes from one room to another, were you?—A. No, sir; I stayed down in the ballot-box room to help them pile up.

Q. You were in the ballot-box room and they were in the room up where the ballots were?—A. Yes; brought them down.

Q. Who was with you—anybody helping you?—A. Mr. Baggot was there, and I think an additional clerk we had since. I think Tatum was present, but I am not positive about that, but Mr. Baggot was there.

Q. The men that brought the ballot-boxes down, did they pass outside of the building, or did they go down to the basement, through the

long halls in the basement?—A. No, sir; they had to pass outside, and go through the yard—a portion of the way.

Q. Is the lock that is now on that room the same lock that was on the room at the time you took the ballot-boxes down there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The same lock has been there all the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that lock fastened with a hook and staple?—A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q. Then I understand the door to be fastened by a staple, and a latch, I suppose you may call it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which passes through the staple?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then this padlock goes through the staple and is locked?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice, or do you know, how the staple that is in the door is fastened?—A. It is wrought iron, and it is bent inside the door.

Q. Did you notice how the hook or piece of iron that goes through the staple that is attached to the door-jamb—how that was fastened?—A. I think that was the same way.

Q. Is there anything about the construction of that door, or its fastenings, that would prevent a person disposed so to do from getting into that ballot-box room?—A. Well, really, I don't know. I suppose the door could be busted in. It is not an iron door. I am satisfied of that.

Q. Couldn't it be unlocked?—A. Well, I suppose if they can unlock a safe, they can unlock that.

Q. What I mean is, there is no unusual safety there in the fastening on the door of that ballot-box room?—A. Well, I consider the lock very hard to open. I consider the lock safe, as far as the lock is concerned.

Q. But the staple or fastening of the door itself is not extraordinarily secure?—A. No.

Q. The staple might be pulled, I suppose?—A. Well, it is pretty hard to pull it when it is wrought iron. It is very hard to pull the staple; still, I suppose they could break it.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that the door has been in any way tampered with since you put the ballots down there?—A. No, sir; no reason to believe it was.

Q. How often have you been there?—A. Only twice. The time we moved them down, and once since.

Q. That was when you went there with Mr. Kelley?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you went in there did you see any indications of the ballot-boxes having been moved or touched?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. When you went down the second time, who went with you?—A. Mr. Kelley.

Q. No, that is the first time?—A. Well, that is all. The first when the men moved them down, and the second was with Kelley.

Q. Have you been there recently?—A. No, sir; not since with Kelley.

Q. Do you know anything about the condition of the fastening of the door now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the condition of the ballot-boxes?—A. No, sir; not at present. I have not seen them since I was down with Kelley.

Q. How long ago has that been?—A. I think five or six weeks; along there probably. I don't know exactly.

Q. Have you had these ballot-boxes guarded by any one?—A. No, sir.

Q. This window in that room leads to the court-house yard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether those bars to the window are secure; did you ever examine them to see?—A. I think they were secure. They are up and down in the wall, and across in the walls.

Q. Was there any window or access to the yard leading to that room from the outside?—A. Well, the outside door where we went in was locked; before we got in we had to open it.

Q. Was there any access to it from the hall upstairs?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. The halls of the court-house?—A. You would have to go downstairs.

Q. Is it not a fact that there are stairs leading from the rotunda of the court-house, or next to the rotunda, in the hall of the court-house, down into the basement?—A. I know there is in the other wing. I don't know there is in this wing.

Q. Does not that give you access to the hall on which the door in which you placed these ballot-boxes opens?—A. I can't say. The janitor told me there was no access to it, only in the yard, the day we went in.

Q. You never examined, and don't know whether the other halls, or the doors leading across the halls, would give you access to the hall on which this room opened or not?—A. No, sir; I can't state that.

Q. Is there but one outside entrance to this hall?—A. That is all I seen. There may be more. That is all I saw at the time.

Q. You stated you considered these ballots kept as securely as was possible under the circumstances?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't mean those ballots were as secure in that building, in that room, as ballots you kept in the cases in your office, in the city hall, after the city election of 1877, do you?—A. Well, sir, I think they were just as safe; yes, sir.

Q. Don't you always have somebody in the office at the city hall?—

A. Yes, in the day-time to five or six o'clock, but that hall is liable to burn down at any time, and the court-house is not.

Q. I am not speaking in regard to burning, but in regard to access to persons who might be disposed to tamper with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could persons have had as easy access to the ballots of the city election of 1877, which you keep up at the city hall, as to those ballots which you placed down in that room?—A. I think they could have just as easy.

Q. Then you consider that the ballots were kept securely?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about their condition previous to their being delivered to you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You had nothing to do with them previous to the delivery of the election poll-books or boxes to the county clerk?—A. No, sir; not a thing. I was not in the office, and could not.

Q. You don't know how they were kept previous to the time they were turned over to you?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q. You don't know whether you received all the ballot-boxes delivered to Mr. Garesche or not?—A. Well, I can't state positively. I suppose I did.

Q. You don't know but you may have received more than were delivered to him?—A. Not probable.

Q. You are acquainted with the laws of the State of Missouri in regard to elections?—A. Well, yes, somewhat. There may be some I am not posted in.

Q. Don't you know the law of the State of Missouri required you to destroy those ballots one year after election?

(Counsel for the contestant objected that the law was the best evidence of that fact.)

A. Well, I don't know that. I don't know the law now, but I have heard of that. I have heard of a law in existence, but really I cannot testify that I ever read the law in relation to it. I have often heard that was the law.

Q. Do you know when the general election of 1876 took place?—A. In November. I don't know what day in November.

Q. November 7th, wasn't it?—A. Yes, I believe it was. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know it was your duty under the law to destroy those ballots on the 7th day of November, 1877?

(Counsel for the contestant objected to the question on the ground that the law was the best evidence of the fact.)

A. I really didn't pay any attention to that at all. I never gave it a thought to destroy them or not. Sometimes I keep the ballots longer than a year without destroying them.

Q. Is there any particular reason why you kept those ballots after the year expired if that is the law?—A. Well, certainly I should not destroy those third Congressional district ballots, because I expected some trouble about them.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I don't know. I thought probably I would be doing wrong to destroy them.

Q. There had been no contest inaugurated at the time that the year expired, had there, to your knowledge?—A. No, sir; I don't know, really, what time it was inaugurated, or anything about it; I didn't pay any attention to it.

Q. Did you retain those ballots at the solicitation of any one?—A. No, sir; nobody ever spoke to me about it.

Q. You just simply didn't destroy them because you didn't think about it?—A. That is just it. Nobody ever spoke to me about it, or intimated to me anything about it.

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same till Thursday, January 31st, then to be continued at the same place, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.

L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated, on the 1st day of February, 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions, as follows:

Q. Mr. Walsh, since the last adjournment, you have examined the room in which these ballots are kept, in the basement of the court-house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state whether or not the room opens into a hall which has more than one entrance from the street or from the court-yard?—A. Yes; it opens into a hall. I seen two entrances there this morning. One door, I believe, was nearly opposite the other. We went in one door, and on the other side was another door. Those were the only two doors I saw.

Q. What is the character of the doors at the ends of this hall?—A. The door that we went in and the other door?

Q. Yes.—A. The door we went in is a wooden door, and the other door, north, the top part of it is glass, and the bottom wood.

Q. Did you examine that door on the north end of the hall, to see whether it was fastened?—A. Yes; I went there and I seen a thick board, whatever you may call it, across the door between; that is, just across the head of the woodwork, near the glasswork, clean across the door—a kind of board or wooden bar.

Q. Do you know when that bar was put there?—A. No, sir, I do not; that is the first time I seen the door to take notice of it.

Q. Did you examine the door leading to the ballot-room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State of what construction that door is.—A. It is a wooden door; the front part of it was glass; it is broken through, and it is nailed up inside; that is, screwed up with flooring—the door inside.

Q. Instead of glass?—A. Instead of glass.

Q. It is a double-door, isn't it?—A. It is a double door.

Q. Fastened by a hasp and staple on one side?—Yes, sir.

Q. Which goes through the staple on the other side?—A. Yes. sir.

Q. Through which this lock you spoke of in your examination in chief passes and secures the door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that ballot-room there was quite a number of boxes besides the boxes of the general election of 1876, was there not?—A. Yes, a great many.

Q. Do you know what election?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. When you placed the ballot-boxes down there you placed them all together, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In one corner of the room?—A. Yes. sir.

Q. And you have examined them to-day and they seem to be in the same condition they were when you placed them there?—A. Yes; they seem to be in the same condition.

Q. Who has the key of the outside door of the hall leading to this ballot-box room?—A. I seen the key with the janitor this morning.

Q. Do you know his name?—A. His name is Adam Ofenstein.

Q. Have you a key to that door?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many keys there are that will open that door?—A. I do not, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Could a person finding access to the hall get into the ballot-box room?—A. Well, I really don't know. He might burst the door open. If he got access to the hall he couldn't get in without a key; either that or bursting the door.

Q. Has that door been burst open to your knowledge?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Any indication it ever was burst open?—A. No, sir; I couldn't see any to lead me to think it had been.

Q. Did you not find these ballot-boxes in the very same position you placed them when you removed them to the ballot-box room?—A. They seemed to be in the same position, sir, as I placed them there.

Q. Is that portion of the court-house basement—in which these ballot-boxes are stored—used for any other purpose than for the purpose of preserving those ballot-boxes?—A. Not that I know of, sir. There are several rooms there with rubbish in them; I can't state really what they are used for; only seen a lot of rubbish through there. Did not seem to be occupied for any particular purpose.

Q. It is a portion of the building not used?—A. Yes; I think so.

Q. You stated you inspected the premises this morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may here describe the character of the building and the walls and the doors, and the windows of the room in which those ballot-boxes are stored?—A. Well, the ballot-box room is in the center of the court-house in the basement, and there is an outside door when you first enter leading to the yard. You go through that door—it is a wooden door; pass through the hall-way and turn to your left as you go in. The first door to your left is the ballot-box room door, that door is a wooden door with hook and staple and lock. The window is a glass window with iron bars outside. The wall is very heavy stone walls, I believe, in the basement of the court-house; thick, heavy walls; I don't know how thick they are. That is about all I know in the way of description of it.

Q. Is the ceiling brick-arch or not?—A. I think it is brick-arch, not positive. I think brick or iron.

Q. What is the character of the lock on that door?—A. Well, I don't know what the name of the lock is.

Q. Do you know what a tumbler lock is?—A. Yes. I think that must be probably a tumbler lock. I don't know really whether a tumbler lock. I can't state. I have seen tumbler locks, but they were not like that.

Q. Is the key in your possession indicative of its being a tumbler lock or not?—A. Well, I suppose it is some kind of a tumbler lock.

Q. Has the key in your possession got many wards to it or not?—A. It has; yes.

Q. Count the wards in that key, both sides, and state how many there are.—A. There are ten.

Q. Is the hook and staple that runs through the door riveted on the other side?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any appearance about that hook and staple or about that door to show that it was ever disturbed or in any manner interfered with?—A. No, sir; nothing round it that I could see that it was disturbed since I seen it last.

Q. Do you know whether or not at the election the 7th of November, 1876, there were cast what is known as rejected ballots in the third Congressional district, and if such came into your possession?—A. Well, really I don't know. There is a box in the safe up in my office that contains something in relation to the election. I can't state positively what it is. I don't remember now whether Mr. Garesche told me what is in it or not. He said something that it was in relation to the election.

Q. What that box contains you don't know?—A. No, sir; I don't. It is a small box.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to what is known as rejected ballots cast at that election?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q. Was there any difference in regard to the watch and ward that were kept over those ballots and those that were kept over other records of your office?—A. Well, as far as that is concerned, I think a careful watch over all the records of the office, not particularly over the ballots more than any other records. All watched carefully as far as I know.

Q. That is as long as they remained in the county clerk's office to which you succeeded?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you deposited them in the ballot-box room, they were kept as you have here detailed?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the same watchman who kept watch and ward over the ballots in the county clerk's room and over the county clerk's records have also watch and ward over the records of the circuit court; was it the same watchman?—A. I really couldn't state whether he was or not. I don't know what the duties of the watchman is of the court-house. I don't know what his duties are. I suppose he has charge of the whole building at nights.

Q. And in the building are stored records of the circuit court?—A. Yes, I expect so.

Q. There is but one watchman in the building?—A. All I know of, all I have heard of.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Isn't the key which you spoke of and described having ten wards very similar to what is known as the screw or hand-cuff lock?—A. Yes, I think so; looks a little similar.

Q. Isn't the lock you speak of a padlock, in which the staple part fits into the cast-iron or brass body which is opened by pushing the key which you have described into the lock and turning it round?—A. Yes; push it in the lock and turn it and then pull down the body of the lock itself and the hasp comes out.

Q. You spoke of some papers, or a box containing some, that Mr. Garesche turned over to you, which he told you was connected with election. Was that box sealed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Kept where, in your safe?—A. In my safe; yes, sir.

Q. Where is the safe kept?—A. In my branch office, in the court-house.

Q. Was that the safe Mr. Garesche had in his office when he turned over to you?—A. Yes; the same safe.

Q. Did Edward Baggot have charge of that safe?—A. It was in his possession; yes.

Q. Did he have a key with which it was opened?—A. No, sir; I don't think he had any key.

Q. Who had a key to it?—A. Mr. Garesche gave me the keys.

Q. Did you keep the keys after they were turned over to you, or Mr. Baggot?—A. I kept the keys.

Q. No one had access to those rejected ballots without your permission?—A. I think not.

Q. Did you give the key to anybody else to open the safe?—A. I came down to the office when I had to open the safe, and had the safe open there and remained there until I locked it and took the keys again.

Q. You mean to say no one had access to the safe except you were present?—A. Except—that is all I know of—I don't know whether Mr. Garesche might have some keys for the safe, but he gave me one set of keys for the safe when he turned it over, I know that. It may be probable he had another set. I can't say.

Q. Don't you know Edward Baggot retained a key for that safe; that he had one as deputy for Mr. Garesche, and that he had the power of opening it whenever he chose?—A. He told me time and again, sir, he could not open the safe.

Q. Did you ever leave the key with him for the purpose of opening the safe?—A. No, sir; he told me no later than last night, going home in the cars, that he couldn't open the safe if he had the key. Mr. Garesché may have had other keys of the safe. When he turned over to me one set I believe he had another set.

Q. You don't know what became of that other set?—A. I don't know.

Q. Never were turned over to you?—A. They were never turned over to me. He may have left them in the office down there.

Q. If he left them in the office there Mr. Baggot would have possession of them, wouldn't he, likely?—A. Either him or Mr. Tatum, the other clerk.

Q. Was Mr. Tatum a clerk under Mr. Garesche?—A. No, sir; appointed by me.

Q. Do you know William Baggot?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he the gentleman who is marshal of the court of appeals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is a relation of Edward Baggot?—A. Yes.

Q. What relation, do you know?—A. Brother.

Q. Do you know where Edward Baggot resides, and resided at the time of the election?—A. Well, I can't state, positively, now, whether he had moved to where he is living at this time. He either lived on 15 and O'Fallon or 32d and Sheridan streets. I don't know whether he had moved at the time of the election or not.

Q. He resided in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was a resident at the time of the election in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether his brother William was a resident in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes; I think he was.

Q. Do you know anything about whether or not both those gentlemen were active partisans of Mr. Frost in this election?—A. Well, I can't state positive. I believe I seen William Baggot with Mr. Frost once or twice during the canvass. I couldn't state what active part he took in it. I suppose he was a supporter of Mr. Frost.

Q. You don't know whether he was an active partisan or not?—A. Well, I can't state positively. I suppose he was, though. I think they were both supporters of his.

Q. Both supporters of his?—A. I don't know how far their enthusiasm went, because it's pretty hard to tell any man's own mind.

Q. You are a consistent member of the Democratic party and hold an office as such, having been elected on the regular Democratic ticket?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONOVAN. I will ask you whether you don't hold to the strict line of your duty irrespective of your political complexion?—A. Yes.

Mr. SHIELDS. I will admit that on the record.

Contestee's attorney, under notice to take depositions at the office of Donovan and Conroy in the city of Saint Louis, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1878, before William P. Kennett, notary public, waives any objection on the ground that the said Kennett is not a resident of the third Congressional district, and that Donovan & Conroy's office is not in the third Congressional district, and that some of the witnesses who have been examined and who may be examined under said notice do not reside in said district.

Refusal of city register to produce ballots.

The State of Missouri to Richard Walsh, greeting:

You are hereby commanded that, setting aside all manner of excuse and delay, you be and appear before me, William P. Kennett, a notary public within and for the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the

afternoon of said day, at the office of Donovan & Conroy, rooms 11 and 12, at the northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, then and there to testify and the truth to say in a certain cause now pending in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, between R. Graham Frost, contestant, and Lyne S. Metcalfe, contestee, for the office of Representative in Congress for the third Congressional district of the State of Missouri, in and for the Forty-fifth Congress, and that you bring with you and then and there produce all papers, books, ballots, and poll-books in your possession relating to the election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, in the aforesaid district, to be produced by you as a witness upon the trial, examination, and deposition as aforesaid; and herein you are nowise to fail at your peril.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.

I accept service of the above subpœna, but do hereby refuse to produce the ballots referred to in said subpœna, without an order of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives of the present Congress.

January 31, 1878.

RICH'D WALSH,
Register City of Saint Louis.

Deposition of Arie de Jong.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of Saint Louis, ss:

I, Arie de Jong, the undersigned, do on my oath say that I was one of the clerks of a general election, held in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876; that I was regularly appointed, sworn in, and acted as such at precinct No. 77, located southwest corner Twelfth and Destrehan streets; and further say that the names of the regular candidates at said election were R. Graham Frost and Lyne S. Metcalfe for Representative in Congress for the third district of Missouri; and further say that, as tally-clerk of said precinct of said election, I was obliged to record the number of votes for each of the candidates, as announced by the judges of the election; and further say that, at the commencement of the calling by said judges of the votes for the respective candidates as aforesaid for Representative to Congress, one of the judges of the election at said precinct called out twenty-five as the number of votes represented by a bundle of tickets for L. S. Metcalfe, for Congress; that I recorded the same. Shortly after, and before any other number was called, a United States supervisor of elections there present called out, "Twenty-five votes for L. S. Metcalfe, for Congress." Upon which I asked, "Is this the same twenty-five just called by the judge, and in confirmation, or not?" I was answered it was the same twenty-five, and, in consequence, it was not again entered on the tally-sheet by me, nor counted a second time. And thereupon I requested of the judges and the supervisors that one of the judges and one only should do the calling for the clerks to record, which was followed.

And further say that I remember distinctly the fact of the twenty-five votes being counted only once, as I myself, fearing a confusion when the double call occurred, suggested that one judge and only one, who was named on the suggestion, do the calling.

Afterwards, at the suggestion of a person who acted as deputy marshal at said precinct, that I might have counted the twenty-five votes twice, I asked him if he did not remember that I then objected to more than one individual calling the votes. But to reassure myself, the evening after the conversation with him I examined the tally-sheet used by me, at the time of the count, in recording the votes, and found that I had not counted the twenty-five votes as aforesaid but once. And I further say that, candidates being in my opinion equal, I vote the Democratic ticket.

ARIE DE JONG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1878.
[SEAL.] JAMES P. DAWSON,
Notary Public, City and County of Saint Louis, Missouri.
Term expires August 6, 1881.

F. L. GARESCHE, recalled by contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Mr. Walsh has testified as to the safe in the county clerk's office. You may state whether or not there were duplicate sets of keys to that safe?—Answer. There were when it was in my office.

Q. What did you do with those keys?—A. Mr. Vogel kept one set and I kept another.

Q. When you turned the office over to Mr. Walsh what did you do with those keys?—A. Turned them over to him; not immediately. I kept one key, having some private papers in there, until I could get a chance to get them back.

Q. What did you do with the key then?—A. Turned it over to Mr. Walsh.

Q. Do you know where that key is now?—A. I can't say. It was with his permission; Mr. Walsh allowed me to keep the key until I got my papers out.

By Mr. WALSH. You said you gave me the key?

WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I think not.

WITNESS. Then I gave it to a man in the back office, Mr. Tatum. I know I delivered it up in the office when I took my papers out.

Mr. DONOVAN. You may state whether there was in that safe a box containing the rejected ballots cast at the election November 7, 1876, for Congressman of the third Congressional district.

(Counsel for contestee objected as irrelevant; no issue is made on that subject in the pleadings.)

A. To answer that question fully I would have to be what may be considered a little diffuse in the matter, and state that immediately previous to the general election of 1876 there was a great clamor for having the city and county divided off into smaller election districts, and it was finally determined on within a very short time previous to the election, and the county court made, instead of 69, I think, election districts, 117, and the whole registration-list had to be revised, and it was done in a very great hurry, and on the day of election crowds, so I have understood, were around each poll wanting to vote, and they were told they were not registered; that their names were not on the list; and they then besieged the office of the register of votes to get certificates, and there was a notice posted up by authority of one of the judges of the county court, under whose authority the election was called, stating that all persons who were entitled to vote that their

votes would be received whether their names was on the list or not, and that after the polls closed the regular lists were to be examined and those entitled to vote, their votes were to be counted.

Mr. SHIELDS. By the judges?

A. So I understood. I recollect of reading it; that is all. When the boxes were coming in there were a great many, it seems, handed in tickets independent of the boxes. Of course, when an election is properly conducted the law provides that rejected votes should go into a separate envelope and be put away in a box after the regular votes were received, and strung on a string. In many instances tickets were handed to me with the statement that they were votes of this kind. Whether they were regular rejected votes or whether votes of this kind, I don't know. Now, sometimes they were in envelopes and sometimes not. When not in envelopes, if I received them, or Mr. Vogel received them, they were put into one of our envelopes and put into the safe as they were coming in. When the return was all in, one or two days afterward, I forget exactly when, I got a small election-box, a small-sized one, and put them all in there in envelopes, and in one case, I think, there is a cigar box. I put them in that box and screwed down the lid and pasted a piece of paper on the face of it explaining what it was.

Now, I don't exactly remember the statement I have written on that, but it was on account of this thing. I understood the demands were made on me for the ballots and boxes to make an amended return after they had failed to put this in, thinking I was going to do this. Of course, I never would. I didn't open the boxes to put back the rejected votes where they belonged. I didn't want to open the box unless absolutely necessary, and the only necessity I had to open the box was to get the poll-books out, and that I did as I have stated in the presence of the parties who brought them to me. The demand of the judges of the election precinct in which the rejected ballots were cast was made for the purpose of asking permission to file an amended return so as to show the sum total of the rejected ballots and for whom they were cast.

(Contestee's counsel objected as irrelevant, and second, the witness has already testified to the matter when on the stand before.)

Q. That is what I understood, that that was their idea, that they didn't count those votes, and found they ought to have been counted.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the further ground that it was hearsay.)

Q. What sort of box is this in which you placed the rejected ballots?—A. It is the size, I think, of the country district boxes. As I mentioned I had two size boxes made for this election; one size for large districts, and a smaller size for the smaller districts. I think it was one of the empty ones of those I had left over.

Q. How did you secure that box?—A. I think I put a screw in it.

Q. When did you see it last?—A. Well, I can't remember when I saw it last.

Q. Do you know who were the judges of the 77th precinct?—A. O, no, sir.

Q. Was any affidavit filed in your office by the judges of the western precinct, 9th ward, in regard to certain errors which they had made in their additions on the poll-books?

(Contestee's counsel objected to as irrelevant; second, if there is a record it will show.)

A. Mr. Cameron—Angus Cameron—was one of the judges along with Mr. Glasgow—William Glasgow, junior. I don't remember the names of the others. I remember those who were judges at the precinct.

(Contestee's counsel objected to anything Cameron said, as being hearsay.)

A. And showed me his tally-sheet that he had kept and showed me the error on it, made in footing up the return for Metcalfe in that precinct. That error, as shown to me, was an error of nine votes in favor of Metcalfe, and he asked me if he could make an amended return, and I told him it was too late, but whether he made an affidavit or whether he said he could make an affidavit, I don't remember.

Q. Is it not a matter of fact that an affidavit was tendered to you, and is now on file in the papers of the office?—A. I don't remember at all, sir, of that.

Q. When was it that Mr. Cameron came to you; how long after the election day?—A. Well, it was fully two days afterwards.

Q. Was it within two days?—A. I think not, sir; in fact I am almost positive it was not, because I received the amended return—that is, the demand was made within two days. That is, the return was filed after forty-eight hours. I believe there is a distinction drawn between you attorneys in regard to what is forty-eight hours or two days. I count as so many actual hours from the time of the election—the way I count it.

Q. You may state whether or not demand to make that amended return——

WITNESS, (interrupting.) It was made before the expiration of forty-eight hours.

Q. Made in that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You refused it?—A. I did, sir; that is, there was first a verbal demand made to give them back the boxes and poll-books; that I refused. Then a written demand was made to the same purpose; that I refused. Then the amended return was given to me, which I filed and counted.

Q. Now you are speaking of the different precincts?—A. O, from this one of Glasgow and Cameron; O, yes.

Q. You may state whether or not the affidavit which I have referred to of Mr. Cameron's was not appended to the original poll-book or tally-sheet.—A. I don't remember, sir, if it is; if he filed it with me.

Q. You may state whether the original tally-sheet on which they made their additions was not brought to the office and the affidavit of the judges attached to it of the error they had made to their additions?—A. I don't remember the affidavit attached to it. I remember his showing it to me, and I saw where the error was made.

Q. Now, what did you do with the tally-sheet?—A. Well, I don't remember that he gave it to me.

Q. If he had given it to you, what?—A. It would be in that safe along with those other papers.

Q. You can't state whether it is there or not?—A. I can't state whether he left it with me. I am under the impression he did not. If so, it should be among those papers in connection with the election.

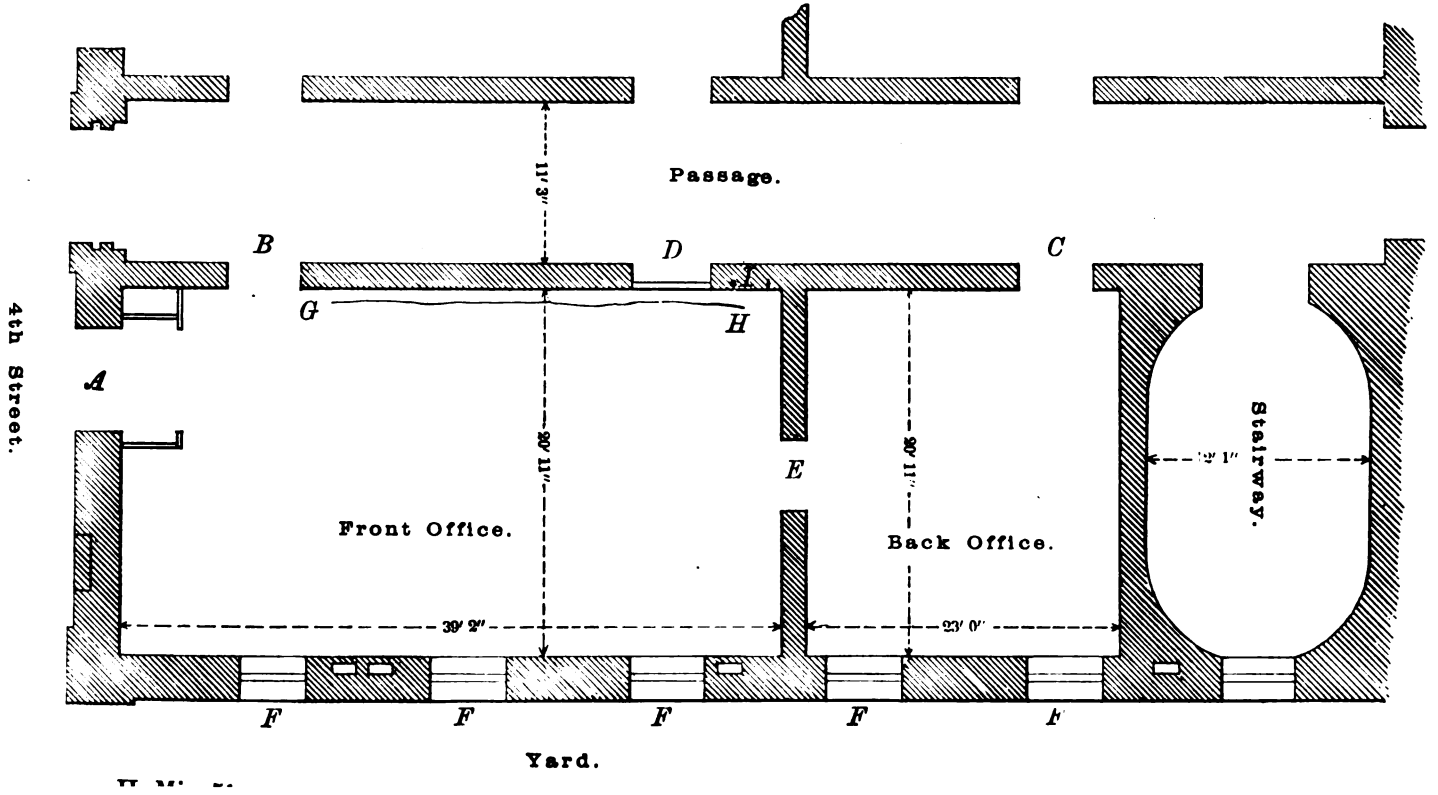
Q. I wish you to look at that plat, and state what it is. (Paper marked Exhibit A shown to witness.)

A. This is the plat of the office which, when I was first on the stand, I was requested to have made and filed with you.

Q. It is a plat of what?—A. Of my front and back office in the court-house, city of Saint Louis, when I was clerk of the county court, occupied by me as such.

Q. You may now point out where upon that plat the ballot-boxes received by you at that election were kept.—A. The space marked *a*

EXHIBIT "A." W. P. K.—Filed Feb. 1, 1878.



represents the front door, the inside and outside door opening and leading to the front portico of the court-house. *b* represents the door leading from the front office into the passage-way leading from the Fourth-street front to the rotunda. C represents the door leading from the back office into the same passage-way, which was a door half glass—a large pane of glass in it. D represents what was really a door opening, but which was inclosed in the office and the safe stood against it. It was inclosed with the cases; a door that never was used. The safe stood against that part. E represents the folding-doors leading from the front office into the back office. The spaces marked F were windows in the front and back office opening into the yard of the court-house. The line running between *g* and *h* represents the position of the ballot-boxes when they were stowed away on top of the cases which were against that wall. The space marked I is where there was a case in which were locked up the ballot-boxes and poll-books, as I have already testified. In regard to the area of this office, I was asked that question, but, as I said I was a poor hand at giving the size of things, I have here this diagram made by the draughtsman in the office of the present commissioner of public buildings, taken from the court-house plats, and I presume these are the correct dimensions of the room, which I am willing to go by sooner than my own judgment as already expressed in regard to the size of them.

Q. The cases upon which the ballot-boxes were placed are on the line running from G to H?—A. Yes, those cases run along there. Another set run round here between H and E, and then from E to the northern wall, along which the windows are.

Q. How high were these cases?—A. The same cases have been moved to another place since then. I looked at them, but saw no difference in their size at all; seem to me exactly as in this office; and I measured the space, the height from the floor to the top of them, and it is 15½ feet.

Q. Could any man standing on the floor reach to the top of those cases?—A. No, nor even when standing on the top of the projection which they have, two, three, or four feet from the ground. I was asked when on the stand before the name of the janitor who had charge of my office; I have found out his name was Montaigne. I would also say when the new head janitor came to the building, before I left it, there was another janitor placed in my room. George Montaigne was removed and another janitor, named John Ferris, took charge of my room; that is, immediately before I left.

Q. Now I will ask you whether, during the time of your election, and up to the time of your retirement from office, you did not have to trust to clerks, one by the name of Brewer and the other by the name of Vogel?—A. No, sir; I had two deputies, one named Vogel and the other was named Edward Bagget. Mr. Brewer, as I have already testified to, and he was the gentleman whom I got—he was clerking in a business house here, and whom I got to assist me in compiling this return along with two others that I had. He is a Republican and a man I had every confidence in, and who had served in the same capacity with Mr. Shoenthaler, four years before, in the election when I was a candidate with Mr. Shoenthaler and beat him for the position, and knowing that he was conversant with the business, he came round and I asked him to take a hand in it.

Q. Mr. Vogel was one of your head deputies?—A. He was my chief deputy. Had been deputy with my predecessor four years before.

Q. He was a Republican in politics?—A. Yes, a candidate against

Mr. Walsh at the last election for the office of city register on the Republican ticket.

Q. Mr. Brewer was also a Republican?—A. So I understood him always to say he was a Republican.

Q. Those gentlemen were constantly present there during this canvass of those votes?—A. Mr. Brewer remained with myself, Mr. Young, and Mr. Murrain until Saturday night, I think, without going home. I think he staid all the time. He might have left once.

Q. Mr. Vogel remained in charge of that office up to the time you surrendered your position to Mr. Walsh?—A. No, sir; he was elected clerk of the upper house before I gave up the office.

Q. How long before you gave up the office?—A. Well, I don't remember how long.

Q. About how long?—A. About a month at least.

Q. Before you gave up the office?—A. Before I gave up the office. It might have been longer; fully a month, I think.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Mr. Garesche, you said you had the keys to the safe, after you turned over one set of keys to Mr. Walsh, for some time, because you had some of your private papers in the safe. Did you keep possession of those keys yourself all the time?—A. In my pocket all the time.

Q. Until you turned them over to Mr. Tatum, I believe you said?—A. I think it was Mr. Tatum; yes.

Q. Was he in the same office with Edward Bagget?—A. He is a deputy with Mr. Walsh in that office.

Q. You turned over two keys to him. Now, you spoke about rejected ballots being given to you. Did you open those envelopes?—A. No, sir; some were not in envelopes.

Q. Were ballots handed to you without being in envelopes?—A. Yes.

Q. Strung?—A. No, sir; no thread in them. Some were handed in envelopes, but my impression is we put some of them in our own envelopes, office envelopes of the county court.

Q. Some of them were handed to you loose by the judges of election. Do you know from how many precincts?—A. No, sir; I can't tell.

Q. How many precincts returned rejected ballots that way?—A. That I can't tell, sir.

Q. Do you know how many precincts returned rejected ballots in envelopes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor how many handed them to you loose?—A. No, sir, I didn't burden my mind with it.

Q. Did you count those ballots handed to you loose?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know who they voted for?—A. No, sir; they were handed to me, as was afterwards said, with the idea I would recount them, but I knew I had no authority to do it, and put them down on the return.

Q. You don't know how many of those ballots were handed to you this way loose, coming from different precincts, do you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any of them came from the third Congressional district?—A. I don't remember, sir. I know when I put them in the envelopes, as I told Mr. Vogel to do the same thing. I wrote on the back of the envelope the election district it was from.

Q. Now, do you know, except in the instance where they demanded the right to make an amended return, whether those rejected ballots had been counted by the judges or not?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. You don't know but they might have been counted on the poll-

books, as far as you are concerned?—A. No knowledge one way or the other.

Q. Isn't it the fact from precinct 64, where they made a demand of you to make an amended return, and you refused to give them back the poll-books, and afterward they made amended returns—did you not count in your final estimate of votes cast for Frost and Metcalfe those votes from that precinct as returned on this amended return?—A. I footed up the returns of all the precincts for all the different offices as taken from the poll-books. I struck a footing, and then beneath that I put the votes as per amended return from district No. 64, and put that underneath, and then footed up the count in making my official return.

Q. Isn't it a fact, then, that in the return so shown Metcalfe received nineteen majority over Frost for the office of Congressman of the third Congressional district after this amended return of precinct 64 was counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if it had not been counted, his majority would have been twenty-five instead of nineteen?—A. Well, I have forgotten what the difference was.

Q. Wasn't it eight for Frost and two for Metcalfe as returned by the amended return?—A. I don't remember, but the official return will show it.

Q. But if the amended return had not been counted Metcalfe's majority would have been more?—A. Would have been larger, yes; the difference was in favor of Frost.

Q. You don't know whether other rejected ballots that were returned were counted by the judges of election in their return or not?—A. No, sir; I don't, except from hearsay.

Q. Now, the tally-sheet and affidavit made by Cameron and Glasgow; do you remember from what district that was—the number of it?—A. I do not, sir. When you asked me about the affidavit, I think I stated I didn't remember about that affidavit.

Q. But if there is an affidavit, it is on file with Mr. Walsh; you turned it over with the election papers?—A. It should be with those papers.

Q. Now, at the time you took those rejected ballots in those envelopes and placed them in this box, did you seal that box up?—A. Well, I don't remember whether I sealed it up or not.

Q. The cigar-box in which you placed part of them, did you seal that up?—A. That came already tied up. That is one return of rejected ballots from some precinct. I don't know whether tied up or not. I just put it in there; may have been sealed or tied.

Q. You don't know whether it was sealed?—A. No, sir; I can't tell. I didn't pay any attention at all, just stuck them in the safe; afterwards got a box and put them all together to keep them together.

Q. When you put them in that other box do you know whether you sealed that?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know whether the cigar-box or either box in which you put rejected ballots were sealed by you at the time?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. This demand made by Cameron and Glasgow on you to change some figures, was that made in forty-eight hours after the election?—A. My impression is it was not.

Q. And you didn't allow them to make any change in their return?—A. There was no amended return but one.

Q. Now, the windows in this building, this room you have spoken of on the plat as being marked F, fronts north?—A. Yes, sir; and opened on the court-yard over an area.

Q. Are there any iron bars to any of those windows?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Any shutters to any of them?—A. Inside shutters, but never shut.

Q. No outside shutters?—A. No, sir.

Q. The inside shutters are never shut?—A. No, sir.

Q. This ballot-room where you kept the ballots before you moved them up-stairs, were there bars to the windows of that, iron bars?—A. Yes, iron bars, and a jail lock on the door.

Q. How many keys to that lock, do you know?—A. Two keys.

Q. You gave them both to Mr. Walsh?—A. Those two keys were never separate, always on the same string and kept by me in the safe.

Q. Mr. Garesche, you spoke when you were on the stand before, and I omitted to ask you a question about it, you thought there was some litigation pending which delayed your turning over the office to Mr. Walsh after the city election of 1877. Do you recollect what that litigation was?—A. I don't remember that I said there was any litigation going on.

Q. I think you said the reason you didn't turn over the office sooner there was some kind of litigation connected with the scheme and charter?—A. I didn't say that, but that was the case.

Q. What was that litigation?—A. As to whether the charter passed or not.

Q. The State election of the canvass of 1877 took place long after that question was decided?—A. After it was considered decided—yes; but under the charter it was provided that county officers should remain in full exercise of their powers and duties until a formal surrender should be made of the public buildings and property belonging to the old county to the city. There was in session a committee under the provisions of the charter which had to determine the amount that each was to get out of the county treasury, and to settle the financial matters between the two. Until that committee had finished its labors, the county court remained in authority, and I, as county clerk, of course held my position.

Q. Well, then, the reason you didn't turn over this sooner was, the relation between the county and city, under the scheme and charter, was not adjusted until that time?—A. I didn't turn it over because my term of office was not vacated.

Q. Was this amended return that you speak of from this precinct 64 actually delivered to you after forty-eight hours had expired, or two days?—A. I had a memorandum. I don't know whether I have it now or not. In my former testimony I alluded in regard to those demands and the time that they made the two statements on the certificate of the official return, to which I have since referred, and I found those are the proper hours and dates. "During the evening, about the hour between five and six o'clock, of November 8, verbal demands by judges for return of poll-books and boxes of election districts 55, 64, and 67 were made upon me. During the day of November 9 written demands from the same were filed. At 10.35 of the same day an amended return was filed from election district No. 64."

Q. No amended return was filed from 55 and 67?—A. No, sir; only made a verbal, and afterwards a written, demand, same as 64, but never filed a return. I am precise as to the hours, because I indorsed it on the paper as soon as given to me.

Q. You say George Montaigne was janitor awhile, and then John Ferris was janitor awhile. Did they each have keys or access to your office during the time the ballots were stored on top of the cases?—A. George Montaigne had up to the time he left, and after he left the other

janitor had them. He came in in the morning to sweep up, or after I would lock up and leave in the evening.

Q. One of them slept in the office?—A. No; I think not. No bed there at all.

Q. Are those men in the city now, do you know?—A. I saw John Ferris the other day; Montaigne, I think, lives in Florisant, Saint Louis County.

Q. Any reason for the change of one to the other?—A. A new head janitor came in and he appointed new assistants.

Q. You don't know whether Montaigne gave up his key to Ferris or not, do you?—A. I do not, sir. Ferris was janitor at the same time with Montaigne, but Montaigne was discharged and I then asked to have Ferris given to me for my room instead of a new man.

Q. But you don't know whether the key of Montaigne was given up or not?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Now, all the windows of the county clerk's office, I believe you have stated, looked out upon the court-house yard immediately over the area-way. Do you know what the dimensions of that area-way are?—A. Yes, about six feet wide; from the bottom of that area up to the sill of the window should judge was about twelve, perhaps more, feet.

Q. Do you know whether those windows were fastened or not?—A. Well, they generally had nails put on top of them whenever the ballot-boxes were in that room. It has been my orders to O'Brien, the watchman, to see that they were properly fastened.

Q. Any indication whatsoever that those ballot-boxes, as long as they remained in the county clerk's room, were in any manner ever tampered with?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. What is the distance from the bottom of the area to the court-house yard, and the level of the court-house is about how much from the bottom of the area to the top of the wall of the area?—A. Well, I am such a poor hand at giving measurements I am almost afraid to say, but I should say about six feet, though.

Q. Then from the top of the area-wall to the window-sill could not have been more than six feet to the lower window-sill of the county clerk's office?—A. I should think that is about it; I never looked at it with an idea of fixing the distance.

Q. Do you know there were nails put over those windows by the head watchman while those ballot-boxes were stored there?—A. Well, I don't know whether it was in this particular instance. I know I have told him different times to see those windows were properly fastened, but I don't remember whether I called his attention to it again this time or not. I presume his recollection would be better on that.

Mr. DONOVAN. The top of the wall of the area is something over six feet high, and the top of that area-wall is some six feet out from the building. State whether or not that is the exact situation there.—A. Well, I think you and I agreed it was about eight feet across.

Mr. SHIELDS. You think about eight feet?—A. No, I think Mr. Shields said he had looked at it and that it was about eight feet in the area.

Signature waived.

W. W. BREWER, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Your name, please?—Answer. William W. Brewer.

Q. Were you at any time engaged as clerk for Mr. Ferdinand L. Garesche, the county clerk of Saint Louis County; and if so, when and in what capacity?—A. I believe it was last November a year ago, as assistant. I was not a deputy; a temporary assistant.

Q. For what purpose?—A. For the purpose of compiling the returns from the poll-books; calling them off.

Q. What election?—A. Presidential election.

Q. And of the election held in the third Congressional district for Congressman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you here what are your politics?—A. Well, sir, I am an independent voter with a radical tendency. I suppose you would describe me that way.

Q. You consider yourself a Republican?—A. I am inclined to that direction, although I don't always vote a straight Republican ticket.

Q. Did you notice the ballot-boxes and the care that was extended to the protection of those ballot-boxes used at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state, Mr. Brewer, what care was taken of the ballot-boxes used at that election to keep them from being tampered or interfered with in any manner whatsoever.

(Counsel for contestee objected to, as the opinion of the witness; and second, as irrelevant and not responsive to any issue in the pleadings.)

A. You desire me to answer as compared with any other occasion?

Q. Yes; any way.—A. Well, I thought there was more care taken than on any previous occasion of the kind that I had been present. Two or three times I have been down on similar occasions in the county clerk's office and given them some assistance, but never so much as I did on this occasion. I thought they were unusually careful in taking care of those boxes.

Q. You then state that extraordinary care was taken of those ballot-boxes used at that occasion?

(Contestee's counsel objected to the lawyer putting words in the mouth of the witness.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times before had you been in the clerk's office on occasions similar to that?—A. I think twice at least; probably more. Sometimes I helped for two or three hours and sometimes for a shorter time. I think on one occasion—I think the one on which Mr. Garesche was elected to the office—I was down there probably part of two days, or part of three days.

Q. You had opportunities, then, of observing the degree of care which was exercised over the ballot-boxes at previous elections?

(Contestee's counsel objected to as irrelevant and leading.)

A. I thought so. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Were those ballot-boxes in any manner under your supervision or under your observation during the time you were in the office?—A. Well, I will state to what extent. I was, in common with the others that were assisting there, instructed by Mr. Garesche to be careful about handling the boxes, and taking care of them, and keeping them in the room together, and near, and the heads sealed, and everything of the

kind. No instructions to me particularly, but they were general to all of us.

Q. During the time you were in the office, were they under your observation?—A. Well, as far as that could be without my attention being directed particularly to them, as I was engaged on those tally-sheets and poll-books to such an extent. If anybody should come in and commence handling those books that had no business to see them, I would probably speak to them to let them alone.

Q. What impressed on you the fact that a greater degree of care was exercised on this occasion than on previous occasions?—A. Well, I don't know what now, although probably a more important election.

Q. Did you take particular notice of the fact that there was a greater degree of care exercised?—A. Yes; I believe I expressed myself at the time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Shields, counsel for contestee:

Q. Mr. Brewer, when did you first go to the clerk's office to assist in the election?—A. The night of the election.

Q. What time?—A. I don't remember what time. I remember I had been down town to the newspaper office, and stepped in there on my way back. It probably might have been nine or ten. I don't know that I noticed the hour.

Q. Had any ballot-boxes been returned before you got there?—A. Must have been, because Mr. Garesche had been at work with his assistants, and I took his place.

Q. Then there had been before you got there ballot-boxes returned from some precincts of election?—A. Must have been. I can't say I saw any, but there must have been, because we went to work on the poll-books.

Q. The poll-books would not be likely to have been returned without the ballot-boxes being returned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many poll-books had been returned when you got there?—A. No, sir; I don't remember.

Q. As many as a dozen?—A. That I can't remember.

Q. How long did you stay there?—A. All night, I believe.

Q. All night of the election?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you stay in the back room all the time?—A. Almost altogether.

Q. Well, were you in and out of the room occasionally? Did you leave it at all?—A. My impression is I was very closely confined that night.

Q. What were you doing?—A. Well, I read from the poll-books to the tallyists.

Q. How many desks were there in that room?—A. There were a series of high desks, I suppose such as are used in the assessor's office, around the walls—the two walls on the west and north sides.

Q. Then a large table?—A. A large table; yes.

Q. What proportion of the room do you think was taken up by the desks and tables?—A. Well, the large desks were along two sides.

Q. I say what proportion of the room was taken up by the large desks and tables?—A. Fully one-half.

Q. The ballot-boxes as brought in, what was done with them?—A. They were piled along under the side of one of the desks—one of the desks on the west side and on the east side and south side of the room.

Q. Were they piled on top of each other?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of the room did the ballot-boxes occupy after they were all returned?—A. Well, I guess there was—they were not

piled up solid so I could estimate the exact dimensions; but there were two tiers, and some of the piles reaching up pretty high, on the east side. There is a door on the east side and part of the south side. There is a door, also, on the south side, and then on the west side; and under the desks they were piled quite small necessarily.

Q. Now, how many of those boxes did you examine as they were brought in?—A. I don't know that I examined any.

Q. How many were returned that night—the night of the election?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Were most of them?—A. I was not receiving boxes at all.

Q. Were most of them returned that night?—A. Well, now, that I can't say. I don't know.

Q. Were any of them returned the next day after the election?—A. I believe there were, sir. I believe there were some delayed.

Q. You stated you staid there all night. Did you go home to breakfast?—A. I think not.

Q. Were you there all the next day?—A. The next day was Wednesday, and the night we read to the reporters. I went home the next night, I think. I don't think I went home Tuesday morning. I don't think I did.

Q. Did you go home Tuesday any time during the day?—A. I think not.

Q. Have meals there?—A. No, sir; went out to meals.

Q. You were absent at dinner, breakfast, and supper, from the room on Wednesday?—A. I presume so, at meal times.

Q. You said you did not examine the ballot-boxes received?—A. No, sir.

Q. You can't tell whether any of the ballot-boxes were unsealed or not, then?—A. At the time they were received?

Q. Yes.—A. All I know about the condition of the boxes is——

Q. I am asking, now, about the time they were received.—A. Oh, I know nothing about the condition when received.

Q. You don't know whether sealed and the top of the boxes fastened or unfastened at the time they were delivered?—A. No, sir; I don't think I saw a single box to know particularly its condition when received.

Q. Isn't it a fact that during the night of the election, and all the next day, up to about ten or eleven o'clock that night, that the reporters of the various newspapers, with the candidates, and the friends of the candidates, crowded into that back office of Mr. Garesche's, where the poll-books were, to such an extent as to interrupt you in your business?—A. I think not, Tuesday night; not much interrupted Tuesday night; but very much annoyed the next day.

Q. How was it all day Wednesday?—A. More on Wednesday than Tuesday night.

Q. How Wednesday night?—A. Wednesday night I left early on account of being taken sick. I don't remember what hour; I think about nine.

Q. At the time you left wasn't it a fact quite a large crowd of persons interested in the result of the election were in that back office?—A. I can't say there was a crowd; no, sir.

Q. Wasn't there frequently during the day of Wednesday quite a large number of persons in that room?—A. Might be three or four persons might come in and be in there at a time.

Q. Wasn't there a good deal more than three or four persons at a time?—A. Possibly might be.

Q. Wasn't there as many some times as twenty-five persons in that room?—A. I think not. Exclusive of reporters, do you mean?

Q. No, sir. I mean including everybody.—A. I don't think the number of persons in the room at any time was twenty-five.

Q. As high as twenty?—A. I think not.

Q. Fifteen?—A. Probably twelve to fifteen might have been there. I wish to state I was very busy reading from the poll-books, and there might be parties come in and out of the room, deputations of citizens and others, who escaped my attention.

Q. You wouldn't have seen them or known anything about it?—A. O, I know there were others there.

Q. Then, up to that evening, Mr. Garesche cleared the room and allowed nobody in the room during Thursday except those assisting in making up the poll-books, or did he continue to permit men in there on Thursday?—A. I think there was more care taken after that, after Wednesday, than there was before, on account of our being annoyed and delayed in our work by answering questions.

Q. Any persons excepting clerks admitted to the office where the ballot-boxes were on Thursday?—A. I don't think there was, except they came in with Mr. Garesche, and Mr. Garesche, when he found we were annoyed, seemed to take especial care of the room himself to keep us from being annoyed.

Q. Isn't it a fact you were engaged in reading out from the poll-books and making up abstracts for the press reporters and for the county clerk during the night of the election, and the next day, up to the time you went home sick?—A. I commenced; I did no writing Wednesday night, I don't think; possibly I might have done——

Q. You mean Tuesday night?—A. Wednesday you spoke of.

Q. I asked about Wednesday night. You said you went home. I ask if you were not making tally-sheets?—A. I was reading.

Q. Then you were engaged in that business, and not engaged in observing or watching the ballot-boxes, were you?—A. No, sir; not particularly.

Q. Now, can you tell any time or times, during the time you were there, whether these poll-books were moved or leaned against or pushed to one side by persons who were in the room?—A. O, they might have been pushed by a person shoving them, or by leaning against them, without making any particular noise. Of course, if they had to be moved in some way, that would not attract my attention.

Q. If the top of the ballot-boxes, in which the hole through which the ballots were placed was open, wouldn't it have been easy for a person so disposed to insert other ballots in those boxes without your knowing anything about it?—A. It would have been, very few at a time.

Q. Now, do you recollect where the poll-books were kept?—A. Well, exactly under my seat.

Q. In the same room, were they not?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect there was a discussion arose in the courts about one of the poll-books being altered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't that poll-book in the same room where those ballot-boxes were kept?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Kept in the same room?—A. Yes; that is my understanding. Probably I better explain the manner of keeping them. I understood Mr. Garesche as fast as they came in he was delivering them to me, and I sat on them, and kept others from handling them, and would take one from under me at a time to read from.

Q. Sometimes, then, the poll-books would be passed from your posses-

sion to others who wanted to examine them; wasn't that the fact?—A I think not. I don't remember of passing any at all.

Q. Did you see anybody make alterations of the poll-book of precinct 57?—A. Of course not.

Q. Then, if that alteration was made, you didn't see it. Might not the same party, if he had chosen so to do, have inserted ballots in the ballot-boxes without your having seen it?—A. I think I have already answered that question fully as I can.

Q. I wish you to answer it again, in view of my calling attention to that.—A. Whether the person who changed the books might not have inserted ballots?

Q. Yes, and you not have seen him?—A. Well, possibly, if my attention was not directed to him, he might; yes.

Q. You went home Wednesday night about nine o'clock?—A. I think it was about that time.

Q. When did you come back?—A. Some time the next morning—probably nine or ten o'clock; I don't remember now. I will state in regard to the ballot-boxes that we repiled them; at least those piles that seemed to be toppling, to make them stand firm; and wherever we noticed, by pulling one box over the other, the box had been any way affected, I took a piece of wax—I believe I used the wax alone—and resealed it.

Q. I will come to that directly. You got back there the next morning at ten o'clock?—A. I might have come a little earlier; I don't remember the hour.

Q. How long did you stay there then?—A. Well, I was there pretty nearly all day; I believe I was out probably the next week.

Q. Did you go out to dinner and supper?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain at the office; how many days?—A. I think very nearly ten days, if I remember correctly.

Q. Did you sleep there?—A. Yes; part of the time.

Q. How many times?—A. I don't remember; I have lost all note of time.

Q. Did you sleep three times during the time you were there?—A. Yes; I should think I did.

Q. Sleep six times there during the ten days?—A. No; probably I didn't sleep that much.

Q. Did you sleep in the front or back office?—A. In the back office.

Q. Where the ballot-boxes were?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you handle or repile those ballot-boxes?—A. I don't remember; might have done some of it each day.

Q. When did you first do it?—A. That I don't remember.

Q. Now, did you do any of it before you went home Wednesday night sick?—A. I don't think I did; no, sir.

Q. Then the repiling was done after you came back Wednesday morning?—A. Very probably; yes, sir.

Q. Did you, while you repiled those ballot-boxes, examine their condition?—A. As to whether the hole was covered or not?

Q. As to whether the lids were fastened on.—A. I don't remember that our attention was drawn to that particularly. My examination only extended this far: I knew, in piling the boxes up that way, we would be very likely to be some going against the sealing-wax, and cause it to drop off at one end.

Q. Please state how the ballot-boxes were fastened and how sealed.—A. As I remember, there was a narrow strip of paper pasted at each end, pasted over the hole; each end of the paper sealed, I mean.

Q. You refer to the slit in the ballot-boxes in which the ballots were placed?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they all closed in that way?—A. As far as I observed. I did not find any open that I remember.

Q. Did you reseal any of them at all?—A. Yes; two or three, I believe.

Q. You must have found some open, then?—A. Probably you are correct. One end I might have found open, but I didn't find any with the slip entirely off.

Q. Some you found with the paper, one end of it open?—A. Yes.

Q. How many?—A. Might have been three.

Q. Do you know where they were from, what district?—A. No, sir; that was not connected with any suspicion in my mind at the time, because I could comprehend the cause of it.

Q. Did you fasten down those papers?—A. Yes.

Q. With sealing-wax?—A. Yes.

Q. So when you got through repiling the ballot-boxes and resealing them, they were all fastened or sealed; all the ballot-boxes covered with paper?—All of them? O, no, sir; I can't say that, because I didn't inspect all the boxes. These were a few that, happening to come across, happening to be handling, I noticed the paper loose at one end, and I got a strip and sealing-wax.

Q. But if you were examining and repiling the boxes, in order to see——A. No, sir; that is not the idea of repiling the boxes. The idea of it was to prevent them from falling; to put them in better shape.

Q. Then you mean to say that you only resealed those which you found unsealed when repiling the boxes?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't mean to say you made a critical examination of the ballot-boxes to see how many were broken and how many not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are not able to state how many of those ballot-boxes had a hole through which the ballot was placed left open or unsealed?—A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. You do know, however, you sealed two or three that were open?—A. Yes.

Q. Might have been others that were open, and you not know about it?—A. Yes; those might have come open by our repiling, dropping down; something of the kind. I remember nothing connected with any suspicious circumstance at the time we did it, or else we would have made some other examination of the boxes.

Q. Those boxes have sliding lids, haven't they?—A. Yes.

Q. Fastened how—the lids on the boxes?—A. I believe, with screws.

Q. Did you examine the boxes to see whether those screws had sealing-wax on top of the heads, or not?—A. No, sir; I don't believe I did; I believe it is customary to put it on.

Q. You didn't examine those to see whether it was or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see sealing-wax on the heads of any of the screws?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you know how many were simply fastened with screws, and how many with screws and sealing-wax?—A. No, sir; I can't tell you that; I suppose many boxes I never handled; a very small portion of them that I did handle.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the boxes piled underneath the desk—or rather, it was a counter, if I recollect aright, on the west side of the room—— A. Well, really, a shelving desk.

Q. Isn't it a fact that desk was out from the wall so people could go round behind it?—A. Yes.

Q. The ballot-boxes were piled underneath that desk?—A. Well, they were underneath the outside of the desk, you may say. In fact, they projected out some, probably, only a very small portion of the boxes being directly underneath the desk.

Q. Were not some of them underneath on the other side of the desk, next to the wall?—A. No sir; I believe not.

Q. All outside?—A. That is my recollection; I don't know of any being over there.

Q. Do you recollect any confusion of making up those election returns, and after the office was cleared up by Mr. Garasche's order, when the books were piled up permanently in that back room?—A. Well, I don't know when they were piled up permanently, because I never knew what they did with the books.

Q. Were they still in the back room when you left there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever make more than one repiling when you resealed them?—A. Well, that I can't remember; I never did any repiling strictly, except as far as to guard the boxes from tumbling from where they were piled.

Q. How many boxes do you suppose of 234 boxes of the election did you repile at any time—what proportion?—A. Might have been a dozen boxes; I dont know; I can't remember.

Q. Out of those dozen boxes you discovered two or three that you had to reseal?—A. Yes.

Q. You left there about ten days after the election?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't go back any more?—A. I don't remember the time; it strikes me I was there about ten days.

Q. You did not stay there regularly, as one of the employés of the office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Simply there temporarily, for the purpose of assisting in this work?—A. That is all, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. DONOVAN:

Q. Was it possible, while you were there in the office, for anybody to unscrew the lid of those boxes and string any ballots?—A. I don't think it would be possible. To string ballots?

Q. Yes.—A. What do you mean—from the inside?

Q. Yes.—A. Oh, no; I don't think that would be possible.

Q. You don't think that would be possible?—A. I don't think so.

Mr. SHIELDS. While you were there, you mean?—A. Yes; while I was there.

Q. You mean, then, you didn't see anybody doing anything of the kind.—A. I mean it couldn't really be possible while I was there, without my noticing it.

Q. You mean while you were in the room?—A. Certainly, I couldn't notice anything when I was out.

Signature waived.

Adjourned till twelve o'clock.

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of same until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, then to be continued at the same place, and between the same hours mentioned in the annexed notice.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT.
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock m., at the office of Donovan & Conroy, by consent of parties, we adjourn the further taking of said depositions until Monday, February 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated on the 4th day of February, 1878, at 12 o'clock m., at the office of Donovan & Conroy we continued the taking of said depositions as follows:

RICHARD WALSH, recalled on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. You are at present city register?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. And as such have the custody under the law of all the official papers and documents of the late county clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also the poll-books and returns of the judges and clerks of election held on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all of the certificates made by the canvassing officers as to the result of that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please look at this paper and state what it is?—A. This is the official tally-sheet of the election held on the 7th of November, 1876.

Q. Does it include the vote cast for Congressman in the third Congressional district?

(Counsel for the contestee objects on the ground that the paper will show what it includes.)

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not that is the official paper on file in your office.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state whether or not we are at liberty to send that on as an exhibit attached to this deposition.—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you make out a certified copy of that paper for the purpose of being used on this deposition if so requested to do?—A. Yes, sir.

(Contestee's counsel objected on the ground that he is bound to do it whether he consents to it or not.)

Q. Now I wish you to look at the return there made or the certificate there made by the canvassing officers at that election in regard to the vote for Congressman in the third Congressional district, and please state what are the figures as thus cast up in black ink by the canvassing officers.

(Contestee's counsel objected for the reasons, first, the paper itself is the best evidence of its contents; and second, a certified copy of the paper is the only way to prove the correctness or integrity of the paper itself, it being a record of the county of Saint Louis.)

A. I would state that most of the black figures here are scratched out, and letters written in red ink are substituted. (Reads:) "Abstract of votes cast as per original and amended returns. R. Graham Frost, 8,100"; and two red strokes drawn across the 8,100, "and Lyne S. Metcalfe, 8,099."

Q. Now, please state by whom that is signed and in what manner.

(Contestee's counsel objected, as the certified copy will show.)

A. John D. Finney, associate justice of the county court, second dis-

trict; Chauncy F. Schultz, presiding justice of the county court; Ferd. L. Garesche, county clerk.

Q. Please look at that document and state what it is.—A. This is the poll-book of the general election held November 7, 1876, election district No. 77, twelfth ward, A to Z.

Q. Please look at the return there made by the judges of election for the office of Congressman of the third Congressional district, and please state what it shows.

(Contestee's counsel objects, as the poll-book itself or a certified copy is the best evidence of its contents.)

A. For Representative in Congress for the third Congressional district, R. Graham Frost received 377 votes; L. S. Metcalfe received 554 votes.

Q. By whom is it signed?

(Contestee's counsel objected for the same reasons as heretofore stated.)

A. Signed by John Quinn, Fred Hume, Gustavus Schmedt, Ernst Worhler, judges of election. Attest: Arie De Jong and J. H. Vornhulz, clerks of election.

Q. Is that document which you hold in your hand an official paper of your office?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you furnish us a certified copy of the result for Congress in that district?—A. Yes, sir.

(Contestee's counsel objected on the ground that the records cannot be mutilated and a part furnished of the copies; that the whole thing must be furnished.)

Q. Now look at the paper and state what it is.—A. Poll-book of the general election held November 7, 1876, election district No. 63, ninth ward, A to Z.

Q. You may now look at the return made by the judges and clerks of election of the vote cast for Representative in Congress for the third district on that occasion, and please state what it shows.

(Contestee's counsel objected on the same grounds as before.)

A. For Representative in Congress for the third district, R. Graham Frost received 228 votes; Lyne S. Metcalfe received 143 votes.

Q. Is that an official paper in your office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you furnish a certified copy of the vote cast in that election district for Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state now by whom that is signed.—A. Robert M. Jennings, William Glasgow, junior, Lawrence Byrne, Angus Cameron, judges of election. Attest: James C. Essex and H. M. Knox, clerks of election.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Did you make out these records?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about who made the changes on the sheet No. 10, of the tally-sheet which you referred to in your first answer?—A. I have seen some changes made in my office under the decision of the supreme court. I believe you were present, General Shields.

Q. Is this the paper which you referred to first, and which you said was an abstract of votes cast in the third Congressional district, and part and parcel of the official tally-sheet which was filed in your office by Mr. Garesche at the time he turned over the returns to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is not the whole of the tally-sheet, is it?—A. No, sir; it is only one-half.

Q. It does not contain the final certificate of votes cast for that office made by the canvassers of election, does it?—A. No, sir.

Q. I think on the reverse page opposite precinct 57 there are certain figures; will you be kind enough to state to the notary what they are?—A. 292.

Q. Now, wait; what is the condition of those figures 292?—A. It is erased with a red line across the three figures.

Q. Now the next figures?—A. 272.

Q. What is the condition of those figures?—A. A black line drawn across the three figures.

Q. Now what?—A. 272 underneath in red ink.

Q. Any erasure on that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Under what column does it appear?—A. Under the head of Representative in Congress third district, R. Graham Frost.

Q. What is in the column under the name of Metcalfe from that same precinct, 57?—A. 318.

Q. Please look at the footing at the bottom of the same page of the tally-sheet and state first what figures you see.—A. The first figure I see is 6,835.

Q. What is the condition of those figures?—A. A red line drawn across the four figures.

Q. What is the next figures?—A. 6,815.

Q. What is the condition of those?—A. A black line drawn across the four figures.

Q. The next?—A. 6,815, red ink.

Q. Any erasure of those figures?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is the footing then of the column under the head of R. Graham Frost?—A. R. Graham Frost; yes.

Q. What is the footing of that page under the head of Lyne S. Metcalfe?—A. 7,075.

Q. Now turn over that sheet and look at the footing under head of total county, and state what the figures are under the name of R. Graham Frost.—A. Total county, 125.

Q. And what under the name of Lyne S. Metcalfe?—A. 1,022.

Q. Now opposite the words "total city, brought over," state what the figures are.—A. 6,835.

Q. What is the condition of those figures?—A. Red line drawn across the four figures.

Q. The next figures?—A. 6,815.

Q. What is the condition of those?—A. A black line drawn across the four figures.

Q. What are the next?—A. 6,815; red ink.

Q. Are those figures erased?—A. No, sir.

Q. Under what head do they appear?—A. R. Graham Frost.

Q. What are the figures under the head of Lyne S. Metcalfe?—A. 7,075.

Q. In black or red ink?—A. Black ink.

Q. Please go farther down on the sheet and you will see the words opposite the words "Abstract of votes as shown by original poll-books." Turn to this place and state what the figures are.—A. 8,072.

Q. In what kind of ink?—A. Black ink.

Q. What is the condition of the figures?—A. A red line drawn across the figures.

Q. Next?—A. 8,072; black line drawn across the figures.

Q. What are the next?—A. 8,072; red ink.

Q. Are those figures erased?—A. No, sir.

Q. Under whose name do those figures appear?—A. R. Graham Frost's.

Q. What are the figures under the name of Lyne S. Metcalfe, opposite those words?—A. 8,097.

Q. Opposite the words "Abstract of votes cast as shown by amended return of judges of election, district 64," please read the figures under the head of R. Graham Frost.—A. 8.

Q. Under the head of Lyne S. Metcalfe?—A. 2.

Q. Opposite the words "Abstract of votes cast as per original and amended return," please read the figures under the head of R. Graham Frost.—A. 8,080; red ink.

Q. The figures underneath that, please.—A. 8,100.

Q. What is the condition of those figures?—A. Two red lines drawn across the figures.

Q. Now read the footing opposite those words, under the head of Lyne S. Metcalfe.—A. 8,099.

Q. Then the aggregate footing of all the districts in the third Congressional district, according to those figures, show Metcalfe, without counting the amended return from precinct 64, had a majority of 25 votes, do they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By counting the amended returns he has a majority of 19, has he not?—A. He has a majority of 19; yes.

Q. Do you not know those changes in that tally-sheet in red ink were made by the canvassers after the decision of the supreme court requiring them to make a change of the figures 292 to 272 from precinct 57, and that the changes you have mentioned are the resultant changes in the addition of the total figures?—A. Yes; I was present at the time that the returning officers made the changes.

Q. Were not those changes made in obedience to a writ of mandamus, which was at that time before these canvassers, and which changes were made by them in obedience to the writ?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who appointed judges of election for the general election in November, 1876?—A. I don't know positive; I think the county court of Saint Louis County.

Q. Can you give me the political complexion of that county court; first, the names; who the judges were, if you know?—A. Judge C. F. Schultz was presiding justice.

Q. Do you know what his politics are?—A. A Democrat.

Q. Well, who else?—A. Judge John D. Finny.

Q. His politics?—A. A Democrat.

Q. Who else?—A. Judge Michael Heller, I believe, was on the bench.

Q. His politics?—A. A Democrat.

Q. Who else?—A. Judge Joshua Houston, I think, was there in 1876, in November.

Q. His politics?—A. I think he was a Democrat; not positive what his politics were.

Q. Who else?—A. Judge Robert C. Allen.

Q. He was from the county, was he not?—A. Yes.

Q. His politics?—A. Republican, and Judge James C. Farrar also.

Q. Was he on the bench at that time?—A. I think he was. Yes; he was on the bench.

Q. His politics?—A. Republican.

Q. Any others?—A. Chris Starlin.

Q. His politics?—A. Democrat.

Q. Do you know how many judges of the county court there were?—A. I think seven, sir.

Q. In making out a copy of the poll-book from election district 63 ninth ward, A to Z, to attach to this deposition, as you have been re

quested by the attorneys for the contestant in this case, please make out as near as possible a *fac-simile* copy of the poll-book, and also a copy of all the papers thereto attached. If possible, will you so do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If not, please notify the counsel for both sides, so that the originals may be properly taken before the Committee of Elections. I see attached to the poll-book from election district No. 63, ninth ward, two papers attached by a pin; what are those papers?—A. Those are certificates from the recorder of voters.

Q. Certificates of what?—A. Of registration.

Q. How many are there?—A. Two, sir.

Q. Who signed by?—A. Estil McHenry, recorder of voters.

Q. Was he recorder of voters at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the names of the persons for whom those certificates are given?—A. J. M. Cully, 3209 Sheridan avenue; Anthony O'Brien, jr., No. 6 Easton Court. (I never heard of that before.)

Q. Don't the names of the parties mentioned in these certificates appear in red ink on the poll-book?—A. Yes; in red ink on the poll-book.

Q. And marked as having been voted, are they not?—A. Marked voted; yes.

Q. In the election district No. 77, twelfth ward, you have produced before the notaries two poll-books, one containing the names of voters from A to Z, and the other containing the names of the voters from A to Z but divided into two, the first from A to H and the second from I to Z. Will you please examine those poll-books and say why, if you know, there were two?—A. Well, sir, I don't know why there are two. I can't explain that.

Q. Do they not appear to be copies of each other?—A. Yes; they appear to be copies of each other.

Q. Do you know which is the official return made by the judges of election?—A. All three seem to be official, sir; signed. There is no copy; all three signed alike.

Q. All signed by persons who purport to be judges of election?—A. Yes.

Q. All signed by the same parties?—A. Yes, sir; all seem to be the same handwriting, the three.

Q. You mean the names of the judges and clerks of the three books appear to be in the same handwriting?—A. Yes.

Q. That is to say, each signature is written in a different handwriting, but that the same signature appearing on all three books appears to be the same handwriting?—A. Yes, sir; such judge and clerk signed for himself on the three books.

Q. Can you designate which of those two or those three books was the official poll-book as returned to your office, or rather as returned to Mr. Garesché?—A. No, sir; I can't say which of the three was considered the official. They are all three alike.

Q. Is it not a fact that in that poll-book, from A to Z, after "No. 428. Hopkins, John D., Destrahan, between 13 and 14," there appear two names written in red ink? If so, please read those names.—A. "Deters, Gerard H., No. 3609, No. 12 street, 570; voted."

Q. Where does that 570 appear, under what column?—A. "No. of ballot."

Q. Please read the name in red ink.—A. "Hoehner Frank H. Hebert & 21. No. of ballot, 878; voted."

Q. To opposite those two names in red ink there is a star or asterisk, isn't there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not at the bottom of the page on which those names appear there is any note?—A. Yes, sir; there is a note.

Q. In what colored ink?—A. Red ink.

Q. Please read the note.—A. "The above voters brought certificates from Estil McHenry, recorder of votes, as being duly registered. Certificates attached to their respective ballots."

Q. Is that certificate signed by anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that the rest of the names of the voters on that poll-book are printed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please turn to the last page of the poll-book—I mean the last page of the names of the voters, before the abstract, after "No. 1164, Wortman, H. H., 3323 North Tenth street," in print—and state if there is anythnig written in red ink?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read it.—A. "Schuerman, Peter, 16th and Farrar street. No. of ballot, 237; voted. Thamer, Julius, No. 1709 Salisbury. No. of ballot, 663; voted."

Q. In what colored ink is that?—A. Red ink.

Q. Any asterisk opposite those names?—A. Yes, sir; two are in front of each.

Q. Please state if at the bottom of the page there is any reference or note in regard to those names.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what colored ink?—A. Red ink.

Q. Please read it.—A. "The above voters brought affidavits from A. Nacka, J. P., as having properly registered."

Q. Is there any other name under the head of names of residences and voters written in red ink on that page?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read it.—A. "Loffel Martin, No. 1122 Salisbury street. No. of ballot, 866; voted."

Q. Is there any reference at the bottom of the page after that name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read.—A. "The above voter brought certificate from Estill McHenry, recorder of votes, as having been properly registered. Affidavits and certificate accompany ballot."

Q. These names and votes appear to be written in the same handwriting?—A. Yes, sir; they appear to be the same.

Q. Are they signed by any one?—A. No, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. In regard to these poll-books, Mr. Walsh, concerning which General Shields has interrogated you, I will ask whether the total result for Congressman in that district in each set is the same?—A. Yes, sir; the same.

Q. What is it for Frost?—A. Mr. Frost, 377; Mr. Metcalf, 554.

Q. I will now get you to look again at the official canvass of all the returns made by the examining officers, and ask you when the change of figures from 8,100 to 8,080 was made?—A. I think it was made after the decision of the supreme court. I forget what time of year it was.

Q. How long after the election?—A. Well, several months. I don't know exactly. The election was in November, 1876. The time the canvassing officers made the change in my office must have been several months after. I think it was in November about a year.

Q. How long after the canvassing officers had completed their canvass was that change of figures made?

(Counsel for the contestee objected on the ground that there was no evidence here that they ever did complete their canvass.)

A. I suppose about the same length of time.

Q. About one year?—A. I think so.

Q. Where was it made?—A. This change?

Q. Yes.—A. In the office of the city register—my office.

Q. Who was present when it was made?—A. Well, there was Judge Finney, Judge Schultz, Ferd. L. Garesche, myself, and General Shields. I think Mr. Conroy, and young Mr. Metcalf, I believe, was present in the office, and a couple of my clerks were in the same room. I don't know of any others.

Q. State whether or not it was not made against the protest of the contestant in this case.

(Counsel for the contestee objected.)

A. Well, I don't know, sir. There was a good deal of talk there. I was getting disgusted with myself and, turned one side, as I had something else to do. They were talking for a couple of hours, and finally adjourned to the next day. They had a good deal of discussion then. I don't remember the general nature of the discussion.

Q. You may state, in a general way, whether or not it was not made against the protest of yourself or the judges.—A. There was a good deal of protesting going on on both sides. I don't know what the nature of it was. Sometimes I would be busy, and would be taken away, and they were still discussing the matter. They were there several hours each day.

Q. But this change of the general result, as certified to by the canvassing officers as 8,100 for Frost and 8,099 for Metcalf, was made in your office about one year after the election and one year after the canvass of the votes.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that there was no evidence that the canvassing officers had ever certified to any such figures; and, 2d, that the tally-sheets will show when and by whom it was certified.)

A. I think so, sir.

Q. I wish you to look at this paper and state what it is.—A. This is a tally-sheet.

Q. Of what precinct and at what election?—A. This sheet is for the use of election clerks in making up their count. It seems to me this was sent down by the county clerk for the use of the judges and clerks of election.

Q. What election?—A. The election of November, 1876.

Q. What appears on the back of the tally-sheet?—A. Two affidavits.

Q. Signed by whom?—A. Signed by Lawrence Byrne, Robert M. Jennings, William Glasgow, jr., Angus Cameron, and the other, James C. Essex, and H. M. Knox.

Q. Where did you get that paper?—A. In my office, sir.

Q. Is it an official paper of your office?—A. I consider it a part of the record of that election turned over to me by Mr. Garesche, late county clerk.

Q. Will you furnish us a certified copy of that paper?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose I will have to.

Q. That is a count made by the judges and clerks of election of what election district at that particular election?—A. District 63.

Q. Please read the affidavit that appears on the back of that return.

(Counsel for contestee objects, in the first place that the paper is here and can be produced by proper subpœna on Mr. Walsh, if they want

the original; and if it is an official record they are entitled to a certified copy of it. And counsel for contestee objects to reading of the contents of any paper that is to be passed upon by the Committee on Elections.)

(Witness reads:)

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"*County of Saint Louis, ss:*

"Angus Cameron, William Glasgow, jr., Lawrence Byrne, and Robert M. Jennings, being duly sworn, make oath and say that they were duly qualified and acted as judges of election at election precinct No. 63, in the ninth ward of the city of Saint Louis, county of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876; that as such judges of election on said day, they received all the votes cast at said precinct and counted the same; that in the making up of said count they used the within paper, and based their returns of the total number of votes cast upon the figures set forth upon the within paper; that by mistake they certified that Lyne S. Metcalf, named in said paper, received at said precinct, on said day, 143 votes, when in fact the total number of votes cast for said Metcalf on said day at said precinct was only 134 votes; that said mistake was caused by a failure to add up said vote correctly; that on the third line of the last column, under the name of Lyne S. Metcalf, the figure 1 was improperly counted as 10 by reason of its location in said column; that said error was not discovered until on or about the 12th day of November, A. D. 1876; that said mistake was undoubtedly made; that affiants desire to correct said error, and file this affidavit to said purpose; that the votes cast for the other candidates, as affiants believe, are correctly stated in returns heretofore made by them to the county clerk of Saint Louis County.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of November, 1876. I qualified as notary public January 29, 1876, for a term of years expiring January 28, 1882.

[OFFICIAL SEAL.] "JOSEPH E. McGINNESS,
"*Notary Public Saint Louis County, Missouri.*

"LAWRENCE BYRNE.
"ROBERT M. JENNINGS.
"WILLIAM GLASGOW, JR.
"ANGUS CAMERON.

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
"*County of Saint Louis, ss:*

"James C. Essex and Henry M. Knox make oath and say that they were clerks of election at said election precinct No. 63, in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, and acted as such clerks on said day at said precinct; that the total vote cast at said precinct on said day for Lyne S. Metcalf was only 134 votes, and not 143 votes, as certified to the county clerk of Saint Louis County. Affiants state that the matters set forth in the foregoing affidavit of the judges of election in said precinct are true.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of November, A. D. 1876. I qualified as notary public January 29, 1876, for a term of years expiring January 28, 1882.

[OFFICIAL SEAL.] "JOSEPH E. McGINNESS,
"*Notary Public Saint Louis County, Missouri.*

"JAMES C. ESSEX.
"H. M. KNOX.

Q. When was that filed in the office of the county clerk?—A. "Filed November 14, 1876, at 2.55 p. m. Ferd L. Garesche, clerk." On the back: "Frost and Metcalfe."

Q. How long was that after the election?—A. The election was on the 7th; this was seven days after the election.

Recross-examination by counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Donovan has examined you in regard to the second sheet, or rather the final sheet, of the official tally-sheet made at the general election of 1876?—A. I believe there is only one sheet he examined me on.

Q. He asked some questions about this second one, too?—A. No, sir; I believe not.

Q. He asked you if the change you have testified about in the vote for Representative of the third Congressional district was not made after the official certificate or official canvass had been completed, and your testimony was that you thought it was made several months after?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Perhaps a year afterwards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not know of your own personal knowledge that the final certificate of Chauncey F. Schultz, John D. Finney, and Ferd. L. Garesche, canvassers, was made on that tally-sheet after these changes had been made?—A. They put their final certificate to that tally-sheet you are looking at.

Q. It is a part of the same, is it not?—A. Yes; I believe it is.

Q. It is another sheet of the same official tally-sheet about which you have testified?—A. Yes, sir; a portion of it.

Q. Is it not a fact that there are two certificates on this tally-sheet, one of which is dated the 28th of November, 1876, and which purports to be a certificate of the election returns of said election, with the exception of the returns of said election for the third Congressional district, which is dated the 2d of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir; there are two returns on here.

Q. Please read from the first certificate, commencing at the words, "We further certify."—A. "We further certify that this certificate, however, is not meant to include, nor does it include, nor is it in any way meant to apply to, the abstract of votes cast for the office of Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district, as the same appears in aggregate form on sheet No. 5 of this abstract, and the vote cast for that particular office is not now or herewith certified to by the undersigned, for the reason that a writ of mandamus issued against the undersigned is now pending and undetermined in the circuit court of Saint Louis County, upon the determination of which the undersigned will make a separate certificate as to the vote cast for said office of Representative to Congress in the third district.

"Witness our hands, at the city of St. Louis, this 21st day of November, 1876.

"CHAUNCEY F. SHULTZ,
"*Presiding Justice County Court*
"JOHN D. FINNEY,
"*Associate Justice County Court Second District.*
"FERD. L. GARESCHE,
"*Clerk County Court.*"

Q. Is there not attached to that final sheet of the official tally-sheet another certificate by the same parties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Dated on the 6th day of November, 1877?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read it?—A.—

"STATE OF MISSOURI,

"*County of Saint Louis, ss:*

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above is a true, correct, and complete abstract of all the votes cast in said county at the general election held therein on the 7th day of November, 1876, for all the offices named therein, including the office of Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district of Missouri, as shown by the original and amended returns above referred to. That we have cast up the returns of the votes cast at the election district No. 57 for member of Congress from said third district as being (272) two hundred and seventy-two votes for R. Graham Frost and (318) three hundred and eighteen votes for Lyne S. Metcalf, which return we so make in obedience to the final judgment of the circuit court of Saint Louis County, in the State of Missouri, rendered on the 1st day of December, 1876, against the undersigned as respondents, at the suit of the State of Missouri at the relation of Lyne S. Metcalf, which judgment was affirmed by the Saint Louis court of appeals, on appeal therefrom taken by the undersigned, to wit, at the March term, 1877, of said court, and which judgment of said last-named court was affirmed by the supreme court of Missouri, on appeal therefrom by the undersigned, at the October term of said supreme court, to wit, on the 30th day of October, 1877. The decision of said circuit court (in the matter of the returns from said election district No. 57 for R. Graham Frost being 292 or 272) being that we shall totally disregard the false and fraudulent alteration of 292 votes for R. Graham Frost and cast up the return of said vote for Congressman at said election precinct as 272 votes for R. Graham Frost and 318 votes for the relator herein, etc.; and we hereby, on this 6th day of November, 1877, waive the issuance of peremptory writ of mandamus in said case.

"Witness our hands at the city of Saint Louis this 6th day of November, 1877.

"CHAUNCEY F. SCHULTZ,
"*Presiding Justice of the County Court.*
"JOHN D. FINNEY,
"*Associate Justice Second District County Court.*
"FERD. L. GARESCHE,
"*Clerk County Court.*"

Q. Is it not a fact that the changes which you have testified about being made on tally-sheet No. 5, which represents the returns from the third Congressional district, were made by the canvassers before the final certificate which you have just read?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you didn't mean to say that the changes on that tally-sheet were made a year after the certificates of the canvassers?—A. No, sir.

Q. You meant it was made after the other certificate on the tally-sheet, which did not include the returns from the third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about this tally-sheet except it was handed to you by Mr. Garesche with the other papers connected with the election?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q. In reference to the tally-sheet of election precinct 63, I see marked on that tally-sheet "Filed November 14, 1876, at 2.55 p. m., Ferd. S. Garesche, clerk." Is that Mr. Garesche's handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the Mr. Garesche who was county clerk of Saint Louis County at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the erasures? I see an erasure on the page here of the name of R. Graham Frost.—A. No, sir; I don't know a thing about it.

Q. Do you know anything about the erasures that appear on the second line of the left-hand side of the tally-sheet—seems to be in ink?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it at all.

Q. Then, all you know about the paper is, it was handed to you by Mr. Garesche as one of the papers connected with the election?—A. That is all; as one of the papers connected with the election.

Q. Are you acquainted with the signatures of Essex or Knox?—A. No, sir.

Q. And Joseph McGinnis?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or Lawrence Byrne, Robert M. Jennings, William Glasgow, jr., or Angus Cameron?—A. No, sir.

Redirect examination by Mr. Donovan:

Q. On the official canvass of all the returns made by the canvassing officers, you may state whether or not when that certificate came to your possession whether the figures 8,100 did not appear for Frost, and 8,099 for Metcalfe.—A. I can't say. I didn't look at it when he handed them to me. When Mr. Garesche handed them to me I didn't look at the tally-sheets.

Q. When you opened it for the purpose of having those gentlemen make those changes, state what appeared there.—A. Really, I don't remember; they came in and I handed the tally-sheet to them.

Q. Were the figures 8,100 for Frost and 8,099 for Metcalfe made by yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any clerk in your office?—A. No, sir; not touched by me or my clerks. I had nothing to do with it.

Q. If they were not touched by you or your clerks, they must have remained in the same condition as they came from Mr. Garesche.—A. I expect so. They were turned over to me; but I never examined them when Mr. Garesche turned them over. I can't state what figures were on it when turned over.

Q. You handed them to those gentlemen who desired to make the change in the same manner in which they were handed to you by Mr. Garesche?—A. Yes.

Q. They were in the same condition?—A. Yes, in the same condition, to the best of my knowledge.

(Signature waived.)

LAWRENCE BYRNE, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Lawrence Byrne.

Q. Do you recollect the election of the 7th of November, 1876, in Saint Louis County for Congressman of the third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you at the polling-place of election district 63 on that day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was that voting-place?—A. On Easton near Webster avenue.

Q. Were you in any respect an officer at that election?—A. I was judge of election.

Q. Who were you appointed by?—A. By the county court, I think.

Q. For election district 63?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you cast up and certify the returns from that district for Congressman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at poll-book 63, and state from that what return you made for the vote of Congressman?—A. R. Graham Frost received 228 votes. (Counsel for contestee objected to the witness reading from the poll-book, as it will speak for itself.) Lyne S. Metcalfe, 143 votes.

Q. Was that return correct or not?

(Counsel for contestee objected: 1st. As the records cannot be impeached by parol testimony; 2d. There is no allegation in the notice of contest under which the testimony is relevant; 3d. That the recollection of the witness, a year and nearly a half after the transaction, is not so good as his official act at the time fit was made; 4th. That it is incompetent for an officer of the law, sworn to do his duty under the law, to impeach his own record.)

A. That return was not correct.

Q. You may state now how you know that return was not correct, and in what respect.—A. Well, Sunday morning after the election, I had curiosity to look at the papers to see the votes. I had the tally-sheet; it was not out of my possession. I looked at the tally-sheet, and I found, adding up Metcalfe's account of his votes, that the unit-figure was taken for a ten-figure, and in casting up it gave him ten more votes than he ought to have at the time when we cast the vote up.

Q. When did you find that out?—A. It was on the Sunday after the election.

Q. After ascertaining that fact what did you do?—A. I went to see Mr. Cameron, I think, first. I went to see him or went to inquire where he lived over on Cass avenue, and I found him and told him about it.

Q. Who was Mr. Cameron?—A. This gentleman here, a judge of election.

Q. Well, what else did you do?—A. Mr. Cameron came to my house. I think I gave him possession of the papers; I showed him the count there that was wrong on the tally-sheet, a clerical error, and he took the papers along with him.

Q. Did you do anything else about it?—A. I made affidavit to the fact some few days after that, the next day, or a couple of days probably. Well, it was in or about that time, a day or two after that.

Q. In regard to the arithmetical mistake you had made?—A. In regard to the clerical error, counting up the additional votes.

Q. The votes as you term them was 143 for Mr. Metcalfe?—A. That is what we returned.

Q. It should be how much?—A. Well, I think it is nine votes less. There is the figure taken for a ten in adding up. It is a unit figure, but was taken for a ten.

Q. Now look at this paper, which is the one from the back of which the previous witness, Mr. Walsh, read those affidavits, and state what it is—A. That is a sheet for use of election clerks in making up the counts.

Q. Who kept that?—A. I kept this after the election.

Q. Who gave it to you?—A. I got in possession of it when we were down casting up the votes, as one of the judges of election.

Q. Will you please look at that sheet now and explain to the notaries just how that mistake was made?—A. Well, the mistake was made in this addition. This unit figure was taken for a ten because it is placed over to the left in the tens column instead of being in the units column.

Q. It was footed up in the tens column?—A. It was footed up in the tens column and shows for itself.

Q. And thereby gave nine additional votes to Metcalfe, to which he was not entitled?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that tally-sheet from which you are now testifying in the same condition as when it was received by you, with the exception of the affidavits that are on the back, and filing by the county clerk?—A. I think this copy is the same, as far as I can see.

Q. Is this figure 1 in the same condition as it was when it was received by you?—A. Yes; I think it is.

Q. It is still in the tens column, instead of being in the unit column?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not write that figure 1 there?—A. Well, I can't swear to that. I may have written it. The clerk may have been out, and I might have had it done at the time. I can't recollect that I put it there. I can't swear to it. I may have done it. The clerk may have been out, and I might have kept the tally while he was out. I can't swear to a thing of that kind.

Cross examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. What are your politics, Mr. Byrne?—A. Democrat.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congress?—A. I voted for Frost.

Q. Did you take any part in the election previous to the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. In electioneering for him among your friends?—A. No.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a printer by trade.

Q. How long have you lived in Saint Louis?—A. I have lived in Saint Louis, I think, since 1854.

(Witness is here shown official poll-book of election district 63, ninth ward.)

Q. Is that your signature?—A. Yes.

Q. As one of the judges of election?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you appointed by the county court of Saint Louis County one of the judges of election that day?—A. I think so.

Q. You were not elected by the people at the polls?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is your official signature?—A. That is my signature.

Q. I see on the first page of this book an oath of office, that the "undersigned judges of election do solemnly swear we will support the Constitution," &c. Is that your signature to that oath of office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take that oath?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You endeavored, to the best of your ability, as judge of election, of course, to do your duty, and to count those ballots truly, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When those ballots were counted they were carefully counted by the judges of election, were they not?—A. Yes; our judgment was that they were carefully counted at the time.

Q. Do you know of any other mistakes in the return made by the judges of election for that district?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. That is the only mistake in all the count? There were quite a number of candidates, were there not?—A. There were, sir.

Q. Were the Congressmen voted for on a separate ticket?—A. No, sir; they were all on one.

Q. All appeared on the same ballot?—A. I think so, except the constable. I think that is separate.

Q. Was any interest taken in the Congressional election up there?—A. Well, I suppose there was. I didn't take an interest in the election any further than by reputation of the candidates. I did not go round electioneering.

Q. Well, was there any electioneering going on around there for Frost and Metcalf?—A. There might have been, but I couldn't see at the election; of course I couldn't know anything about it; I was inside and couldn't tell what was going on outside.

Q. Any excitement over the election previous to the election in regard to the election of Frost and Metcalfe?—A. I never remember to have attended a meeting of either party during the canvass of the election; I don't remember to have ever attended a meeting. I judged of the position of the candidates at the time from the papers.

Q. Many scratched ballots for Metcalfe and Frost?—A. Yes; there were some scratched ballots.

Q. Generally the ballots counted contained the name of either Frost or Metcalfe for Congress?—A. Sir?

Q. Did not the ballots generally contain either the name of Frost or Metcalfe for Congress?—A. In one case I think there was the name spelled wrong; one or two names for Metcalfe, I think, if I recollect, that were spelled wrong, and they were not cast for either party in that election.

Q. Were there any ballots which omitted to vote for Congressman in which the name of the Congressman was omitted altogether?—A. I think there is; I think Slayback got a vote in that district.

Q. Well, if he did, why, you returned it, didn't you?—A. Well, I can't say whether it is on that official count or not.

Q. Well, you returned on your return of the poll-books of that election, you returned what you supposed to be a correct vote of that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If Slayback got a vote for Congress in that district you returned it?—A. I think Slayback or Wells; I can't remember positive which of them, but I know one of them got a vote in that district.

Q. What I mean is whether as a general proposition those parties who voted the tickets didn't vote for somebody for Congress, either Frost or Metcalfe?—A. Well, I can't remember positive about that.

Q. What do you think about it?—A. Well, I can't remember whether any ticket omitted the Representative or not.

Q. Were any tickets omitted for Representative?—A. Well, I can't say; I can't go back that far.

Q. Would you not be very likely, in view of the contest taking place between the two gentlemen, Metcalfe and Frost, if there had been ten votes polled without any name, either Frost or Metcalfe, for Congress, would you not have been likely to notice and remember it?—A. Ten votes polled.

Q. Yes.—A. Well, whose?

Q. I say, would you not have been likely to notice such a fact as that?—A. I didn't notice it until the Sunday after, when I looked over the tally-sheet.

Q. That is not the question. When you counted up those ballots, would you not have been likely to have noticed if there were as many as ten ballots which were voted for other officers running for office at that time, but which omitted the name of Metcalfe?—A. Well, in counting up the votes there, I think we were as strict as we could be. We couldn't see the error at the time.

Q. I am not speaking of that.—A. I don't understand what you want to get at.

Q. I think you do not. I will ask it in such a way, I think, you can understand it. If there had been as many as ten votes, ten Republican votes, say, for all the other candidates on the Republican ticket, but

omitting the name of Metcalfe for Congress, would you not been likely to notice it when counting up the ballots?—A. I would have noticed it by calling off the ticket at the time; but I couldn't remember it at the present time.

Q. Do you know now whether, if there was any such difference as you suggest in this change of ten votes, where the name of Metcalfe was left entirely off the ballots and nobody voted for for Congress on those ballots, would that impress you at that time as being a strange , or as existing?—A. No, sir; I can't say there was ten scratched votes; I can't swear to that.

Q. Isn't it your recollection Metcalfe and Frost run together, about up with the ticket?—A. I think in some cases the names were misspelled on the ticket, so they didn't count.

Q. But, on the general run of the tickets, don't you think Frost got as many votes for Congress as Phelps for governor?—A. I can't say; my memory can't go that far back.

Q. Then the only reason you believe this mistake was made in this precinct 63 is the fact of the position of that 1 (one)?—A. The fact of the position of that 1 and the return as made. It is from that sheet the return was made.

Q. Mr. Byrne, will you please take that poll-work on which you made your return of that precinct and read out to me first the vote for governor?—A. John S. Phelps received 246 votes.

Q. The next vote, for Finkelnberg?—A. One hundred and twenty-four.

Q. Isn't it a fact that those votes aggregate 370 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read the vote for lieutenant-governor?—A. Henry C. Brockmeyer 245 votes, Charles E. Allen received 126 votes.

Q. Do not they aggregate 371 votes?—A. Yes.

Q. Please read the vote for auditor?—A. Thomas Holliday received 245 votes; George R. Smith received 127.

Q. How much does that aggregate?—A. Three hundred and seventy-two.

Q. Please read the vote for railroad commissioner?—A. James Harding received 247 votes; Thomas R. Allen received 126 votes.

Q. How much does that aggregate?—A. Three hundred and seventy-three.

Q. Now turn over, please, and read the vote for sheriff?—A. Joseph Brown received 223 votes; Emil Thomas received 148.

Q. Doesn't that aggregate 371?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Read the vote for probate judge?—A. J. Gabriel Woener received 254 votes; Leo Rassier received 116.

Q. Doesn't that aggregate 370 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read the vote for the Presidential electors; the first one?—A. Edward McCabe, 254 votes; David P. Dyer 121 votes.

Q. Do they not aggregate 375 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now please read the vote for Congress?—A. R. Graham Frost, 228 votes; L. S. Metcalfe, 143.

Q. Do they not aggregate 371 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read at the top certificate on that poll-book, and state how many votes were cast at that election. Do you not certify there there were 375 votes cast at that election?—A. Yes.

Q. Now you state that you discovered on Sunday after the election there had been a change or there had been a mistake, and that the vote of Mr. Frost was 228, and that the vote of Mr. Metcalfe was 134, actually, but was returned 143?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state what the aggregate of those two votes were. Did they not aggregate 362?—A. Three hundred and seventy-one, these votes here.

Q. No; I am speaking as you stated the return ought to have been?—A. Three hundred and sixty-two.

Q. Then, if you are right, there was a change made, and we have the very strange proposition that there were 375 votes voted at that election and only 362 voted for Congressman?—A. Well, as I told you before, some men there voted for Slayback or Wells, and some might not vote. Some candidates' names were spelled wrong. I think I told you that before.

Q. Does your certificate show any such state of facts to exist?—A. I think it is mentioned on the tally-sheet; not certain any other names were mentioned for Congress besides those gentlemen on my tally-sheet.

Q. Look at the certificate of the poll-book and state if such state of facts appears on that certificate. Do you see any votes returned there for Slayback or any votes for men whose names are spelled wrong?—A. No; there is none on there.

Q. Then the only reason you have to believe that you made an incorrect return was that about five days after the election, as a mere matter of curiosity, you looked over the tally-sheets, and found there had been a mistake in the addition of the votes cast for Metcalfe?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the only reason that you have of so believing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please take that official tally-sheet, or rather the tally-sheet which you used, and tell me what means those footings in pencil at the bottom of that tally-sheet?—A. Well, before the election closed those figures had been written up there so as not to keep them too long when the final vote came in, but this vote came in after; I think that is the idea.

Q. Then those written in ink under the pencil footing were votes received by you as judge of election after the other votes had been added up?—A. Yes; those pencil-marks were only for information there.

Q. Will you please look along the few footings of those tally-sheets and read the figures for addition—those commencing on the right and reading to the left?—A. 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 254, 246, 245, 242, 246, 245, 246, 246, 235, 247, 244, 247, 228.

Q. Doesn't the last column, 228, represent the vote cast for Frost?—A. Yes, sir; that is under his heading.

Q. Then Mr. Frost's vote is correctly counted on that tally-sheet, isn't it?—A. I think so, sir.

Q. Then Mr. Frost ran behind the average ticket in that precinct—his average Democratic ticket?—A. It seems like it there.

Q. Isn't that the fact?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read the figures on the right-hand side, representing the Republican side of the Congressional district for governor.—A. One hundred and twenty-one; there are fifteen 121's.

Q. Fifteen of the candidates received 121 votes, didn't they?—A. Yes; all 121.

Q. Now, commence at the candidate for governor, 124, and read on.—A. Finkelnberg, 124, 126, 129, 127, 127, 127, 127, 136, 127, 127, 126, 143.

Q. That last vote of 143 represents Metcalfe's vote, don't it?—A. Yes.

Q. As you returned it?—A. Yes.

Q. And in that vote you discovered a mistake of nine votes in his favor?—A. I found a clerical error.

Q. And his vote you now say ought to have been returned 134?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, if the figures 143 were correct as returned, the fact is, from that tally-sheet, Metcalfe ran ahead of his ticket, didn't he?—A. According to that, he has run ahead of his ticket, giving him 143.

Q. If Frost ran behind his ticket, and Metcalfe ran ahead of his ticket, will you please, if you can, to state why there should be such a difference in your final count?—A. Well, I think some votes, as I say in there, had been spelled wrong. I know of some, and some parties voted for parties outside of the district for Representative. I remember of seeing one of them, and maybe more than one.

Q. Does that tally-sheet show such a state of facts?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is that tally-sheet a correct statement of what took place at that election?—A. We have no right to record a vote for Representative out of the district. Then one vote is taken out.

Q. Is that tally-sheet correct?—A. It was represented to be correct, but there is one clerical error in counting up the figures for Metcalfe.

Q. Is it correct beside that?—A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Then how do you know such votes were for other persons that didn't live in the district, or votes for persons whose names were spelled wrong, and whose names didn't appear on that tally-sheet?—A. I don't know as we had a right to put them on the tally-sheet.

Q. Then it is not a correct statement of what took place at the election or what ballots you counted?—A. The ballots cast up for parties was counted.

Q. Well, then, you counted what ballots you chose, and refused to count what you chose, did you?—A. No, sir; I think they were put in an envelope. I think the ballots were put in an envelope and put in a box.

Q. You didn't count them, did you?—A. Yes; they were put in an envelope. I suppose they were counted—not counted on the tally; they were not.

Q. Where were they counted?—A. I think some votes cast under protest were not counted on the tally-sheet.

Q. Were they counted for anybody?—A. No, sir, I think not. I think all in separate envelopes.

Q. Then, if in a separate envelope, that still would not account for the difference between the votes for Frost and Metcalfe?—A. I can't say.

Q. As a matter of fact, if the votes were not counted for anybody, it would not account for the difference in what appears on that tally-sheet, would it, as far as Metcalfe and Frost were concerned? We find Frost runs behind his ticket and Metcalfe ahead of his ticket, and by counting the votes as you returned them, the average vote of both, there, 371—between 371 and 373, the figures you have given—and yet if you count the votes as you state they ought to have been returned, we find Metcalfe and Frost votes only 362, or ten votes less than were cast for others and thirteen less than you returned as having been cast at that election. In view of these facts, explain how it is that return shows Frost run behind his ticket and Metcalfe run ahead of his ticket, if you can do it?—A. I don't suppose I can without going to the ballot-boxes.

Q. If the return count as you made it, 228 for Frost and 143 for Metcalfe, then the average number of votes, 371, cast for the other candi-

dates is kept up, wouldn't that account for the fact?—A. As I said before, the names were spelled wrong——

Q. I am not asking about that.—A. If the names were spelled wrong it would probably make a difference, maybe nine or ten in there; I can't say how many of them in there.

Q. We are not speaking about the names spelled wrong, but the names you have already testified were counted and properly counted and that were voted: for probate judge 370, auditor 372, coroner 369, railroad commissioner 373, governor 370, lieutenant-governor 371, sheriff 371; and in view of that fact that Frost run behind his ticket and Metcalfe run ahead of his ticket, we find according to your statement now that there were ten votes not accounted for, as far as Congress is concerned. Now, taking the votes actually counted on your return, and please account to me, if you can, for that difference?—A. As I said before, they voted for parties, across the street; there were polls across the street in the other district, and they voted for parties in the other district.

Q. I am not asking of votes you did not count.—A. But that allows for the difference when those votes come in for the error, in parties voting, that would allow for the clerical error.

Q. How?—A. Because there would be that many less votes cast for those parties.

Q. Wouldn't there have been just that many less votes for governor? Wouldn't it take out the same?—A. Only two governors running, but the Representatives were running one poll on one side of the street, and the other on the other, and there was such enthusiasm for Slayback and Wells in that place that parties didn't know who they were voting for, whether Slayback or Wells, or who—some of the parties in that district.

Q. Neither the returns nor the tally-sheet showed any vote at that election cast for Slayback or Wells, do they?—A. No, they didn't show; we could not count Slayback's vote for Frost or Metcalfe.

Q. Now suppose this state of case to exist, that there were 371 votes cast for all the candidates, which is a fair average of that poll-book, suppose that Frost run behind and Metcalfe run ahead, as the books would demonstrate there, now state why there should be a difference of nine votes between the Congressmen in that district of the votes you counted. I am not speaking of the votes you did not count, but of the votes counted, if you can.—A. I can't tell how the difference comes.

Q. Did you make the figures on that tally-sheet?—A. I might have made figures on there. I made figures on the tally-sheet the day of election.

Q. Will you be kind enough to look at the figures and tell me whether you made them or not, the figures along in the line where the number 1 occurs?—A. I think that is my line of figures all the way along; I wouldn't swear to it.

Q. Commencing at the top, the figures for Lyne S. Metcalfe were three straight marks and a cross mark running across. What does that mean?—A. I think that meant a tally.

Q. Of five votes?—A. I think so; it looks like that.

Q. Now the next thing we find in the column is three marks erased by two cross marks and the figure 3.—A. They were erased and the figure put down.

Q. Where did you get that 3 figure?—A. That is a tally of one, two, three, not (111) one hundred and eleven.

Q. The three marks are crossed out and a figure three placed instead?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you get the figure 3?—A. Right here.

Q. What does it represent?—A. Three votes.

Q. Three ballots?—A. Three ballots.

Q. Now the next figure is 12; what does that represent?—A. Twelve ballots.

Q. The next figure is this one (1), which you referred to in the tens column instead of the unit column?—A. Yes, and that is where the error shows.

Q. The next figure is a figure 4; isn't it?—A. Yes.

Q. The next a 7?—A. Yes.

Q. The next 22?—A. Yes.

Q. The next 12?—A. Yes.

Q. And 13 and so on?—A. Yes.

Q. Now this represents the ballots as they were counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you separate the ballots in piles; is that the idea?—A. Yes; we took the ballots as they came in on a bunch, probably took up 22 ballots and counted 22 ballots all in a pile, counted them all alike; just looked over them and then counted carefully to see how they tally on the ballots, and put down the total number on the tally-sheet—the number of ballots taken up together at one time, and hand them over for the other judges to examine.

Q. Now isn't it just as likely that mistake was made in putting down that figure; that you really intended to put down a ten, as it shows by the 1 being in the tens column, and omitted to put down the 0, as it is you made the mistake in consequence of not putting it in the correct column?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Have you any recollection on the point, except the fact that the figure 1 apppears in the tens column?—A. The figure is in the tens column and is counted as a 10.

Q. Have you any recollection outside of that fact, of the fact what that figure represents?—A. Nothing, only the footing. I know what that footing represents. That figure represents a 1.

Q. Now opposite the figure in the same line we have four votes all along for all the candidates, do we not, up to the vote of Mr. Metcalfe?—A. It looks like it.

Q. And all the candidates received four votes?—A. Yes.

Q. Do those figures along this line represent the bundles of ballots that you had in your hands?—A. Well, I can't recollect exactly, but my impression is that is the way we counted the votes; took up a bundle of votes, one judge counted them, the other examined them, the other just passed them to him, and both of us counted them.

Q. Now, on the opposite side to that the votes stand, three votes for the electors and five votes for the other candidates on the ticket, do they not?—A. They represent five tickets. I can't remember positively, but that is my impression the way they were counted. I can't remember positive, so many tickets counted; they were checked off and put down as counted.

Q. The only reason you have to believe that is a one (1) instead of a 10—— A. (Interrupting.) Well, that very balance-sheet you look at proves it before you, it seems to me. There is five for Frost and one for Metcalfe; that makes six.

Q. That is in the bundle of ten votes?—A. Well, now, I can't say exactly about that; but that is my impression. I may be mistaken, though.

Q. Are you willing to swear that one (1) there represents one ballot?—A. I am willing to swear it is a clerical error; that them things were not out of my possession.

Q. I don't mean to say anything of the sort. I asked if you are willing to swear whether or not the clerk put down that one (1) in the tens column, meaning to put it in the unit column?—A. Well, I am not willing to swear what his intention was in putting it down.

Q. Isn't it as likely he intended to put it down a 10, and failed to make the 0, as it is he put a one (1) in the wrong column, or do you know anything about it?—A. Do I know anything about it?

Q. Yes.—A. I know it is a clerical error in running up the count, that is all.

Q. There is a clerical error if you count it in the unit column, but no clerical error if you count it in the tens column, is there?—A. Well, the mistake——

Q. Answer the question.—A. I say the figure, to the best of my knowledge, is misplaced.

Q. Do you know it is?—A. To the best of my knowledge it is.

Q. Why do you think so?—A. Because there is only a unit figure, but in the tens column.

Q. Wouldn't it as soon indicate that a man forgot to make the 0 as it would be made a mistake in putting it in that column?—A. I don't know.

Q. Wouldn't it be far more natural, as a business proposition, for you to have forgotten to put in the figure 10 than it would be to put a one (1) in the wrong column?—A. Well, I don't think the line is even—no line for that purpose. If there is a line between those figures, it might change the balance.

Q. But you don't know the one (1) represents any ballots. The only reason you believe there is a mistake is the one being counted?—A. That it only represents one ballot.

Q. But if there had been a 0 after it, it would represent 10 ballots?—A. Yes.

Q. But you don't know actually whether it represents 10 ballots or not, do you?—A. I know a 1 don't represent 10.

Q. How do you account for the fact that Metcalfe run ahead of his ticket; if you count in that page all the ballots, four ballots for the rest of the candidates and only get one for him, and yet the returns show he run ahead of his ticket?—A. Because he gets that 1 as a 10, and it gives him nine over.

Q. You don't know, as a matter of fact, how many ballots were in the ballot-boxes with Metcalfe's name on, or Frost's name on, do you?—A. Well, I think Mr. Metcalfe, to the best of my opinion, has nine less votes than were counted for him in that ballot-box there; have to count the ballots to see.

Q. Did you ever open the ballot-boxes to see?—A. No, sir; I have no interest in the ballot-boxes personally. I am not acquainted with either of the men. I believe this is the first time I ever seen Mr. Frost; this afternoon.

Q. That is the tally-sheet?—A. That is the tally-sheet; yes.

Q. You had that tally-sheet in your possession from the time of the election till you discovered the mistake?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was after the result of the election was announced between Frost and Metcalfe?—A. After the result, in the papers, on the Sunday morning after the election.

Q. You discovered it?—A. Well, I was looking up to see if the vote

corresponded with what was there, and I happened to glance that up, and saw the mistake.

Q. Did you have a conversation about this tally-sheet before you found the mistake?—A. First, I reported to Mr. Cameron; he was one of the judges. He told me that I best report to the judges and clerks. I had no conversation, but right away after the discovery I went to Mr. Cameron's house.

Q. Anybody have possession of this tally-sheet?—A. It was not out of my possession.

Q. How long did you keep it in your possession?—A. In my possession from the evening of the election till Sunday. Mr. Cameron took it away Sunday after the election.

Q. Where did you keep it?—A. In my room; my house.

Q. In your bedroom?—A. In my bedroom?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; it was in the dining-room.

Q. Anybody else have access to that dining-room?—A. Nobody only the family.

Q. Your own family?—A. Yes.

Q. What portion of the dining-room? Did you keep it locked up?—A. No, sir; not locked.

Q. Where; lying on the shelf?—A. It was lying on the rack or hooks on the stairway partition; laid it right up there, folded up.

Q. When your friends came to see you did you receive them in the dining-room?—A. I don't recollect having any visitors.

Q. You were not in the dining-room all the time between the day of election?—A. No, sir; I generally know if strangers are in my house. They generally tell me. I didn't hear of anybody being there.

Q. Did you receive any ballots that day of people not registered?—A. No, sir; I think there were no votes received there now whose names were not on the poll-books. I was not receiving judge, but I don't think there was any received.

Q. Did you string the ballots as you counted them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seal up the ballot-boxes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Put the ballots in it before sealing it up?—A. The ballots were put in folded up.

Q. All the ballots strung then?—A. Yes; not all the ballots; some of the ballots were in there under protest, I think, in the ballot-boxes, which were not counted; put in envelopes. I am not certain. I think a special return was made of that, and I am under the impression some ballots were cast there under protest.

Q. Do you mean the envelope was put in the box?—A. That they were put in the box. I think there is an account of that in the poll-book; not certain. It strikes me some there taken under protest.

Q. But that is not the question. I ask if you put those ballots in the ballot-boxes, or whether you put in the envelope?—A. I put all the ballots in the ballot-boxes.

Q. Those separate, in the envelope?—A. I think in envelopes. I am under the impression some were taken under protest, and not strung.

Q. You put them in the ballot-boxes?—A. I think so.

Q. In envelopes?—A. I am not stating it for certain, but I think so. That is my idea; some taken under protest.

Q. Were they counted?—A. They were not counted under the general count. There was a note taken of them.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Please inform me what was the average vote cast for other elect-

ors on the Republican ticket at that district?—A. One hundred and twenty-one.

Q. What was the vote cast at that district for the Republican candidate for governor?—A. One hundred and twenty-four.

Q. What was the highest vote cast at that election-district for any candidate on the Republican ticket exclusive of Metcalfe as appears on that paper?—A. David Wagner, 136.

Q. He was candidate on the Republican ticket for judge of the supreme court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who received the highest number of votes cast for any Republican at that district?—A. One hundred and thirty-six is the highest appearing on that tally-sheet.

Q. Taking the nine votes then given by mistake to Mr. Metcalfe from his tally, as it appears, still would leave him 134?—A. Yes, sir.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Please examine that poll-book. What is the vote for county marshal?—A. George Pendergast, 214; Isaac M. Mason, 158.

Q. What do those aggregate?—A. Three hundred and seventy-two.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Mr. Mason received 158 votes; Governor Finkelnburg receiving 124 votes, that Mr. Mason run ahead of his general ticket 34 votes?—A. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Mason run ahead of his ticket in that district.

Q. Thirty-four votes wasn't it, taking Finkelnberg as a basis?—A. Yes; he run considerably ahead of his ticket.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact his opponent, George Pendergast, run behind the Democratic ticket in a corresponding number?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you please account if that is the case why the aggregate vote cast, as you now say, for Frost and Metcalfe is not equivalent to the aggregate vote cast for the other candidates who run behind and ahead of their respective tickets?—A. Mason was an exception I admit; the Democrats, a great many of them voted for Mason.

Q. So did they for Metcalfe; so they did for Thomas Daily, but still the aggregate was the same for Mason as the other candidates; now why wasn't it for Metcalfe and Frost?—A. Well, I say there has been tickets not counted, misspelled; their names on the ballots spelled wrong.

Q. Were those ballots rejected entirely?—A. They were not counted; those ballots are strung, and their names not counted, where they are spelled wrong; not counted or tallied on the tally-sheet.

Q. But the balance of the ballots were counted?—A. The balance of the ballots were strung and counted, and the names on the ballots.

Signature waived.

ANGUS CAMERON, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Angus Cameron.

Q. What is your business?—A. A lawyer.

Q. Were you present at the general election held the 7th day of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district of the State of Missouri?—A. I was one of the judges in precinct 63, in that district.

Q. Appointed by whom?—A. The county court, I suppose—I received such information from the county clerk.

Q. Were you qualified to act?—A. I was qualified the evening before, before Mr. Garesche, and swore the other judges of election and clerks on the morning of the day of election, before the polls opened.

Q. Were you present that day?—A. I was there all day, until the polls closed.

Q. Did you make returns of the votes cast for Representatives in Congress of the third Congressional district, the day of election, of precinct 63?—A. I did, with the other judges.

Q. Do you recollect what that return was now?—A. Yes.

Q. How many for Frost?—A. Two hundred and twenty-eight.

Q. Metcalfe?—A. One hundred and forty-three.

Q. Was that 143 a correct tally-number of the votes cast for Metcalfe, or not?

(Objected to on the same grounds as objection was made to the evidence of Mr. Byrne.)

A. I believe it was not.

Q. In what respect?—A. For the reason that, as appears from the tally-sheet which has been exhibited here, which was kept at that precinct, it appears that Mr. Metcalfe received but 134 votes.

Q. How was the mistake made, if you know?—A. Well, it appears from this tally-sheet to have been made by counting a figure 1 as a 10—counting it in the tens instead of the unit column.

Q. When did you ascertain such mistake had been made?—A. On the Sunday following the election—which I think was the 12th day of November—Mr. Byrne, the last witness, one of the judges of election, came to my house in the forenoon, and called me out, and told me that such mistake had been made and he had the tally-sheet at his house, and desired me to go there with him—to his house—and examine it. I did so, and footed the column up at his house and found it aggregated 134 votes.

Q. What did you proceed to do after you had ascertained the mistake to have been made?—A. I asked Mr. Byrne to let me take the tally-sheet, and he did so, and I took the sheet and brought it down town to the post-office, thinking perhaps I might see Mr. Frost. I looked for Mr. Frost but didn't find him, and took the sheet back home with me on Sunday and kept it until Monday morning. I brought it down to my office on Monday morning, which was in this building. I came in here and showed it to Mr. Conroy, your partner, who was one of Mr. Frost's counsel in the contested election case. Mr. Conroy asked me to let him take the sheet and write an affidavit upon it, and I did so, and the following day I think I swore to it—the affidavit that appears on the back of that tally-sheet.

Q. What was done with it then?—A. Well, Mr. McGinnis, the notary, had it in possession the last I saw of it. I haven't seen it from that day to this.

Q. Please look at the tally-sheet, at the affidavit on the back, and say if any change has been made in that since the sheet was made up on the night after the election?—A. Well, I see no change in the tally-sheet from the time my attention was called to it on Sunday morning the 12th of November.

Q. With the exception of your affidavit written on the back?—A. With that exception, yes; explaining the mistake then made in the additions. The affidavits appear to be as they were at the time they were made.

Q. You have heard General Shields's cross-examination of the previous witness in regard to the total vote of Frost, and of Mr. Metcalfe counting it as 134 fell short of 375 by 13 votes, I believe. Can you explain that?—A. I could explain it this way. I think there were several Democratic tickets there voted on that day in which the name of Graham

Frost for Congress was erased, and no name whatever inserted. There were also some votes cast for Slayback and Wells, but in those instances the ballots contained the words above the name of Slayback or Wells, "Congressman from the second district."

(All testimony in regard to the ballots or what they contained is objected to as secondary by counsel for contestee.)

A. For that reason those ballots were not counted.

Q. Now the ballots cast there for Mr. Wells as running from the second district, or Slayback as running from the second district, you did not count?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many such there were?—A. I can't swear positively. There were two or three, or four perhaps.

Q. Can you approximate to what extent Mr. Frost was scratched on the Democratic ticket?—A. Well, Mr. Frost was considerably scratched I should judge. He run in the neighborhood of twenty votes perhaps, more or less, perhaps more than that, behind his ticket.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Do you know anything about these figures originally, who made them on that sheet?—A. No, sir. I will say that tally-sheet, I think, was kept by one of the clerks of election, and by Mr. Byrne, and that there was another tally-sheet which was footed up by myself and by the other clerk. I think Mr. Essex assisted Mr. Byrne in figuring this tally-sheet up. Mr. Essex assisted me in the other.

Q. Did these tally-sheets agree?—A. Well, sir, they were not the same thing at all. This tally-sheet represents the city officers, the electors, and Representatives in Congress, perhaps some other officers, while the other tally-sheet represents the county and city officers. That is my recollection.

Q. Have you got the other tally-sheet?—A. No, sir; I didn't keep any tally-sheet at all.

Q. Do you know what became of it?—A. I do not; in fact I didn't know till Mr. Byrne came to me that this tally-sheet had been taken away from the poll.

Q. Do you know anything about whether or not these figures were put down at the time that the ballots were counted?—A. I think they were, sir, for this reason: Mr. Byrne and I were counting judges, and Mr. Glasgow and Mr. Jennings were receiving judges. They sat in the front room, and the counting judges in the rear room, and Mr. Essex, the clerk of the counting judges, and Mr. Knox, I think, the clerk for the receiving judges. I opened the ballot-boxes each hour and took therefrom the ballots. There were two boxes. We exchanged boxes with the receiving-judges; at the end of each hour I would take the boxes into the rear room, and Mr. Byrne and I proceeded to open that ballot-box, and the ballots. I think I took the ballots all from the box and handed them to Mr. Byrne—counted them and handed them to Mr. Byrne—and he would also count them and string them on a string after counting them, and I would call out all ballots as I handed them to Byrne, and if it was correct, the clerk, Mr. Essex, would make a note on the tally-sheet. I would call the ballots, so many ballots for this one, and so many for that candidate, and Mr. Essex made a memorandum from that on the tally-sheet.

Q. Please take that tally-sheet and explain to me, if you can, how it happens that in the 17th line from the top, opposite the figures 22, 22, &c., there are only 7 votes for Mr. Metcalfe? Does that indicate that Mr. Metcalfe run 15 votes behind?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Then, in the next line, the 18th line, we have 13, 13, &c., opposite that. Under the head of Metcalfe no figures are carried out at all; is that any indication that he run behind those 13 votes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then, these last figures do not represent any particular batch or parcel of ballots?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Metcalfe run behind his ticket; that is to say, were there many Republican scratches for Metcalfe?—A. No, sir; I think Mr. Metcalfe run ahead of his ticket.

Q. Well, that running ahead was occasioned by Mr. Frost's running behind. His Democratic friends scratched his ticket and voted for Metcalfe, those who voted the Democratic ticket?—A. In some instances Mr. Frost was considerably scratched and I think Mr. Metcalfe ran ahead of his ticket.

Q. Can you explain the difference between the aggregate vote, which was about 372 in that case, and the aggregate vote for Congressman in that precinct, which, if your present figures are correct, would be about 10 votes less?—A. Yes, I can explain. As I said to Mr. Donovan on the idea that a number of Democratic tickets were voted there with the name of Graham Frost erased and no name whatever placed on the ticket for Congress.

Q. Were there as many as 10?—A. Yes; I should think there might be, sir; I can't swear to the exact number.

Q. Do you have any recollection—did you have your attention called to this matter until after this mistake was made known?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. In the case of Mason and Pendergrast there were 372 votes cast, Mason running 34 votes ahead of his ticket, and Pendergrast 32 votes behind. Do you remember whether or not there were any tickets voted there on which Pendergrast's name was omitted—Democratic tickets?—A. I think there were, sir.

Q. Well, the aggregate vote was about the same, wasn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The putting of this figure in the 10 column and not adding the naught to it, is just as reasonable a mistake, isn't it, as you made in adding up the votes and making a difference of 10?—A. Well, I can't tell about the mistake being reasonable; of course a mistake of that kind could have been made; whether it was or not, I don't know.

Q. Do you think it is likely? You are a friend of Mr. Frost, are you not?—A. Not particularly.

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You voted for him?—A. I voted for him, but took no particular interest in furthering Frost's election at all. I also know Mr. Metcalfe, and am perfectly friendly toward him.

Q. Would you not have been as likely to have noticed this figure 1 being out of its place at the time this addition was made—would you not have been just as likely to have noticed it in favor of Metcalfe as in favor of Frost?—A. I did not. My recollection is I didn't look at that tally-sheet at all. I attended entirely to the other one and left this one to Mr. Byrne, and the clerk who assisted him.

Q. You have no opinion or judgment except that which is based upon the fact that this one is out of its column, have you?—A. No, sir; no knowledge.

Q. You can't swear that you believe or know that was a mistake, but simply that if that was a 1, that was a mistake in the addition, of 9 votes?—A. Certainly, that is all.

Q. There were some votes voted on the certificate from the recorder of votes at that election, were there not?—A. I believe there were.

Q. Do you recollect whether they were counted or not?—A. I think they were.

Signature waived.

WILLIAM GLASGOW, Jr., sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. William Glasgow, jr.

Q. What is your business?—A. Landlord, I suppose you might say.

Q. Property owner?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state what position you filled at the election of November 7, 1876, the third Congressional district, election district 63?—A. I was one of the judges.

Q. Do you recollect the vote cast there for Metcalfe for Congress in that district?—A. I do.

Q. What was the vote cast for Metcalfe in that district?—A. Well, I can't tell you from memory.

Q. Look at that original poll-book as returned by you.—A. Metcalfe, 143.

Q. Is that the correct tally of the vote cast for Metcalfe in that district that day?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the same grounds as heretofore.)

A. It was thought to be at the time, but it was found afterwards to be incorrect.

Q. When did you discover it to be incorrect?—A. A few days after the election.

Q. Did you do anything about it?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. What did you do?—A. I signed a certificate, or made affidavit to the error on the poll-book.

Q. To what extent was the mistake there made in favor of Metcalfe in making up the return?—A. Nine votes.

Q. Do you know how it was made?—A. I do.

Q. Please state.—A. It was made by adding up the column incorrectly, taking a figure 1 for a 10.

Q. Is this the sheet on which the tally was kept, and the additions made and in which the mistake appears?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That figure 1 should be what?—A. That figure 1, it seems from the footing, was counted as a 10.

Cross-examination by Mr. Shields, of counsel for contestee:

Q. You are an old resident of the city, I believe?—A. Yes.

Q. What are your politics?—A. Republican.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote for Metcalfe?—A. I did.

Q. Did you examine the ballot-boxes or ballots at any time after this mistake was discovered to find out whether it was an actual mistake or not?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you know how many votes were cast for Metcalfe, and how many for Frost at that election actually, except from the tally-sheet?—A. I only know from the tally-sheet.

Q. Did you keep the tally-sheet?—A. I did not.

Q. They are not your figures?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Glasgow, isn't it as reasonable to suppose that the clerk in putting down those figures put the 1 in the right place and omitted the

0, as it is to suppose he put the 1 in the wrong column?—A. Well, I can't answer that.

Q. Isn't it in your opinion as reasonable a mistake the one as the other?—A. Well, no; I should take the thing as it is to be a 1. He might have made a mistake.

Q. It is a 1, but it is in the tens column?—A. It is where the 10 should be.

Q. Now taking into consideration the fact that Metcalfe run ahead of the ticket and Frost was scratched considerably, isn't it just as reasonable a supposition to suppose that the writer made a mistake by not finishing his figure, and making it 10 by adding the 0, as it is that he put the 1 in the wrong column?—A. Well, I can't say as to that.

Q. Do you recollect any reason why there should be a difference between the aggregate vote for Frost and Metcalfe and the aggregate vote for other candidates on the ticket?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember any votes being scratched for Frost and no other names inserted?—A. I do not. I didn't see the votes.

Q. Didn't count the ballots?—A. No, sir; nothing to do with that. I was one of the receiving judges.

Q. Did you know anything about any incorrectness in your return, except the fact that the tally-sheet was shown to you five or six days after the election, and that then you discovered if you did not count that figure as a 1, there was a mistake of 9 votes?—A. That is the only reason I have for believing there was a mistake.

Q. If you gave that figure 1 its full value in the relative position that it occupies is there any mistake in that footing?—A. No; if you count it as 10 it is not.

Q. I mean to say if you give the figure 1 its relative value from the position it held, that would make it a 10?—A. Yes.

JAMES C. ESSEX, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. James C. Essex.

Q. Business?—A. Clerk in the assessor's office.

Q. Did you hold any position at election district No. 63 on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the election had for Representative in Congress for the third Congressional district?—A. I was clerk there, sir.

Q. Do you recollect what the vote cast was, or rather the vote as returned by you as clerk that day?—A. I cannot. I have no memory at all.

Q. Please state whether that is your signature.

(Paper shown.)

A. Yes.

Q. What is that?—A. Poll-book of November 7, 1876.

Q. This is the return you made?—A. No, sir.

Q. The return you attested as clerk, rather?—A. Yes.

Q. Please look at that and state what the vote for Lyne S. Metcalfe is.—A. Lyne S. Metcalfe received 143 votes.

Q. Is that a correct footing for all the votes cast for Metcalfe that day?

(Counsel for contestee objects on the same ground as heretofore.)

A. I believe it was correct at the time it was made.

Q. I say is it a correct tally of votes as actually cast for Metcalfe?—A. Well, that I don't know. Those are my figures.

Q. How many votes were cast for Metcalfe?—A. Well, that is a question I can't answer you, sir, only upon referring to the tally-sheet.

Q. Well, refer to the tally-sheet, and state, then, whether or not the vote as tallied there for Metcalfe in your original return is correct or not.—A. I believe those are my figures, sir.

Q. Are the figures on the sheet?—A. No, sir; 143. This first figure is not mine.

Q. What figure do you now refer to?—The first 3 there is my figuring.

Q. I will call your attention to the third line under the name of Metcalfe. State who put that figure 1 there.—A. I did, sir; at least I believe it is my figure.

Q. Now please state whether or not that is in its proper place.—A. It is not, sir.

Q. Where should it be?—A. It ought to be on the right-hand side in the unit column.

Q. Have you any distinct recollection of making a mistake there of placing the 1 in the tens column?—A. Not at the time, sir.

Q. When afterward did it come to your attention?—A. When this sheet was shown me and the notary came with the affidavit of the judges to me to my house, and upon referring to this I was convinced it was an error; therefore I signed the affidavit to that effect. I would state, if you please, that, as you perceive here, we first commenced counting by tally, and afterward we changed. These, you perceive, are by tally, and after that, as you perceive, we crossed it out and figures were substituted, and that is the reason—I believe in my mind that is the reason—that that 1 got into the wrong column. But I cannot now swear distinctly, of course, and would not; but that is my impression at the time, and it is still my impression.

Q. Did you not make affidavit of your belief in the mistake a few days subsequent to the election?—A. After the election; yes, sir.

Q. It is on the back of this paper?—A. Yes. I signed the affidavit, and that is Mr. Knox's signature. These footings are my figures.

Q. By putting that one in the tens column you therefore made a mistake in your additions of nine votes in favor of Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Are you positive you made those figures?—A. I have said so, sir; I believe that is my figure.

Q. I ask if you are positive?—A. I believe I am positive. I am confident the 143 at the bottom is mine.

Q. Are you positive you made out the whole tally-sheet?—A. No, sir. Mr. Byrne assisted in making the tally-sheet, and Mr. Byrne assisted in making the additions.

Q. Do you think the 1 is your figure?—A. I think it is, sir.

Q. You are not sure of it, are you?—A. No, sir, I am not sure.

Q. Were you one of the judges of election up there in that district?—A. I was clerk, sir.

Q. What is your politics?—A. Democrat.

Q. Did you vote that day?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Vote for Frost?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Did you ever examine any ballot or anything except the tally-sheet in regard to this mistake?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any reason to believe prior to seeing that tally-sheet, that you had made any mistake in your return to the county clerk?—A. Did I have any reason to believe?

Q. Before you saw that tally-sheet?—A. No, sir. I did not make the return; the judges made the return, of course, to the county clerk.

Q. You signed it; you just testified, I understood, that your signature was on the return as clerk?—A. As clerk; yes, sir. This tally-sheet was taken charge of by the judges of election.

Q. You never saw that tally-sheet after the election until five or six days afterwards?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know in whose possession it was, nor what became of it in that interval, do you?—A. I knew it was in possession of Mr. Byrne that night.

Q. You don't know that he had it all the time?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know in whose hands it might have passed after he took it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you examine the ballots in the counting?—A. No, sir. Mr. Cameron, I think, and Mr. Byrne counted the ballots, but I put them down.

Q. Do you remember any reason why the aggregate vote of Frost and Metcalfe should be less than the aggregate vote for any other two candidates?—A. No, sir; I don't know any reason.

Q. You don't mean to testify that that is actually a mistake, do you; you simply say that because of the fact that the 0 is not there?—A. It ought to be in the one-column. I mean to testify I believe to the best of my knowledge it to be a clerical error.

Q. Well, if the clerk had made a mistake by putting the 1 in the right place but failing to put the 0 there, it would have been as reasonable a mistake as to put the figure in the wrong column?—A. I have given the reason, sir, why I suppose that came in the wrong column. We were footing before that by tally, and afterward it was changed to figures; I think the probability was that 1 was placed there when we were making the tally and counted for only 1.

Q. You had made a number of figures after you ceased to make the tally in marks before you made that mistake?—A. O, yes.

Q. You had written in the first line of the tally-sheet marks and cross-marks, keeping tallies of five, and subsequently changed them to the writing the figures themselves, and had written a great many figures before you came to that one, had you not?—A. Certainly, sir.

Q. Wouldn't it be as reasonable to suppose after writing figures some time you would have made that mistake on account of the fact you had been writing tallies before?—A. I can't answer that question.

Q. If it had been the first column, or the first two or three figures after you changed, that explanation might have accounted for it, but do you think it is a reasonable explanation after having made as many figures on that tally-sheet as you had made?—A. That is in the second column.

Q. This is the second column; you are mistaken?—A. I can't give any answer to such a question, at all.

Q. I think you are mistaken about that.—A. I say it is.

Q. The first column has four marks and cross-marks?—A. Yes; and so that has three.

Q. One moment. Then the second line has nothing on it, has it?—A. Yes.

Q. Then the third line has three tally marks crossed out and a figure 3?—A. Yes.

Q. The next line has 12?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the next line has the figure 1 in controversy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Hadn't you made all these figures along here running clear through

to these figures here (indicating) before that figure was made?—A. I can't tell.

Q. You don't remember that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have no distinct recollection how that was kept at all, have you?—A. Only as it appears there.

Q. Then the only reason you believe the mistake was made, is the fact it appears there to be in the wrong column?—A. I believe it to be in the wrong column.

Q. I say that is the only reason, because it appears there in the wrong column, and because there is no 0?—A. Yes.

Q. Suppose there had been a 0 after that, would you have reason to believe this tally-sheet was correct?—A. I can't answer that.

Q. Yes you can if that had been under the figure 10.—A. If there was a 0 there as plain as the 1, I should say it was 10.

Q. Then you have no other reason to believe there was a mistake, except the fact that the 1 has no 0 after it; if it is a 10?—A. If it is a 10; yes.

Q. Then if the clerk, in making the mistake, he made the mistake and omitted the 0, and you had added up this column and found it to be 143 votes, would you have had any reason to believe that that return was incorrect, counting that a 10?—A. I wouldn't have believed it was incorrect if there had been a 0 there, but as there is no 0, I believe it to be incorrect.

Q. It is frequently the case, isn't it, in making figures, where figures ending with a 0 are used, the naughts are not written?—A. I never saw such a thing.

Q. Isn't it frequently done?—A. No, sir; I never saw it done.

Q. Are you a bookkeeper?—A. Well, I make a great many figures in the course of a year; have to make very large books in the assessor's office, and if a man appointed as a clerk should place anything that way and call it a 10, he would be counted a perfect fool.

Q. Don't you know a great many bookkeepers never write the naughts at all?—A. I don't know any such fact at all.

Q. Now, one other question. In making these additions did you add up that column?—A. No, sir.

Q. I thought you said the 143 were your figures.—A. They are; but they were added up by Mr. Byrne.

Q. You mean the 143?—A. The 143 were my figures.

Q. The pencil is not your figures?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you made no addition to that column at that time?—A. I don't think I did; I can't say positively.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. You may state whether or not you are not satisfied now that that was called out to you as a 1.

(Objected to as asking the opinion of the witness, and also on the ground that the matter has been gone over in the examination-in-chief.)

A. I believe it was called out as 1.

By Mr. Shields:

Q. Why do you believe so?—A. Because it is placed there as a one.

Q. That is the only reason?—A. That is the only reason.

Q. You are a very correct man at figures, I understand, and had a great deal of experience?—A. No, sir. I am, unfortunately, not a very correct man at figures.

Q. You have had a great deal of experience in figures?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you very often make mistakes writing ones in the tens column?—A. No, sir.

Q. It would have been an unusual mistake for you to make, would it not, to write a one in the tens column?—A. I can't answer such a question. I might inadvertently place 1 in the tens column.

Q. And you might inadvertently omit a 0?—A. Yes; most assuredly.

Signature waived.

H. M. KNOX sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your full name?—Answer. My name is Henry M. Knox.

Q. You were one of the clerks of election at election district 63?—A. I was, sir.

Q. Do you recollect the vote cast there for Lyne S. Metcalfe as returned by the judges and clerks of election?—A. I wouldn't swear to the number without seeing the return.

Q. Please look at this, which is the official return, and state—A. Yes, sir; in making up those returns from the tally-sheet, 143 votes were called for Metcalfe, and the figures on this return were placed there by me.

Q. You may please state whether that is a correct tally of the votes actually cast for Metcalfe at that election district on that day.

(Counsel for contestee made the same objection as heretofore to the other testimony.)

A. It was supposed to be at the time we made up the return. However, afterward, after the election, Mr. McGinnis, I believe, as a notary, came to me to make an affidavit to the effect that there was a mistake in the tally-sheet, which I did, and put on the back of the original tally-sheet.

Q. What was the nature of that mistake?—A. It was that the figure 1 had been misplaced—that is, put in the wrong column and counted as 10. That is my recollection of it.

Q. Is that the tally-sheet which you hold in your hand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is the figure 1 there?—A. It is placed in the tens column here.

Q. Where should it be?—A. I feel satisfied—as also the judges of election who made the affidavit previous to me; they had signed the affidavit before I did, on the back of this same sheet—that it should have been in the unit column, from the fact there was nothing but the figure 1 there, and it is not often that any clerk, in going to put down a ten will put down 1 and leave the 0 off.

Q. Did you write any figures on that paper?—A. No, sir; I was clerk for the receiving judges of election and kept the poll-book.

Q. Was Mr. Essex making figures on that paper?—A. No, sir: they were in another room altogether. The receiving-judges' occupied the front room and the counting-judges the back room, for whom Mr. Essex was clerking, and I have understood he kept the tally-sheet. I was not in that room during the day at work.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. What is your politics?—A. Pretty hard to tell. I am a Demo-

crat, sir, principally; but in voting the local ticket, I divide it up pretty well.

Q. Did you vote at that election for Congressman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any objection to telling who you voted for?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who?—A. I voted in another district adjoining this.

Q. You didn't vote in this district?—A. No, sir. I voted for Wells.

Q. How did it happen you were clerk in that district and voted in another district?—A. I lived right on the line of the two election-districts.

Q. You don't mean that you voted in both?—A. No, sir; I only voted in the other, and I was as near to this voting precinct as I was to the one in my own district.

Q. You didn't vote for Congressman in that district?—A. No, sir.

Q. You stated when you saw that tally-sheet that the other judges had signed the affidavit on the back of it?—A. I say some of them, not all.

Q. Do you think you would have signed the affidavit if they hadn't done so before you, with the light you had before you?—A. Yes, from the fact there was nothing but the figure 1 there and believing it was a mistake.

Q. Have you any reason to believe it a mistake except the fact that the 0 is not after the 1?—A. No further than that I don't think an accountant is likely to place only a figure 1 when he means to write a ten.

Q. You don't think an accountant likely to place a figure one in the wrong column, do you?—A. No; but if it was a 10 and he should place the 1 in the wrong column the 0 would also be in the wrong column. I think the whole figure 10 would be relatively misplaced if he aimed to write the 10.

Q. In that figure you don't mean that, I am sure?—A. I mean if he aimed to put down 10 that he——

Q. (Interrupting.) Wouldn't have put the figure 1 where it is now?—A. Where it is now, if he had made no mistake at all; but I think it more likely for him to place a figure in the wrong column, a ten or a unit, than to leave off one of the figures in putting down the number.

Q. Is that all the reason you believe there is a mistake, merely because that figure one (1) happened to be in the wrong position? You don't swear positively that it only represents one ballot, do you?—A. No, sir; from the fact I didn't keep the tally-sheet, and had nothing to do with it until the polls were closed and probably looked over it.

Q. You know nothing about what that figure represents, but believe it to be a mistake in the addition, because the 0 is not after it if it is a 10, and because the figure is in the wrong place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wouldn't the addition be correct if that figure was given its relative value in that addition to the other figures?—A. Yes, it would be correct then—143 votes.

Signature waived.

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same, by consent of parties, until tomorrow afternoon, February 5, 2 o'clock.

L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

SAINT LOUIS, *February* 5, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment as above stated, on the 5th day of February, 1878, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions, as follows:

Dr. ROBERT M. JENNINGS, sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Frank J. Donovan, esq.

Question. Please state your full name.—Answer. Robert M. Jennings.

Q. Business?—A. I am retired now. I have not practiced medicine for a number of years.

Q. How long have you lived in Saint Louis?—A. Mostly since 1842.

Q. You may state whether or not you were a judge of election at election precinct No. 63, at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district.—A. I believe that is the date, sir. It was on Easter avenue, the voting precinct.

Q. From the record poll-box it appears there was returned by the judges and clerks of election in that district 143 votes for Mr. Metcalfe. I will ask you whether that is a correct tally or not of the votes cast at that time for Mr. Metcalfe?

(Counsel for the contestee objected on the same ground as heretofore to other testimony on the subject.)

A. No, sir; it could not be, if that is the number of votes that is returned.

Q. You may please state why it is not a correct tally.—A. Well, there was a clerical error in putting down the 1. The 1 was put in the 10 line instead of the unit line, which made a difference of nine votes in favor of either one candidate or the other. I don't know which candidate it was made in favor of nor which it may be against. I have never thought of the subject since, but it made a difference of nine votes I know in the proper rendering of the addition.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.

Q. Doctor, did you examine the ballots as they were being counted at that election?—A. Did I examine them?

Q. Yes; did you count the ballots?—A. No, sir; I didn't at that time.

Q. Did you count the ballots at all?—A. I counted them on a slip, not on that day, but I did afterward on a slip of paper, a certain slip of paper, so that I saw where the mistake was made.

Q. Well, what sort of a slip of paper was that?—A. Well, I forget. It is a paper that I think the clerk kept the running account on; I don't know what you call it.

Q. You didn't have a slip of paper of your own?—A. No, sir, I did not add up the votes.

Q. My question was whether or not you counted the ballots; you were one of the judges of election?—A. O, yes; I was a judge of election, but I didn't myself personally count the ballots.

Q. Then you don't know anything about whether any of the ballots were scratched or not——

WITNESS (interrupting). No, sir.

COUNSEL (continuing)——and had Mr. Metcalfe's name written on the Democratic tickets or Mr. Frost's on the Republican tickets?—A. No, sir; don't know of any error of that kind. The only error my attention was called to was a day or so after the election, in adding up

a certain piece of paper. It was very plain to all the judges and clerks there that there was an error of addition of 9 votes in adding up that piece of paper.

Q. Doctor, was there anything there to indicate to you that the average vote of Metcalfe and Frost was any less than the average votes for any other two candidates running at that election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Suppose as a matter of fact the returns show that the average number of votes cast at that election for contesting candidates were 372, and that after making this change of 9 votes that the average vote of Mr. Frost and Mr. Metcalfe would be only 362, would not that shake your opinion as to whether or not the clerk in putting down these figures didn't intend to make it a 10, and forgot to put his naught to it?—A. Well, sir, I knew the men very well who were clerks on that occasion, and I don't think there were men connected with those polls that would do anything wrong for any man, I don't care who he was.

Q. You misunderstand me altogether.—A. Well, I would like to have you explain yourself more fully then.

Q. I didn't mean any such idea as that. You stated there was a 1 written in the 10 column?—A. Yes; a mistake.

Q. You say that was a mistake. How do you know it was a mistake? How do you know the clerk didn't intend to make a 10 and wrote his 1 in the proper place and forgot to put his naught to it?—A. Well, if I go into particulars, I would like to see the paper. I made some affidavit to that paper at the time; it has passed my memory, and I can't now state what that paper is from memory, because I have not thought of it since that time.

Q. Well, you have no reason to believe there was any mistake made except the fact that that 1 appears there in the wrong column?—A. In the 10 column, when it ought to have been in the 1.

Q. Or that if he intended to make a 10, he didn't complete it, and put the naught to it?—A. I believe the 1 was put in the wrong column.

Q. Why do you believe it?—A. I saw the paper at the time, and everything at the time indicated that was the plain intention. Now, the clerk who wrote those figures stated himself that the man who added it up was not the man who wrote them down. There were two clerks on the occasion, at night, when we went to run up the figures and ascertain the condition and the number of votes each man received. Another man, a clerk, took the paper and run it up himself. "Now," says this man, when that was brought to him, "there is an error there, I know. My figure is where I put it. This man has run it up so as to make this nine additional votes."

Q. Was that discovered on the night of the election?—A. I don't know that it was, sir.

Q. When did this conversation take place, then?—A. I presume it was afterwards, of course, because we spoke of it, when it was said "here is an error" as we met. It was not formally but informally it was mentioned—"how did this mistake come?"

Q. You have no reason to believe there was an error, except from the face of the paper?—A. That is all, sir.

Q. Now wouldn't it be just as natural for an accountant to make a mistake by not writing a naught and completing the 10 as to put the figure 1 in the wrong column?—A. O, it might be done of course; yes, any man is liable to make an error.

Q. You don't know from seeing the ballots or the count of the ballots, that that was actually a mistake such as you have mentioned?—A. I believe, sir, that that was a mistake. I have looked at the paper, and a very

glance, the very appearance of it, indicated a mistake so clear, I supposed no one of the gentlemen connected with the polls would hesitate a moment to state it, no matter who the vote was in favor of or against.

Q. You don't mean to testify if that ballot-box was opened, it would show a mistake of nine votes in favor of Metcalfe?—A. The ballot-box? I am speaking of the tally-sheet.

Q. But my question was in regard to the ballots and the counting of the ballots?—A. Well, I have never seen the ballots since they were taken off that place; I am speaking only of the tally-sheet—what they call a tally-sheet.

Q. I so understand you?—A. The error was plain to my mind at the time, and I didn't hesitate to so state it.

Q. I have no doubt in the world you so believed; I am merely testing——

WITNESS (interrupting). My memory.

Q. No, sir, not your memory; why you came to that conclusion.—A. Just from looking at it.

Q. Then there is nothing from the counting of the ballots or any fact in regard to the election that leads you to believe that was a mistake, except the mere fact of the face of the tally-sheet itself?—A. That is all, sir; judging from that tally-sheet.

Signature waived.

HENRY H. WORTMANN, sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the examination of the witness Wortmann, under the second notice to take depositions, now, unless contestant announces that he is through with his witnesses named in his first notice, which he declines to do.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. What is your name?—A. My name is Henry H. Wortmann.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a machinist by trade.

Q. Were you in any manner connected as an officer with the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district? And, if so, state.—A. What precinct?

Q. Precinct 77.—A. Yes, sir. I was a deputy United States marshal.

Q. Who employed you as marshal?—A. I was sworn in down here at the custom-house. Leffingwell swore me in.

Q. And who employed you as marshal?—A. Who employed me; who did I get the appointment from?

Q. Yes.—A. Dick Mollencott. I believe he was Representative for the State of Missouri at that time.

Q. How did you come to be marshal?—A. Sent me a postal card up to the house to come down; he wanted to see me.

Q. Do you know by whom you were recommended?—A. No, sir; I do not know nothing about it.

Q. Had you made any application?—A. No, sir.

Q. The first you knew about it was Mollencott sent for you?—A. Yes. Then he handed me a piece of paper, and told me to put my name on it and give it to him.

(Counsel for contestee objected to any conversation between Mollencott and the witness.)

Q. What is the politics of Mr. Mollencott?—A. I can't tell what he is. I think he is a Republican.

Q. Were you present at the polls at the 77th precinct that day, acting

as deputy United States marshal?—A. I was at times. I was detailed as dispatch carrier from there to the National Hall.

Q. What were your duties, and who prescribed what your duties should be?

(Counsel for the contestee objected on the ground that the duties of the witness were laid down by law.)

A. A squad was picked out, and I was picked out as a messenger there, to report to Captain O'Connor, at the National Hall. I was ordered——

Q. Who was Captain O'Connor?—A. He had charge of the third Congressional district and the deputy marshals.

Q. Chief of marshals?—A. Chief of marshals, I suppose.

Q. Of the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you to report?—A. How the votes and things was running up there.

Q. For what office?—A. Well, all offices. He told me, especially, that I had to see to that Congressional ticket; "Best to keep that all straight," he says; "keep a count of that."

Q. Who was Captain Tunica?—A. He was captain of our squad.

Q. Of your squad of deputy marshals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were to carry dispatches between Captain Tunica and Captain O'Connor, who was chief of the marshals for the district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you carry that order into effect?—A. Yes, sir; I did. I reported there every hour.

Q. While you were present at the poll at the 77th precinct who were handling the ballots there?—A. During the day?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. The ballots was handed to men at the window. I don't know what they were—judges or what—and they were put in the boxes and tallied as they went into the boxes, and after 9 o'clock I got an order from Captain O'Connor, who wanted to know how it was running in the Congressional district, and why I didn't bring the report, and I told him I didn't know, and he gave me an order to go and tell Tunica to empty all the ballots out of the boxes, to count them to see how it was going. So he opened the ballots all out and dumped them all on the counter, and commenced taking them up on a string, counting them. When they were dumped some fell in front and some on the back of the counter, and I helped to handle some of the ballots myself.

Q. Did the other United States marshals help to handle ballots there?—A. Yes, sir; several of them were there. Tunica counted them, too, standing right over them.

Q. You say some fell on the floor in front of the counter and some behind the counter?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether they were all picked up?—A. Well, I can't say. I picked all on my side up. I couldn't see the other side. I suppose they were, because there were enough there on that side to pick them up.

Q. Well, now, after the polls were closed at six o'clock what was done?—A. Got things ready to count the ballots.

Q. Who were making the count there?—A. A man named Schwaner, Quinn, Wohler, and Smith. Smith is a Swede.

Q. Anybody else?—A. I helped sort out some of them and several others.

Q. Who were all those men—judges, clerks, marshals, or supervisors?—A. Schwaner is a supervisor, Quinn he is a judge, Wohler was a judge, Smith was a judge, and Quinn was a judge.

Q. What were the names of the clerks?—A. Varnholz was one; Dejong, I believe, was the other fellow's name; I can't tell.

Q. What was Varnholz's politics?—A. I can't tell nothing about his politics.

Q. Were those ballots after six o'clock divided into separate lots?—A. They commenced counting the straight ballots first.

Q. Were the ballots assorted into straight ballots and scratched ballots?—A. They assorted all the scratched ballots. They got all the straight Congressional tickets out first, and then got all the scratched ones and counted them. There was a confusion raised about the concern. Everybody was talking, and one of the Republican judges was drunk, and the other one was not sober, and a good many more of them was about half full.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) Yourself included, I suppose?—A. I had two nips of whisky that day myself. I don't deny that; but I don't think two of them would hurt a man in twelve hours.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) General Shields intimates you were under the influence of liquor that day. State whether you were or not?—A. No, sir; I was not. I hadn't been under the influence of liquor for three years that I know of. I have taken a drink of beer to-day, but I don't consider myself under the influence of liquor now.

Q. You have stated one of the judges was John Quinn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect his calling out a batch of 25 straight Republican ballots?—A. I recollect that one of the supervisors, named Barney Feltmeier, did. They were sorting them out. He was Democratic supervisor, if I am not mistaken; he was counting out and sorting them out, and he passed them to Quinn, and Quinn counted out 25 and handed them to me and I handed them to a judge, and they called out 25 again.

Q. When he called out 25 what was done?—A. I suppose the clerks put them down.

Q. Was the clerk writing then?—A. I saw he was writing, but I can't tell you whether they put the figures down or not. I wouldn't swear to that.

Q. When the figures were called by the judges and clerks what did the clerks do?—A. They generally tallied.

Q. Did you notice them tally when the 25 was called out?—A. I was standing between the desk and the counter where they read them out and passed from one supervisor to the other over the top of the table to them.

Q. Now, when the 25 was called out by this judge, did the clerks tally it as usual?—A. I suppose they did. I cannot swear.

Q. Then what was done with the same 25 ballots?—A. I handed them over the table to the other judge, and he called out 25, too.

Q. Did the clerks tally that also, as usual?—A. I can't say whether they did or not. I didn't see them.

Q. Did you see them write as he called?—A. I saw them write.

Q. Now, what did you do when you saw the clerk tallying 25 twice?—A. I spoke to a gentleman standing behind me by the name of Ferguson; that is the first one I spoke to about it.

Q. What did you say?—A. I said this thing is going wrong, and Ferguson started to say something to a police officer, and the police officer says, "Here, this won't do. You fellows are counting this thing too often," and Dejong, the clerk, spoke up and said, "If you fellows

would shut your mouth we would get along better. There is too much confusion here now."

Q. Did Ferguson say anything?—A. What could he say. He couldn't say anything. We had to keep our mouths shut.

Q. What was Ferguson's position there?—A. Deputy United States marshal.

Q. You may state whether or not he was proceeding to call the attention of the judges and clerks to the fact that this was tallied twice?—A. He was saying something about it, but they would not pay no attention to him.

Q. What did the policeman say?—A. He told them they were getting that thing mixed, and they had better call off one at a time, and Dejong says, "If you fellows will keep your mouths shut, we will get along a heap better;" he says, "too much confusion here now." He got a little excited there.

Q. You may state whether or not these 25 ballots of which you were speaking were straight Republican ballots, including the votes for Congressman?—A. I don't understand; whether straight Republican through, you mean?

Q. Yes.—A. For Congressman?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, they were scratched ballots on the Presidential ticket, I believe it was, or something. They were straight for the Congressional ticket.

Q. Including the name of Metcalfe?—A. O, yes.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. How long have you lived in this city?—A. I was born and raised here.

Q. Where do you work?—A. Where do I work now?

Q. Where did you work then?—A. I don't understand you, general.

Q. Where did you work then?—A. At that time?

Q. Yes.—A. Let me see, where was I working. I had just come from Saint Charles. I had been working up there about a month, putting up machinery up there.

Q. What district did you live in?—A. I lived on Tenth, between Buchanan and the street north of it. I can't think of the name of it.

Q. In the third district?—A. Yes.

Q. What are your politics?—A. My politics?

Q. Yes.—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. Did I vote at that election?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congress?—A. I voted for Mr. Frost.

Q. How long had you been living in Saint Charles?—A. I had only been up there about two weeks, putting up some machinery there. I was living here.

Q. You lived here, but went to Saint Charles to do some work?—A. Yes.

Q. How long had you been living in that district?—A. I have been living in the third Congressional district—I don't know how long that has been the third Congressional district—I have been living north of Spring street since 1854, whether you call that the third Congressional district or not.

Q. How long had you lived at the place you lived at the time the election took place, on Tenth, between Buchanan and some street, as you have stated? How long had you been living there at the time of the

election?—A. I can't tell exactly; two months or so. I had been living on Ninth before we moved up there. I can't say exactly. When I got back from Saint Charles, my folks were living there, I know; they had moved up there.

Q. Dick Mollencott sent you word he wanted you to act as marshal, did he?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were appointed then by Mr. Leffingwell, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sworn to do your duty?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, did you do it?—A. I did, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. You didn't go into the election with the intention of committing any fraud, did you?—A. I didn't know anybody to commit fraud for.

Q. You spoke of emptying out the ballots on the table, and that you picked up some of the ballots. At the time you did that, did you pick up the ballots that were emptied out of the box?—A. The lid was pulled off the box, and they were trying to get them to count them and string them on a string, and when putting them into the box they shoved them down into it, and they wanted to see how the Congressional ticket run, and they couldn't get them all, and they kept pulling them off, you know. It was too much work for them, and so they dumped them all out.

Q. Out of the box?—A. Yes; and a good many of them were loose in there, and shoved down in there.

Q. Who did that?—A. Mr. Stoove.

Q. He was a judge?—A. Yes; he was a judge.

Q. Then one of the judges was there?—A. And me and Tunica.

Q. This ballot-box was not opened by the marshal at all, then?—A. The judge was there, and Captain Tunica was there too, of course.

Q. Did the judge open the ballot-box?—A. Well, I can't say who pulled the lid off; I didn't pay no attention to that.

Q. Who poured out the ballots?—A. Captain Tunica turned the box over.

Q. And the judges of election were there, were they?—A. Yes; they were there. He was there, one of them, Mr. Stoove.

Q. Is Mr. Stoove a Democrat or a Republican?—A. I don't know nothing about the man. I only see him that day.

Q. Do you know whether Captain Tunica is a Democrat or a Republican?—A. I don't know nothing about his politics.

Q. You were a friend of Mr. Frost?—A. I have seen him once or twice; no friend of his.

Q. Now, did you at that time think there was anything strange about those ballots falling on the floor when they were turned out of the ballot-box?—A. Well, I thought it a mighty funny thing. I had never seen anything like that done before, having anybody to handle ballots. I thought when they were in there they were in there to stay there until somebody else went to count them, the judges or somebody else.

Q. You have stated the judges had charge of the box?—A. Well, the judge was there.

Q. The judge was the man examining, you think? Had those ballots been counted before?—A. Had they been counted?

Q. Yes.—A. They had been counted when they went into the box. Tallied on the tally-sheet, I suppose.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that was impossible? Don't you know as a reasonable man it's a matter of impossibility to count the ballots as they go into the box?—A. They put them there to keep the tally.

Q. You mean they were there to see how many ballots went in the box?—A. Yes.

Q. Then they were not counted for the parties they were voted for?—A. Well, I don't know nothing about that before that.

Q. Then the ballots were not counted before the ballot-box was opened, were they?—A. I don't know nothing about that; only the time they opened the box for the Congressional ticket; that's all I know.

Q. You have spoken about strung tickets. Were those ballots strung when you opened the box?—A. Yes. I think they are strung now.

Q. I know they are now. My question is, whether they were strung before they were counted?—A. Before they were counted? When they came in they put them down in the box, and this old fellow took them out of the box and shoved them on a string.

Q. When?—A. After they were going in the box; just took them right out and shoved them right on a string, and left the string down in the box, too.

Q. When they were receiving the ballots?—A. Yes; to the best of my knowledge.

Q. You had taken several drinks that day, hadn't you?—A. I had taken two. I don't suppose that would make a man drunk in twelve hours.

Q. Well, I didn't think so until you testified. Now, that man strung the ballots as he received them, did he?—A. Well, I told you I wasn't there all the time. I was there, and as soon as I would get there I would get an order to go back again.

Q. Now, don't you know, as a matter of fact, that those ballots were received by the receiving judges and put in the ballot-box; that the ballot-box was not opened until the hour expired, and then they were opened and the ballots counted and strung?—A. I don't know nothing about that at all.

Q. You know nothing at all about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then what did you mean, a while ago, when you said they stuck the ballot in and then reached down and strung it right away?—A. I seen him do it when I went to get an order from Captain Tunica. While he was writing it I seen the old man take the votes out of the box and just shove them right on the needle and string them.

Q. That's the ballot-box out of which he was counting, wasn't it?—A. I don't know nothing about that. I was not in there long enough to see them that time.

Q. Then you don't know what the man was doing when he was taking the ballots out and putting them on a string?—A. I knew he was putting them on a string.

Q. Did he open them?—A. They opened them afterwards to see how the Congressional ticket run.

Q. Did he open the ballots when he put them on a string?—A. I don't know nothing about that.

Q. He just strung them as they fell in the box?—A. Yes.

Q. Run a needle through the folded ballot?—A. Yes.

Q. Who did that?—A. The fellow named Stoove.

Q. He was one of the judges of election?—A. Yes.

Q. When was it you handled those ballots? You mean when you picked them up off the floor, do you?—A. I guess about half past nine.

Q. That was after the election was over, was it?—A. No, sir; during the day.

Q. In the morning?—A. Yes.

Q. After the box had been changed; when they were counting the ballots?—A. I presume so. I can't tell.

Q. Anybody present when you were handling those ballots?—A. I have made the statement once that Captain Tunica was there, and Stoove was there too, and another deputy marshal. I can't tell his name.

Q. The only handling you did was when the ballots fell on the floor?—A. I picked them up and commenced to string them. They had pulled them out so that Captain Tunica and the other judge could look them over and count them himself.

Q. Was Captain Tunica one of the judges?—A. Captain of the squad of the marshal.

Q. Was he one of the judges?—A. I don't know whether he was or not. If he was it was unknown to me.

Q. Do you know the names of the other judges, then, besides Stoove?—A. Stoove and Quinn. I believe they were Democratic judges. No, I don't know exactly how that thing was. There was Stoove and Quinn and Wohler and Smith—four of them. Now, which were the Democratic judges I can't tell.

Q. Now, who was present, at the time those ballots fell on the floor, of those judges?—A. Both Stoove and, I believe, Smith. I can't tell to say sure whether Smith was there or Wohler.

Q. The ballots were all picked up on your side of the counter?—A. They were; not one left there.

Q. Who helped pick up those ballots?—A. On the outside?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I don't know who all; several of them, I believe. If I am not mistaken, Ferguson was there.

Q. Who was Mr. Ferguson, and what was he doing that day?—A. He was deputy marshal.

Q. Did you see him pick up any?—A. I seen him stand there. I can't say whether he picked any up or not. He might have picked some up when I was down gathering some up myself. I know I moved the counter round so as to get them all up.

Q. Who were the Republican judges there that day?—A. Well, I don't know them. I don't know who was Republican. I don't know nothing about politics up there. I didn't bother my head much about it.

Q. You don't know now who the judges were that were Republican?—A. I believe Wohler was one. I don't know whether Quinn was or not.

Q. Do you know that either of them were?—A. I know Wohler was; yes.

Q. You know Wohler was a Republican judge?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether there was any other Republican judge there?—A. There was another Republican judge there, but I don't know whether Quinn was one or not. I can't tell. I suppose he was; I understood so.

Q. Who was drunk there?—A. Wohler was.

Q. Who else was drunk there?—A. Smith. Well, not exactly drunk; pretty full, though.

Q. Who else?—A. That's about all I know of. I didn't see anybody else drunk.

Q. Now, if you don't know whether these men were Republican, how does it happen that you swore a little while ago that the Republican judges were both drunk? How can you swear to that if you don't know who the Republican judges were?—A. Well, only what I heard them fellows say, that Quinn was a Republican judge. I wouldn't swear a man was a Republican judge, because I don't know, only on hearsay.

Q. Was Quinn drunk?—A. Quinn had a few drinks in him.

Q. Wohler was drunk, Smith was drunk, and Quinn had a few drinks in him?—A. Well, more than that; the bottle was there and was passed around.

Q. Then there must have been other judges besides Republicans who were drunk?—A. Old Stoove didn't drink, or he would have been drunk, I suppose.

Q. The bottle was passed several times while you were there?—A. I didn't see it passed several times. I seen them in the back room, and fellows have a couple of nips out of it.

Q. Did you take a nip out of it?—A. I did take one in the morning.

Q. Where did you get the other nip?—A. Down home at my own house.

Q. Then you only had one drink?—A. I had two.

Q. Only one at the polls?—A. Yes.

Q. The other judges you think were drunk?—A. Stoove didn't drink there.

Q. Stoove was not drunk? Do you know whether Stoove was a Republican or a Democrat?—A. I don't know nothing about it.

Q. When you said a while ago that the Republican judges were drunk, you did that on general principles?—A. I heard that Quinn was a Republican. My statement is that way because Quinn was captain of a Democratic club that I know of, and then I heard he was working for Metcalfe, and he was appointed a Republican judge.

Q. If he was president of a Democratic club——?—A. No; captain.

Q. If he was captain of a Democratic club, he couldn't very well be a Republican, could he?—A. Well, he was, the way I understand it, and sold out. I know nothing about the selling out part, only just what I heard.

Q. You don't know anything about the business of selling out, do you?—A. No, sir; it didn't concern me.

Q. When did you first tell anybody about these facts you have just testified to?—A. What facts?

Q. The facts you have testified to here.—A. When did I first tell anybody?

Q. Yes. When did you first tell anybody about it?—A. I don't know as I told anybody except what I told here to these gentlemen here.

Q. I mean these gentlemen here. When did you first tell them?

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. When did you tell us?—A. I can't exactly recollect the day of the month.

By Mr. Shields:

Q. How long ago has it been?—A. I guess it must have been about six months ago; six or seven months ago.

Q. Who did you first tell?—A. I didn't speak to any of these gentlemen at all. I spoke to a man named Westerbrook. He came to see me first about it. Scott St. Vrain, a police officer, told him about it.

Q. You had told them?—A. No, sir; I had not.

Q. Westerbrook came to see you. What did he say to you?—A. He said he wanted to see me. I asked what about, and he says, "Were you a judge up there, or was you up to that precinct?" and I told him yes. He didn't ask whether I was a judge. He says, "You were a marshal, were you?" and says I, "Yes."

Q. What else?—A. He says, "What's been going on up there?" and I told him I didn't know it was any of his business; and he says,

"Now, that's too thin; you've got to tell me." "Well," says I, "I don't know anything particular"; says I, "We like to had a little fuss up there, that's about all"; and then he spoke to me and says he, "Do you know anything about them ballots"? and says I, "What do you mean? I know nothing about what ballots;" and says he, "What were you fellows doing with that box on the counter?" and says I, "We were counting the ballots"; and says he, "Were you counting the ballots?" and says I, "Yes, I was there handling, not counting them. I had no right to tally them. I was handling them and sorting them up, and putting them in the polls"; and he says, "Don't you know that you ain't allowed to do that?" "Well," says I, "my captain told me to do it." Tunica told me to help them fellows get done; they were getting tired. I guess it must have been near two o'clock at night, or twelve o'clock. I can't tell exactly which.

Q. Well, what else did he say?—A. Then he asked me about it; he says, "I heard there was a squabble about twenty-five ballots there, and I want to know how that was." And says I, "I don't know much about it; just that much that I think there was twenty-five ballots counted there more for Metcalfe than ought to have been counted." And he wanted to know how, and I says, "They were counted by one judge, and I took them in my hand and passed them over to the other and he counted them again and called out tally." And he says, "Did you see it marked down by the clerk?" And I says, "No; I didn't; I can't swear to that. I saw him write, but I wouldn't swear whether he marked them down or not."

Q. Well, what else did he say?—A. He said he wanted me to go down with him, and I asked, "What for?" And he says he wanted to get me down here at Mr. Frost's office to make a deposition, and I told him I didn't think it would do much good; says I, "There are lots more men besides me that know as much as I do, and maybe more"; but he insisted on my coming down here, and to just tell what I knew, and that's the whole of it.

Q. Who did you tell it to?—A. Right in the office, I believe to this gentleman here.

Q. That was six months ago?—A. It must be.

Q. How much did Westerbrook offer to give you if you would come and testify here?—A. He didn't offer to give me anything.

Q. What pay did he offer you?—A. He didn't offer to pay me anything; he hain't got nothing to offer me.

Q. Didn't he tell you it would be to your advantage to come down here and testify in that matter?—A. No, sir.

Q. He didn't?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. You were a friend of Mr. Frost's and voted for him?—A. I voted for him and would vote for him again.

Q. You now testify before these notaries that for six months, knowing there had been a fraud of twenty-five ballots committed against him—that twenty-five ballots had been counted twice—you never said a word about it until six months ago, or nearly a year after the election?—A. I didn't say anything about it, and wouldn't have said a word yet if they hadn't come and asked me to do it.

Q. You are a Democrat and voted for Frost and yet kept still for a year and never said anything about this matter until you were inquired of concerning it by a man named Westerbrook?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were a sworn officer of the United States at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Don't you know it was your sworn duty to see that this election

was honestly carried out, and didn't you swear to so do it?—A. I swore I would do all I could to see that it was carried out honestly.

Q. Don't you know you were violating your oath in suppressing any information on the subject?—A. There were lots more knew as much as I did, and maybe more.

Q. I want you to answer my question—if you didn't know that you were violating your oath in carrying in your bosom and saying nothing about it the fact that twenty-five ballots were counted twice against Frost and for Metcalfe?—A. Well, I can't answer that question just directly; if you will put it more plainer to me I will answer it.

Q. I can't put it any more plain.—A. I can't say I was defrauding anybody, because I knew lots more knew what I did there, and it was their place as well as mine to say something about it.

Q. I asked if you did not know it was your duty as an officer at that election to see that the election was honestly carried out, and you said yes. Now I ask if you did not know then that you were violating your oath when you suppressed the information of the fraud that twenty-five votes were counted against Frost for nearly a year after that election? Please answer that question.—A. I can't indirectly say it was fraud, for I didn't see it exactly.

Q. Don't you know it was not a fraud?—A. I don't know any such thing.

Q. Don't you know there never were twenty-five ballots counted twice for Metcalfe?—A. They were counted; whether they were put down or not I can't say.

Q. Don't you come here and testify that you believe they were put down the second time?—A. Well, I saw a man writing. I am not going to stick my nose up to his back to look over it. It's not my business to do that.

Q. It was your business to see the election was properly carried out.—A. Well, it was more to look after the business outside.

Q. Because they did wrong was that any reason why you should do wrong?—A. I don't suppose it is.

Q. Now, don't you know that this recounting of the twenty-five ballots was suggested to you by Westerbrook at first, when he first came to you, and that but for the fact of your interview with him you never would have said anything about it?—A. No, sir; I knew of it before Westerbrook ever said anything about it.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody about it before?—A. Never did; no, sir.

Q. You never did?—A. No. It was not my place to carry tales to anybody.

Q. Didn't you know there was a contested election between Frost and Metcalfe going on at that time about this office?—A. I did, as anybody would who read the papers.

Q. And yet you said nothing about these votes for nearly a year after the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were a friend of Mr. Frost's and voted for him?—A. I voted for him; I didn't say I am a friend of his.

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. I am; but that don't make me any more a friend to him than to you.

Q. Now, sir, will you be kind enough to tell me the names of the clerks of that election?—A. The clerks?

Q. Yes.—A. I believe one was name Varnholz, and the other was Dejong.

Q. Well, do you know what their politics were?—A. I do not, sir. I never seen the men before that I know.

Q. Which one of the clerks wrote down this twenty-five votes when first called out?—A. Dejong is the man who used to do the writing then. They would tell the other man and he would do the writing.

Q. Well, which one of those clerks wrote down these twenty-five ballots?—A. Mr. Dejong; he was supposed to be the head clerk. He is the man who knew more about election business than the other fellow because he had had more experience in it. The other was not experienced in it—said it himself. He says, "I have never been clerk at any election," and he left the whole thing to Mr. Dejong, or whatever his name was.

Q. Mr. Dejong didn't write them down?—A. I suppose he did.

Q. You called his attention to it at that time?—A. I didn't call his attention to it.

Q. His attention was called to it at that time?—A. His attention was called to it at that time, but he never paid no attention to it.

Q. Did they call out these ballots for the others for Presidential electors, twice?—A. The Presidential electors was counted already.

Q. Did they call them out?—A. I can't tell whether they did or not.

Q. Did they call out twice for the other officers; governor, for instance?—A. I can't say anything about that, sir.

Q. Did they call out twice for sheriff these 25 ballots?—A. I didn't hear that.

Q. Did they call out for any other officer except Congressman?—A. They picked out all the straight tickets first and then the scratched tickets for the Congressional ticket.

Q. I am not asking about the dumping out. I am asking at the time these ballots were called twice, in the way you say they were called twice, were they called twice for Congress, except for Metcalfe?—A. Well, I can't say that.

Q. Well you were there, and you swear they were called twice for Metcalfe, and now you state you cannot say whether they were or not?—A. If I had had a tally-sheet, or anything to keep tally on, I might have kept account.

Q. I am not talking about a tally-sheet. You have testified that those 25 ballots were called twice for Metcalfe; now, were they called twice for anybody else?—A. I don't know, I told you.

Q. You don't. Why don't you know? How do you know they were called twice for Metcalfe?—A. Because I heard them.

Q. How do you know they were the same ballots?—A. Because I just took them from one judge and passed them right over the table to the other.

Q. You heard this judge call "25 for Metcalfe," and then when they were passed over you heard the other judge call "25 for Metcalfe" again?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't see the clerks write it down either time, did you?—A. I seen them writing.

Q. You don't know what they wrote down?—A. No, sir; I don't know. They were writing, that is all I know.

Q. Were the ballots all counted for the other candidates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this was the last simple count?—A. This was the last simple count.

Q. Then, they were not called out twice for the other candidates?—A. They were only counted for Metcalfe. That is all I know of.

Q. Is it not a fact that it was simply the vote for Congressman, and that these votes were not called for the other candidates, either governor, or presidential electors, or county officers?—A. I can't say.

Q. What is your best opinion?—A. I can't form any opinion at all. Never paid no particular attention to it.

Q. Did you pay particular attention to know whether they were called twice for Metcalfe?—A. When I would be there sorting them out and they would be handed to me and I handed them across the table and would hear a man call out, of course they were cried out.

Q. What did the first judge say; 25 votes for Metcalfe?—A. He says "25 votes for Metcalfe."

Q. Did he say anything else?—A. He passed them to me.

Q. Hold on a minute. Did he say anything else?—A. Not a thing.

Q. Then he didn't say 25 votes for anybody else?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then he passed them to the other judge?—A. He gave them to me and I passed them.

Q. What did the other judge say?—A. "Yes," he says, "25 votes for Metcalfe."

Q. He simply verified the count of the first?—A. Supposed to be a verification of the count, and I seen him writing but I can't say what, and then Dejong, says "Here, we are getting this thing confused." There had been squabbling before about that.

Q. But the second judge didn't say anything but 25 votes for Metcalfe?—A. He says, "Yes."

Q. He said, "Yes, 25 votes for Metcalfe?"—A. Yes.

Q. Then the ballots at that time were not called out twice for anybody else, were they?—A. Yes; some ballots were called out twice.

Q. At that time?—A. At that time no other ballots were called.

Q. Were they called out twice for anybody else at that time?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Do you know they were called twice at any other time for anybody?—A. Not that I heard of.

Q. Now, Mr. Dejong said that if they would shut their mouths, they would not have so much trouble; they would do better?—A. That is what he said.

Q. He was keeping the tally-sheet?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Ferguson keeping any tally?—A. I believe he was keeping a private tally of his own.

Q. He had nothing to do with counting the ballots?—A. I don't know.

Q. Mr. Feltmeier, he is a Democratic supervisor, I understand?—A. He was a Democratic supervisor.

Q. What did he do?—A. He strung out some of the ballots, pulling them up in rotation, so he would be, I suppose, marking it on his own, taking out his own tally-sheet.

Q. Taking care of his own tally-sheet then?—A. Yes; helping mark down and pile up some of the ballots.

Q. Who was it called attention to the fact of the counting of these ballots twice?—A. The first count you speak of?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Ferguson; they didn't pay any attention to him.

Q. Hold on a minute; who was Ferguson?—A. Deputy United States marshal.

Q. Was he a democrat?—A. I can't tell nothing about his politics at all.

Q. Who spoke next?—A. Then Scott St. Vrain spoke up, the police officer.

Q. What did he say?—A. He told them, "Look here! you fellows are counting these things twice;" and then Dejorig says, "If you fellows will keep your mouths shut"—there were too many of them putting in—"we will get along better."

Q. Didn't you then look over the tally-sheet to see whether it was counted out twice?—A. I couldn't say whether they did or not. There was a kind of confusion all about and all around.

Q. Do you believe that Mr. Feltmeier, a democratic supervisor, two democratic judges, one democratic clerk, yourself a democrat, that they would permit at that time such a mistake being made without having it rectified then and there?—A. They looked over the thing, but the ballots had already passed through, and the only way they could ascertain that was to go over the whole of them again, and they thought that was too much work.

Q. Did you at that time see them examine the tally-sheet to see whether the ballots were counted twice or not?—A. They looked at the tally-sheet. I can't say whether immediately or not.

Q. If they looked at the tally-sheet couldn't they tell whether 25 votes were counted twice for Metcalfe or not?—A. They didn't keep a regular tally-sheet. It was on an old blotter, if you please.

Q. Didn't they look at the old blotter to see if those ballots had been counted twice?—A. I don't know nothing about it.

Q. Don't you know that you gentlemen there who were democrats were satisfied that no mistake had been made at that time, and that the ballots that were called twice were not counted twice?—A. I can't say that.

Q. Don't you know whether you were not satisfied of that fact, and that if you had not been you would have told Frost's friends and other persons connected with the election within twenty-four hours? Just answer that question.—A. I didn't know Frost at that time. I could not have found him if you had given me $1,000.

Q. You knew other democrats who were interested in the election?—A. I did.

Q. You knew the democratic supervisors?—A. By sight.

Q. Don't you know you all examined that blotter at that time and satisfied yourselves that no mistake had been made in the counting of those ballots by their being called twice?—A. I can't say. I would not be satisfied at all because I saw there was a mistake, as far as my information goes.

Q. Didn't the others look at it and satisfy themselves?—A. Nobody had a right to look at it except the clerks.

Q. The judges of election were there, and didn't they examine to satisfy themselves that there was no mistake made?—A. I don't know whether they did or not; I didn't see them examine it.

Q. You don't know much about it, only that the Republican judges were drunk, and that you had two drinks that day, and that these ballots were called twice, and that you saw the clerks writing?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything else about this matter?—A. That is about all I do know about the matter.

Q. You say these ballots were straight ballots for Congress? Do you mean they were Democratic tickets or scratched?—A. They were scratched tickets of all kinds.

Q. Democratic tickets scratched for Metcalfe, scratching Frost's name off and writing Metcalfe's in place of it?—A. I can't tell whether Democratic straight tickets or Republican, but what were called scratched tickets, Republican and Democratic tickets both.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Frank J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. You stated that this information was given to Mr. Frost some six months after the election?

Mr. SHIELDS. No, he didn't; he said about six months ago.

Q. Do you recollect what day the election was?—A. I believe it was the 7th of November.

Q. 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at the date of that affidavit. You may tell me now how long after it was you gave that information. [Paper shown to witness.]

A. That is the 7th of December, 1876; I thought it was 1877.

Q. Then you gave this information a month after it came to your knowledge?—A. I thought it was 1877, last year.

Q. What is your recollection now after having seen the affidavit that you made at the time, as to how long it was after the election you communicated this information to Mr. Frost?—A. About three or four weeks. I don't suppose it was that. It was three weeks I was down here; then it was a week after that I made this affidavit.

Q. This affidavit you made on the 7th of December, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You then made an affidavit on the 7th of December, 1876, but the information, however, you had given prior to that time?—A. I did.

Q. That is your recollection after seeing that paper?—A. I do; I recollect it well.

Q. You were under the impression it was in 1877?—A. I was, sir.

Q. These ballots were strung every hour, were they not?—A. Well, I can't tell exactly whether they were strung. I went in several times in the office. I had to go with the report to headquarters, and I saw one judge taking them out and stringing them; out of the box and putting the string back again.

Q. That was done about every hour?—A. I suppose about every hour; I saw them several times.

Q. Now let me ask you whether you have any recollection as to the remarks made by the clerks between the calling out by the first judge of "25 votes for Metcalfe" and the calling out by the second judge of "25 votes for Metcalfe"?—A. I have, sir.

Q. Please state it.—A. Just that much, that they were squabbling over it a while, and then the Democratic judge says, "Well, don't be fussing over it;" he says, "Make it 50 and count it, so don't be squabbling about 25;" he says, "make it 50 and count it."

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) That was a Democratic judge said that?—A. Yes.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) What did the clerk say, if anything, at that time?—A. One of them went to the other judge and wanted to get away. He said he wouldn't do any more writing if they were going to keep raising a fuss that way; that he wanted to get out and get home; that he didn't propose to fool around.

Q. And then, in response to that, this judge said——

WITNESS (interrupting). "We will let one do the calling out and be settled."

Q. And in response to what the clerk said, the judge said, "Well, call it 50 if you want to?"—A. Yes, sir.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. What did you mean when you said in answer to Mr. Donovan's question a moment ago, that you thought you made this affidavit in December, 1877?—A. What did I mean? that I thought that I made it in 1877, because I thought it was in 1877 myself. I didn't recollect.

Q. Well, you have no reason nor certainty that that date is correct there, have you—1876—December 7, 1876?—A. That is the day the election was held—no, that was November, I recollect now. I came down here with Westerbrook about three weeks after the election.

Q. How happened it, then, that you permitted me to go on and cross-examine you here, as I did a little while ago, about that matter, without making a correction of that mistake, reiterating time and again that it was nearly a year after the election and that you kept your counsel in ignorance of it?—A. Well, I didn't think it was more than six months. I didn't keep account of the time. A man working don't think of anything like that, When I came down to give my deposition I was done with it, and didn't bother about it any more; never thought of it, never once dreamed of it.

Q. Ever get any compensation for making this affidavit?—A. Sir?

Q. Ever get any compensation for making this affidavit?—A. No, sir; never received a nickel.

Q. Were you paid for your time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Ever been promised pay by anybody?—A. No, sir; never have been paid, and I have lost time enough now on it, and I wish I never had come down here.

(Signature waived.)

T. J. FERGUSON, being duly sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Donovan:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the witness being examined, as his name appears in the second notice, and the contestant has not announced that he is through taking depositions under the first notice.)

Question. What is your name?—Answer. T. J. Ferguson.

Q. How long have you lived in Saint Louis?—A. About thirty-three years, sir.

Q. Were you an officer acting in any capacity at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district, election district No. 77, in Saint Louis County?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity were you acting?—A. Deputy United States marshal.

Q. By whom were you appointed?—A. Colonel Judy recommended me.

Q. Who is Colonel Judy?—A. Captain Judy, the oysterman.

Q. What relation did he hold to this election, or the parties concerned in it?—A. I don't know, sir, of any.

Q. How did he come to recommend you?—A. Well, I was working up-stairs over him, in the same building with him, and had been for two years.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat, sir.

Q. What is Captain Judy's politics?—A. I don't know. I can't say as to that. I have never seen the gentleman vote.

Q. Do you know by reputation what his politics is?

(Counsel for contestee objected as incompetent and irrelevant.)

A. Republican.

Q. He is a friend of Metcalfe?—A. I believe so, sir.

Q. From whom did you receive the appointment?—A. Up in the United States marshal's office.

Q. What instructions were given to you?—A. I can't tell. I recollect that it was written instructions, but I am not much of a scholar, anyway.

Q. Any verbal instructions given to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor any verbal promises made by you?—A. No, sir; only my wages that I was to get.

Q. What were your duties at that election precinct?

(Counsel for contestee objected, on the ground that the law will show what his duties were.)

A. Well, sir, as marshal, all I know, to keep the peace as far as I know, and to see there was a square election.

Q. How long did you stay at that poll?—A. I went there Tuesday morning and stayed there until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and then carried the ballot-boxes to the police-station. Some marshals stayed there with them, and the next morning I went to the police-station and got them and carried them to the polls again, and stayed there until about ten o'clock Wednesday night, and then took them to the police-station again, and from there to the county court's office.

Q. Were you a dispatch-bearer between the captain of your squad and the chief of the United States marshals of the third Congressional district?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you present at the counting of the votes cast at that election district?—A. What do you mean—at night?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes; I seen them counted every hour, about.

Q. Who were present at the final count?—A. I can't tell. I know but three men's names there, and it was within a block of where I lived.

Q. Was there any confusion in the matter of that count?—A. Well, there was one little flare-up there, I believe, as far as I know of.

Q. What was it? Tell us what it was.—A. Well, they were counting the votes, and the supervisor would call off what he had counted; and they called off 25 for Metcalfe; and I won't say what his name is—I was going to say this man who has been swearing, or Dejong, I don't know what his name was, whether Dejong or Yarley—he made the remark to stop it, after he had put it down, to let one man do the calling, and then there would be no trouble about it; and it was decided on, and this German man up there—I don't know what his name is—Schwaner—then it was decided he should do the calling off, and he counted these 25 there. He said, "Twenty-five for Metcalfe"; and I was standing behind him, and says I, "Mr., you have put them down before." Then he turned around to me, and he said the supervisors were there to attend to that business; and Schwaner told me to "Hush up," and I walked out about that time.

Q. Who called these 25 first?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Was Schwaner a marshal, or supervisor, or judge?—A. He was supervisor.

Q. Schwaner, the supervisor, was the man that told you to "Hush up"?—A. We were under them, sir.

Q. He was your superior officer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Schwaner was the man who called these 25 votes the second time, after they had been already tallied?—A. He called them. He says, "Twenty five," or, "There is 25," I don't know which; I can't remember which it was.

Q. And the clerk put down the call?—A. Well, that is something I can't say.

Q. Were you noticing the clerk?—A. He was at his book.

Q. Was he writing or not?—A. I can't say whether he put them down or not, Mr. Donovan.

Q. What caused you to call attention to the fact that they were tallying 25 votes twice?—A. Well, they had been called once and put down.

Q. What was the custom there—every time the judge called out the count for the clerk to tally it?

(Counsel for contestee objected, on the ground that you cannot prove custom under such circumstances; it is a question of fact.)

A. That is something I can't answer.

Q. What is the fact?—A. That is something I can't answer.

Q. How did the clerks act on the call of the judges?—A. I was not taking notice of anything, if the clerks didn't call attention to let one man do the calling.

Q. How far were you from the clerk that was doing the tallying?—A. As far as I am from this gentleman.

Q. How far is that?—A. About 2½ or 3 feet.

Q. Were you looking at him?—A. Well, I was sitting, looking at them all.

Q. Did you notice the clerk writing as the judge called?—A. I noticed he was with his head on the book, and with a pencil in his hand, or a pen. He might have been making crooked marks for all I know. If I had got my specs on and got close to it and looked I could not have told anything.

Q. After you called their attention that this tallying of 25 votes had been made twice, did they stop work and inspect the record?—A. That is something I can't say, for I went out of the room on to the sidewalk.

Q. You went out of the room after the United States supervisors told you to "shut your mouth"?—A. No, sir; he didn't say to shut my mouth. The clerk told me to "hush up," that there was a supervisor there to attend to that, and Mr. Schwaner said he would attend to it.

Q. How long did you remain there after the supervisor said that to you?—A. I told them to attend to it and be damned, and I walked into the back room and out on to the sidewalk.

Q. You were disgusted?—A. No, sir.

Q. What caused you to leave?—A. Well, I hated to be talked to so rough.

Q. You had called their attention to this mistake in a gentle way, had you not?—A. Just as I have told you, sir.

Q. When did you return to the counting room?—A. Well, sir, to the best of my recollection, a little German fellow up there, a tailor, a Republican judge, he came out, and him and myself and three of us went up to the corner of Twelfth and Salisbury and got a drink of whisky and we came back. I was out probably an hour.

Q. What did you say when you came back?—A. I didn't say anything.

Q. You went in, and pursuant to instructions, you kept your mouth shut?—A. I didn't say anything more about counting votes, or anything, either. I knowed it was none of my business.

Q. Therefore you kept your mouth shut?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. How many judges at that election were drunk that day?—A. Well, sir, to the best of my opinion, I seen none, but one, and that is the little tailor. I don't know what his name is. Mr. Metcalfe there knows him. He run for school director.

Q. Stoove?—A. That is him. Me and him started off and had a drink. He was not drunk. He is the only man I seen drinking anything there, besides myself, of the judges.

Q. Then you didn't see the judges of the election there drinking and drunk except Stoove?—A. He is the only judge I saw drinking.

Q. He was not drunk, but just drinking?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what Stoove's politics were?—A. I believe he was Republican. I can't swear to it. To the best of my opinion he was.

Q. Do you know what the politics of the other judges were?—A. I know but three of the others, this Mr. Schwaner, and Barney——

Q. I am speaking of the judges.—A. Well, I only know one of the judges.

Q. Who is that?—A. Johnnie Quinn, I believe.

Q. Is he a Republican or Democrat?—A. I can't say; I think he is a Democrat; always has been to my knowledge.

Q. Well, when you were sworn in as United States marshal you went with the intention to see the election was a fair election?—A. I was sworn in to see to it, and it was my written instructions; but I had instructions that I was under supervisors, and more than that, I had a captain over me.

Q. You didn't see anything indicating any interference in that election, did you?—A. No more than I have stated.

Q. Everything else was perfectly square, as far as you know?—A. I never seen anything to the contrary.

Q. Do you know, when these 25 ballots were first called out, whether the clerks put them down or not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know they did?—A. Yes; they were putting down as——

Q. How do you know that?—A. Well, I was sitting right over the clerk's shoulder, leaning—I was not farther than—I was sitting up on the counter, and he put them down. Then he put his pencil—struck it on the table and called them to order, and made the remark for only one man to call them off.

Q. For only one man to call them off?—A. That they could get through so much quicker.

Q. After this determination that one man should call them off, you didn't see him put down 25 votes again, did you?—A. He called them off.

Q. Answer my question. (To the stenographer) Please read it.—A. No, sir; I don't know that they put down the last time; I can't answer it.

Q. Then you are not able now to swear that 25 votes were counted twice for Metcalfe, are you?—A. No, sir; I can't swear, though I saw him going to do it, and I spoke up.

Q. Don't you think when you spoke up he desisted and didn't do it?—A. I can't say.

Q. You don't know whether he went ahead and counted it?—A. I do not.

Q. Don't you know Dejong was a Democrat, the clerk who was putting down those votes?—A. I don't know him, sir; I don't know him, sir, from God's off-ox. He might be sitting here and I wouldn't know him.

Q. Do you know what his politics are?—A. No, sir. I know I am a Democrat and voted for Colonel Metcalfe, and if I had had 500 that day I would have put them in for him.

Q. I judge from your testimony that you are a pretty sensible Democrat. Now, at any other time was there any disturbance or trouble going on there at that time?—A. I never seen any before or after that.

Q. Were those 25 ballots called off twice for anybody else?—A. I never heard them called only just as I told you at that time.

Q. They didn't call twice for governor, and Presidential electors and sheriff?—A. At that time they were not calling for anybody else. They were just counting up, getting the two Congressmen's votes together, and after they got that done, the two supervisors left.

Q. Then they were only calling for Congress?—A. That is all, sir.

Q. Then is it not a fact that they were only calling for Congress, and if they were put down twice, that the vote for Congressman there, for Metcalfe, provided those were counted twice on the return poll-books, would be 25 votes more than anybody else received?—A. Well, I can't answer that question. I don't know nothing about it. I should say they were, though, from my judgment.

Q. If you counted 25 votes twice, as a matter of course, and if they were only counted once for any other candidate, there would be 25 more votes on the return for him, would there not?—A. There may have been 25.

Q. You don't know that they were counted for him?—A. I do not, sir. I don't know whether they were counted for him at all or not.

Q. Did you notice the last gentleman on the stand, if he called your attention to this matter, that the clerks and judges examined the blotter, and they seemed to be keeping tally of it; did you notice that?—A. No, sir; I said a minute ago, I went out. I can't swear what they kept tally with; I didn't keep any.

Re-examination, by Mr. Donovan, counsel for contestant:

Q. You said one of the judges called out "25 for Metcalfe"?—A. He did.

Q. He was simply calling out the vote for Congressman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The tickets were then handed over to another judge?—A. Yes; to Schwaner.

Q. And the clerk then called attention to the fact that there were too many calling out votes?—A. That is, on the first 25 called. They were called the first time, and then he made objection to the call; that there were too many calling out, talking, that they would get it mixed up, and only to let one man call, and they would get along sooner, and have no trouble, and then Schwaner counted the votes, the same 25, and called out 25 more, and I made the remark to him, says I—"Mr.," I called him—to the clerk; "Mr."—I called it chalking—says I, "you have chalked them down before," and he turned right around and said something to me, that the supervisor was there to attend to that, and the supervisor says, "I will attend to that, Mr. Ferguson," and I says "Attend to it and be damned," and I walked out.

Q. Your remark was made just as you saw the clerk was about to enter it on the tally-sheet?—A. He was; just as that gentleman there is doing, about to write (alluding to the stenographer).

Q. With his head down on the paper and pencil in hand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You voted for Metcalfe that day?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) Was Feltmeier, the Democratic supervisor, there at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) Do you know who Feltmeier voted for?—A. I do not, sir.

(Signature waived.)

SIMON CLARK, being duly sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Simon Clark.

Q. How long have you lived in this city?—A. About twenty years.

Q. You may state whether or not you were a judge of election in district No. 69, on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the election which took place in the third Congressional district?—A. I was.

Q. Were you receiving or counting judge?—A. Well, I was receiving.

Q. Do you know Mr. Augustus R. Hynson?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. Well, about that time.

Q. Do you know whether or not he voted in that district at that poll that day?—A. I know that he came there and offered to vote, and claimed he was regularly registered, and they refused his vote and then he went down.

(Counsel for contestee objects on the ground that the testimony is irrelevant on any issue in the pleadings. Second, that the only way to prove how he voted, if he voted at all, is by his ballot; and third, there is no notice of contest that his vote would be contested or grounds given therefor.)

WITNESS (continuing). And he brought the certificate from the recorder of votes that he was regularly registered, and his vote was accepted, and five others. All those votes were put in an envelope and marked "rejected," and though they were accepted they were never counted.

Q. For whom did Mr. Hynson vote?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground of hearsay.)

Q. Well, do you know it?—A. Only from what he told me.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground of hearsay.)

Q. For whom did he tell you he voted?—A. For Frost.

Cross-examined by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Were you one of the judges of election at that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your politics?—A. Democrat.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. I did.

Q. Who for, for Congress?—A. I voted the Democratic ticket all around.

Q. You voted for Mr. Frost, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take an interest in that election as a friend of Mr. Frost, particularly?—A. None at all, particularly.

Q. Have you any bets on that election?—A. None.

Q. Mr. Clark, you said a little while ago, I understood, you were one of the receiving judges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that correct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive ballots all day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what time was it this Mr. Hynson voted; what time of the day?—A. It was about five o'clock.

Q. Five o'clock in the afternoon?—A. Yes; he had been trying all day to get a certificate.

Q. These other five that voted on certificates?—A. Also in the afternoon.

Q. They voted in the afternoon?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what time did the polls close?—A. Closed at the stated time.

Q. About six o'clock, wasn't it?—A. The police were there, and they

compared their time and said it was time to close. I can't say exactly the time.

Q. Do you recollect if it was not about six o'clock?—A. I should think it was later, probably.

Q. Were those five votes you speak of put in the ballot-box?—A. No, sir.

Q. The votes were accepted though by the judges?—A. They were accepted and never counted.

Q. My question was if the votes were accepted?—A. And put in an envelope and marked "rejected."

Q. Who put them in the envelope?—A. By order of the judges.

Q. What judge?—A. They were all; all seemed to be of the opinion that they had to be put there. I contested it myself, but they didn't follow me.

Q. But who put them in the envelope actually?—A. Well, that was done when they were counting. They were not put on the ballot-book.

Q. What was done with the votes when they were received? You said you were one of the receiving-judges.—A. I say they were laid separate from the others.

Q. On the table?—A. And put in this envelope.

Q. I don't think you understand my question. What was done with the ballots when you received them? You said that you were one of the receiving-judges. What did you do with them?—A. I said that they were put in this envelope.

Q. As soon as received?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, who put them in—you?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Well, who did?—A. Well, there was considerable of a discussion about the propriety of putting them on the ballot-books like the other votes; when these men brought a certificate up, and it was finally settled by a majority of the judges that they should be put in this envelope, and that was the final disposition of them.

Q. But before that final disposition was made actually, what did you do with them?—A. They were kept separate from the other votes all the time.

Q. Not put in the boxes at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was done with the certificate those gentlemen had?—A. That was kept with the papers.

Q. That was kept also with the papers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you count the ballots that night?—A. I helped to.

Q. All of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the ballots counted every hour?—A. They were counted every hour.

Q. Then did you recount them all?—A. O, they were not posted every hour. They didn't make a final compilation until after the polls closed.

Q. But were they recounted after the polls closed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were all the ballots recounted a second time?—A. All.

Q. Although they had been counted every hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took part in the second count, did you?—A. Yes, sir; took part in the whole of it.

Q. How do you know those ballots were not counted?—A. Because I went down, I saw them put in an envelope, and I went down with the United States marshal and delivered them up to the clerk of the county court.

Q. That may be; but how do you know they were not counted and

taken into consideration in the final report of the judges?—A. Because I was there, and that was the decision of the judges.

Q. The decision of the judges was not to count them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect how many ballots there were of that kind?—A. Five.

Q. Were those delivered by the judges of election to the county court?—A. The marshals took the boxes and everything belonging to the poll and brought them down, and I accompanied them as one of the judges.

Q. And they were all delivered to the county clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are positive that they were not counted?—A. I am certain.

Q. And not taken into consideration in the final account made by the judges of election in that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said that one of those men told you he voted for Frost; do you know how the other four voted?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know who the other four were?—A. I do not.

Q. Was it not a fact that you were instructed by the judges of the county court, or by one of the judges of the county court, to receive those ballots in the morning of all those who brought certificates from the recorder of votes, and to count them?—A. How is that?

Q. Were not the judges of election instructed to receive these votes, or receive the votes of all persons who had certificates of registration, and brought there, to receive their votes and count them?—A. We took no instructions from anybody.

Q. Were any such instructions given?—A. There was a judge of election came—a county judge, I should say—he came there and made some assertion of that kind, but we were not governed by his saying at all.

Q. Don't you know afterwards they came and instructed you to receive the votes of all the persons who offered whether they brought certificates or not?—A. I do not.

Q. Were you not instructed in the latter part of the day to receive the votes of all persons who offered, whether they brought certificates or not, by the same judge?—A. It might have been he said so, but I didn't take him as authority in the matter at all.

Q. Was it not as a matter of fact; didn't you receive the votes of whoever offered?—A. No; there were several refused. There was one man came there and offered to make—one or two men offered to make oath that they were regularly registered, and they were sent off to the recorder of votes, and they didn't come back and their votes were not received.

Q. That was in the morning?—A. No, sir; in the afternoon.

Q. Was that after the judge had instructed you to receive the votes of everybody that offered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, as a matter of fact, the judge of the county court did instruct the judges of election?—A. We didn't look on it as an instruction. He came and talked, and we told him we considered we knew our own business and didn't want any instructions.

Q. But I am after the fact whether he didn't come up there and attempt to instruct you to receive votes of anybody that offered?—A. That would swear they were entitled to vote?

Q. Yes.—A. That would swear they were registered?

Q. Yes; but you didn't receive such votes?—A. No; there was one man's vote received only.

Q. One other question. The judges of election at that precinct, who were they?—A. Well, two of them I knew; one of them was named Adam Leitch.

Q. What were his politics?—A. Well, I can't say. To the best of my knowledge, I think he was a Republican.

Q. Well, who else?—A. The other man's name, I think, was Tyon, or some such name.

Q. Do you know what his politics were?—A. Well, I think he was a Democrat. I understood him to say so.

Q. Who were the others?—A. The other man's name I don't remember. I don't know him.

Q. You don't know whether he was a Democrat or Republican?—A. I can't say positively.

Q. Do you know any of the supervisors of election at that precinct?—A. There were two.

Q. One a Democrat and one a Republican?—A. One was the United States supervisor and the other was appointed by local authority, I think, sir. I may be mistaken about that.

One was a Democrat and one a Republican, were they not?—A. Yes, I believe they were.

(Signature waived.)

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same till to-morrow, February 6th, then to be continued at the same place, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

SAINT LOUIS, *February* 6.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, on the 6th day of February, 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions, as follows:

MATTHEW MOONEY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the calling of this witness until counsel for contestant have announced they are through with the witness under the first notice, which they refused to do.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Matthew Mooney.

Q. How old are you?—A. Well, I guess I am about, I can't tell exactly—I guess about forty-six or seven years old.

Q. Where do you live?—A. I live on the corner now of Sullivan avenue and Glasgow avenue.

Q. Where did you live on the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. I lived on the corner of Saint Louis avenue and University street, what they used to call it at that time, but other names put on it since.

Q. How long did you live there?—A. To the best of my opinion I was there four years and a half.

Q. Were you registered or not?—A. Yes, I was registered.

Q. Where did you register?—A. Right there on Jefferson avenue. I was registered twice there.

Q. Were you registered from Saint Louis avenue and University street?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election, held on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I went to vote, and I put in my vote, but the name could not be found there, and when I went up to Lindell Park; I used to vote on that cor-

ner all the time, and I had to go to Lindell Park. I went to look for my name but didn't find it, and then I was sent to Warren street; they said if it was not there they would take my ticket; and they took my ticket.

Q. What was done with the ticket?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Put in the box?—A. I don't know, sir. They took it from me.

Q. Did they put it in the box or an envelope?—A. I think it went in an envelope. I handed it to one of the judges—Cameron was one of the judges, and he took it.

Q. What did he do with it?—A. I can't say what he done with it. I think he didn't put it in the box. I heard people say so.

(Counsel for contestee objected to hearsay.)

A. All them tickets that was not allowed to vote were put in the same place, but I can't say.

Q. Did you stay to see what was done with your ballot?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Was it put in the box while you were there?—A. No, sir; I don't know whether it was or not. I can't say that, because I left my work to go and vote, and thought I would have no delay but could vote. Then I had to go to the other place, they said my name might not be there, then I could come back and vote there; then I went down there and my name was not there, and then they took my ticket.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.

Q. Do you know whether your ballot was counted or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say you went down to Warren street and to other precincts to find if your name was on the books there?—A. I went to Warren street.

Q. You didn't find it there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go to the recorder of votes?—A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. You didn't get a certificate from the recorder of voters?—A. No, sir.

Mr. DONOVAN. Had you been registered before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you register?—A. All the time when they were registered there.

Q. How long previous to that time did you register?—A. Well, I can't say that.

Q. Was it a year or two years?—A. I guess it was not two years.

Q. Was it over a year?—A. No, sir; I don't believe it was.

Q. How long do you think it was?—A. I can't say the day, but I registered at the time they were running for mayorship here.

Q. Was that the last time you were registered?—A. Yes; but I couldn't find my name there until I had to turn round and to swear to my vote then.

Q. You had to swear to your vote then?—A. Yes.

Q. That was a year and a half before that for mayor?—A. Yes, the time Overstolz got in.

Signature waived.

JOHN DEMPSEY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to this witness until the contestant's counsel announced they are through with the first notice.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John Dempsey.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I lived on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Magnolia.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I can't exactly say.

Q. About?—A. I registered at the time; it was about two blocks west of Saint Louis avenue.

Q. What was two blocks west?—A. Where I lived.

Q. Did you vote at that election the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Well, I tried to vote; at least I went to put in my vote, and they put it in an envelope.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congress?—A. I voted for Graham Frost for Congress.

Q. What did you say they did with your ballot?—A. Put it in an envelope.

Q. What did they say to you, the judges?—A. Well, I can't say exactly what they said to me now. First, when I went there to vote, they sent me down to the other precinct next to that, down to Twentieth and Benton, and between Benton and Wash. I couldn't find my name there and I came back again. They said I could put my name on the ticket and they would take it in; they didn't know whether it would be counted or not.

Q. Where was the polling-place at which you cast your ballot?—A. It was on Glasgow avenue and Saint Louis avenue; there at Lindell Park.

Q. Do you know the number of the election district?—A. No, sir, I don't know it. I might have known it then, but I forget now.

Cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. Where did you say you lived at that time, the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I lived on Magnolia street and Jefferson avenue.

Q. How long had you lived there?—A. Well, I can't exactly say how long; over a year, I think.

Q. You say you were registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know you were registered?—A. How do I know?

Q. Yes. When did you register?—A. I registered two years before that.

Q. At what place?—A. On Jefferson avenue.

Q. Did you register from the same place as you lived?—A. No, sir.

Q. Two years before that you had registered? Where did you register from?—A. I registered from Saint Louis avenue and Elliott avenue two years before that.

Q. After you changed your residence to the corner of Magnolia and Jefferson avenue you didn't register again, did you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You went and offered your vote on that day?—A. Yes.

Q. You say they took it?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know what they did with it, do you? A. I do.

Q. You don't know whether they counted it or not?—A. No, sir.

Mr. DONOVAN. You only know when you moved you moved only two blocks?—A. That is all.

Q. You didn't move out of the precinct?—A. No.

Mr. METCALFE. You moved two blocks, though?—A. Yes.

JOE KENNEDY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the evidence of this witness on the ground stated before, that his name is not on the first notice, but appears on the second; no assurance being given that contestants have finished under the first notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Joe Kennedy.

Q. How old are you?—A. About 54.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am janitor at the court-house.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I lived on Mullanphy, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Q. How long have you been living there?—A. Going on eleven years.

Q. Own the house you live in?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Registered from your house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the number of your election district?—A. Well, no, sir; I don't exactly

Q. Where was it located?—A. Well, I believe it was between Sixteenth and Seventeenth; I can't exactly say now on account of the splitting up of the wards at that time; I didn't take any particular notice.

Q. Did you vote at that election held November 7, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you vote?—A. I voted in that ward, the Eleventh ward, in that precinct.

Q. That is where, you say?—A. Well, I can't say whether it was between Sixteenth and Seventeenth——

Q. On what street?—A. I don't exactly know the street either.

Q. You don't know the name of the street the voting-place is on?—A. No, sir; it is the street that runs down on the north side of the reservoir.

Q. You cast your ballot?—A. Yes.

Q. What was done with it?—A. Taken and put to one side.

Q. State whether or not it was put in the polling-box?—A. It was not put in the box for me, sir.

Q. The judges say anything to you in regard to it?—A. Well, no, sir.

Q. What efforts did you make to vote that day?—A. Well, I went there and looked at the list and my name was not on there. I went down to one other poll, and my name was not there. I started up then to the west poll; thought my name might be there on account of the split of those wards; at the time I didn't know but my name might be changed; I saw it was not there, so then I met Mr. Cavanaugh; I told him; so he sent eleven of us to the city hall in a wagon—that is, ten more and me in the same fix that I was. When we went down there Chief McDonough came in at the present time and said every one to disperse and go to their own precincts, and that he would send an account that their votes should be taken under protest; so finally we came back and put in our name under protest.

Q. What ward was that?—A. Eleventh ward, sir.

Q. Did you vote for Congressman that day?—A. Yes.

Q. For whom did you vote?—A. I voted for Mr. Frost, sir.

Q. And your ballot was not put in the box?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know any other votes at that precinct in the same situation?—A. Yes; Tom Cleary, on Eleventh between West Seventeenth and Eighteenth, on Howard street. He was along with me, and I took two tickets from this man, gave one to him, and the other to me, so I testified for him to be a citizen and he done the same for me.

Q. Was his ballot counted?—A. It was just the same done with it as was with mine.

Q. Do you know who he voted for?—A. He voted for the same party I did. He voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Q. With Mr. Frost's name on it?—A. Yes, because I am the man that took two tickets from the man that was peddling them. I gave one to him and kept one myself.

Q. He put in the one you gave him?—A. Yes.
Q. The one he put in had Frost's name on?—A. Yes.
Q. But it was not counted?—A. Yes.
Q. Do you know whether he was registered to vote?—A. Yes, he was.
Q. How long had he been living in that ward?—A. About six years. He is not a married man, but he is registered in that ward.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. L. S. Metcalfe:

Q. How do you know he was registered?—A. Because he went to the city hall and got registered.
Q. You didn't go with him?—A. He voted at the primary before that.
Q. You didn't have to register to vote at the primary election, did you? You mean the primary election of the Democratic party?—A. Yes.
Q. You didn't have to register for that?—A. It is customary when a man votes.
Q. You didn't see him register, did you? You didn't go with him?—A. Undoubtedly I did not.
Q. You don't know it?—A. Only hearsay.
Q. You say you went to vote on that day at that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And found your name not on the list?—A. Yes.
Q. Went to three polling-places to see if your name was there?—A. Yes.
Q. And couldn't find it?—A. No.
Q. Then what did you do?—A. I went up to the west end and I met Mr. Cavanaugh—Daniel Cavanaugh.
Q. What did he do?—A. He is a mason by trade.
Q. Do you know him?—A. Yes.
Q. What did he do?—A. He provided a wagon for me and ten more, and sent us down to the city hall, and when we went in there Chief McDonough came in right after we were going in, and ordered every man to go to his own precinct, and he would send word round to have their votes taken under protest.
Q. You went to the polling-places?—A. I went to the polling-place.
Q. You offered a ballot?—A. Yes.
Q. You don't know whether it was counted or not?—A. I know it was not put in the box.
Q. How did you know? Did you stay any time? Wasn't there a big crowd round that made you move out of the way?—A. No, sir; they couldn't.
Q. You know it was not put in the box that time?—A. Yes.
Q. You don't know whether it was afterwards?—A. It's likely if they intended to they wouldn't have taken and put it to one side.
Q. I ask whether you know it was put in the box?—A. It was not at that time.
Q. You don't know actually whether counted or not?—A. Very likely——
Q. I don't want any surmises, but whether you know it was counted or not. You don't know whether or not the party put it in the ballot-box or not afterward?—A. I told you I did not.
Q. You don't know whether it was counted?—A. No.
Q. You say Cavanaugh is in what business?—A. Stone-mason.
Q. A friend of yours?—A. Yes.

Q. A friend of Mr. Frost's?—A. I don't know whether he is or not; he may be a friend of the party.

Q. How long before this date did you register?—A. O, I am registered these many years in the city.

Q. How long before this do you remember you were registered?—A. I suppose three or four years.

Q. Not registered since then?—A. No, sir; nor need not be.

Q. That is all.—A. I want to count Cleary's as well as mine.

Signature waived.

JAMES NASH, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Contestee's counsel objects to calling this witness on the ground that contestants haven't exhausted their first notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. James Nash.

Q. How old are you?—A. Well, I will soon be fifty-six—my next birth-day.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Nineteenth and O'Fallon, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

Q. Number of the house?—A. 1810.

Q. How long had you lived there?—A. Between eight and nine years. Some time about that. It was my own house.

Q. Was it in the city of Saint Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you duly registered from that place?—A. Yes; always voted from the same number.

Q. What is the number of your election district?—A. My number is 1810, I told you.

Q. What is the number of your election district?—A. 1810 O'Fallon, the corner.

Q. I mean the number of the polling-place.—A. I am no scholar; I can't tell that.

Q. It was Eighteenth and O'Fallon, you say—the polling-place?—A. Yes, the polls was.

Q. Did you vote on the 7th of November, 1876, for a member of Congress of the third district?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. What was done with your vote?—A. I voted for Mr. Frost.

Q. What was done with your ballot?—A. They put it in an envelope, and they threw it up on a shelf. Donny Coffy and Stolle says, "This fellow is all right;" whispered something I couldn't hear. I stopped at the window all the time, and Donny put it in an envelope and threw it upon the shelf. Stolle was the other side of him. I know the two and they know me too. My son voted the same morning from the same house, the same number, and Donny made the remark, "Was there another Nash in the house?" "Yes," says I; "my son."

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

Q. Your residence and polling-place was in the third district.—A. Yes. Ninth ward, all the time since I came to Saint Louis; the last nineteen or twenty years.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.

Q. Where did you say you lived?—A. Number 1810.

Q. Live there eight or nine years?—A. Yes; eight or nine years.

Q. How long previous to that had you registered?—A. I was registered down at the City Hall.

Q. How long before that had you registed?—A. Maybe a year or something more than that; I can't exactly tell. I didn't mark it down.

Q. Was your son registered too?—A. Why of course; my son is American-born.

Q. Has your son the same name as yourself?—A. His name is Michael.

Q. What is your name?—A. James.

Q. You say you took your vote and offered it. What did you say was done with it?—A. They put it in an envelope, or one of those papers they had.

Q. Who did?—A. Donny Coffy did.

Q. Who was Donny Coffy?—A. Why, one of the judges, right at the window, taking those tickets in, those votes.

Q. He put it in an envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know what else was done with it?—A. I don't; no more than he put it on the shelf.

Q. You went away then?—A. I went away then; I see it done, that is all.

Q. Johnny Coffy, you say, or Donny?—A. Donny.

Q. He was a judge of election?—A. He was himself and Stolle.

Mr. DONOVAN. For whom did you vote?—A. I voted for Congress for Mr. Frost; that's who I voted for.

Signature waived.

MICHAEL COLONAY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to this witness on the ground that contestant has not announced that he is through taking testimony under the first notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Michael Colonay.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I lived between Seventeenth and Eighteenth on O'Fallon.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I am living going on twelve years, there in my own house.

Q. Where is your polling-place?—A. Eighteenth street, corner of Eighteenth and O'Fallon.

Q. What ward is your residence in?—A. Used to be the ninth ward. I don't know whether the eleventh or twelfth ward since they changed them.

Q. In the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the city of Saint Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you a registered voter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at the election held the 7th of November, 1876, for Congressman of the third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. For whom did you vote?—A. I voted for Mr. Frost.

Q. Was your vote counted?—A. It was taken; Dan Coffy and Casper Stolle took it and put it in an envelope, and they put it on a shelf, and Casper Stolle and Dan Coffee know me well, and I worked for three years for Casper Stolle, myself.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, S. L. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. How long before that day did you register?—A. About a year.

Q. From that same place?—A. Yes.

Q. You say you went and handed in your vote and they put it in an envelope?—A. Yes; they put it in an envelope and put it up.

Q. You don't know whether they counted it or not?—A. No, sir; I expect they didn't count it.

Q. You don't know whether they did or not?—A. Well, I seen them put it in an envelope and put away.

Signature waived.

HENRY C. POHLMAN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Henry C. Pohlman.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. On Fourteenth street, near Bremen avenue.

Q. Were you or not a judge of election at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was judge of precinct 79.

Q. Third Congressional district?—A. Yes; twelfth ward.

Q. Who were you appointed by as judge?—A. Appointed by the county court, I believe.

Q. Did you serve?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Do you know a man mamed Christ Euiler?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he voted or not at that election at precinct 79?—A. He did, sir.

Q. Do you know who he voted for?—A. He told me he voted for——

(Counsel for contestee objected to anything he told the witness, and further that the ballot is the best evidence.)

A. He told me he voted for Colonel Metcalfe.

Q. You may state whether or not he was a resident of the ward at the time he voted.—A. I don't think he was.

Q. Do you know for how long a time previous to that he had ceased to be a resident of that ward?—A. He moved from the house where he was living, which was right alongside of me—same neighborhood—three years before that, or two years and a half, something of the kind. I am not positive exactly the amount of months.

Q. Where did he move to; do you know?—A. He moved somewhere near the tower, past the tower, on Grand avenue, outside of the city limits, as I have been told. I don't know where the boundaries run.

Q. In what ward was precinct 79?—A. Twelfth.

Q. This man had then moved out of the Twelfth ward some three years before?—A. Some near that.

Q. Do you know of a negro coming there to offer his vote on that day?—A. I do, sir; and we objected to it.

Q. State the circumstances.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground of irrelevancy.)

A. There was a colored man came to the window and wanted to vote. He gave a name which was not on the poll-book, and he came a second time and gave a name, and some of the judges said—I don't know which one it was——

(Counsel for contestee objected to anything the judges said.)

A. Well, they didn't say—they said that was not his name and he couldn't vote on that. Then he came back a third time and was identified by one of the Metcalfes, and he was allowed to put in his vote.

Q. He came the first time and gave a name not on the book?—A. Not on the book.

Q. He then came a second time and gave a name that was on the book?—A. Yes; but it was not his. Some of the judges knew it was not.

Q. Then he came a third time in company with Metcalfe?—A. The youngest Metcalfe.

Q. A son of the contestee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And his vote was then taken?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was that vote for?—A. Well, I don't know, because the ballot was secret; but I supposed it was for Metcalfe.

Q. Did you look at the ballot?—A. I did not. I was doing the counting; I couldn't see.

Q. Were there any votes cast that day that were rejected by the judges?—A. Yes; there were 31 or 33. I don't remember the number.

Q. For what reason were they rejected?—A. Because we had instructions from the county court not to receive the ballots unless the names were in the poll-books.

Q. What was done with the rejected votes?—A. Put in an envelope and not counted in the casting up of the vote.

Q. Do you know whether or not those thirty-three gentlemen were registered voters, although their names were not on these new poll-lists?—A. I knew some, I suppose seven or eight, perhaps a dozen, to my own knowledge, to be voters.

Q. But their names were not on the list?—A. They were not. In the hurry I suppose they were left off.

Q. Those votes were not counted?—A. Those votes were not counted, sir.

Q. Did you make a memorandum of them in the return which you made to the county clerk?

(Counsel for contestee objected, as the return will show.)

A. I think there was a return made, but they were not counted in the casting up.

Q. Did you examine these ballots, the rejected ballots?—A. I gave them a casual glance over.

Q. Who were they for; for Congressmen?—A. I think—well, I know of at least two to one in favor of Frost; perhaps more than that.

Q. And that many of those ballots were put in by men whom you knew to be proper voters?—A. They have lived there fifteen or sixteen years; as long as I have.

Q. And had voted at previous elections?—A. Yes; all the time.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. What is your business, Mr. Pohlman?—A. I am a plasterer, sir.

Q. What is your politics?—A. Democrat.

Q. You live in the third Congressional district?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congress?—A. I voted for Frost.

Q. Did you electioneer for Frost before the election?—A. I did not.

Q. Before the day of election?—A. I did not. I was one of the delegates, that is all, to the primaries.

Q. You were elected as a delegate at the primary election that nominated him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And voted for him in the nominating convention?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Did you use any influence on delegates to vote for him in the nomination?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Well, did you in any way use your influence to persuade anybody to vote for him after he was nominated before the day of election?—A.

I may have talked with some people, but politics not being a profession of mine I never followed it. Like all men at elections we have our different opinions. I may have talked, but never solicited any votes for Frost or Metcalfe.

Q. Who were the other judges of election?—A. Barney Kreinbaum was one and Christopher Krone; he is dead.

Q. Who else?—A. McGraw—Pat McGraw—and myself.

Q. Do you know what Kreinbaum's politics were?—A. I do, sir.

Q. What?—A. He always had voted the Democratic ticket, but didn't in that case.

Q. He is a Democrat?—A. He pretended to be.

Q. How is Krone?—A. Republican.

Q. McGraw?—A. Democrat.

Q. You were a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there were three Democratic judges to one Republican judge?—A. Well, generally speaking, but not in that particular case of Metcalfe and Frost.

Q. You mean by that that they scratched Frost—one of them scratched Frost and voted for Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The other two were Frost men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have bets on that election?—A. Not a cent. I am not of a gambling turn of mind.

Q. Now this Mr. Euiler you spoke of, how long had you known him?—A. I suppose I have known him about sixteen or eighteen years.

Q. Where did he reside at the time of the election?—A. Somewhere near the water-tower. I didn't know then for a fact where he resided, but I know he resides there; he moved from where he registered from.

Q. Do you know whether he resides outside of that precinct or not?—A. I didn't know then from my own personal knowledge, only that I know that he lived out that way. Whether he lives inside the city limits or outside I can't say, because I don't know exactly where the boundaries are.

Q. Don't you know the precinct runs up and includes the water-tower in that neighborhood?—A. Well, this was the other side of the tower. He lived up in the Bryan addition somewhere, where I can't say.

Q. Don't you know precinct 79 in which he voted runs beyond there on the other side of Grand avenue?—A. My best recollection is it runs—that the northern boundary of that poll where I was a judge—that that was the city limits.

Q. You don't know whether Mr. Euiler lived inside or outside the city limits?—A. Only from information.

Q. Well, was Mr. Euiler registered as being in that district?—A. He was registered from near there where I lived.

Q. Did he vote in the precinct?—A. He voted in the precinct.

Q. You don't know who he voted for, except what he told you?—A. That is all.

Q. You don't know whether he lived in the precinct or out of it?—A. Not from my own knowledge.

Q. Then, for aught you know about it, it might have been a perfectly valid vote, might it not?—A. No, sir; I don't think it was.

Q. Why not?—A. Well, because from the instructions we received from the county court, they had no right to take any man's vote unless we knew, or had reasons to believe, that he was registered from the place he represented himself to be.

Q. How did it happen you took the vote?—A. Because the other

judges overruled me, and concluded he had lived a long time there, and everybody knew him.

Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, the reason the other three judges overruled you was because he showed he lived in the precinct?—A. He did not; there were no questions at all; but my knowing the fact he had lived alongside of me, and had lived there such a long time, and looking over the registration lists, found he was registered there, I objected on that ground, and considered they were valid grounds—not because he voted for Metcalfe, because my prejudice don't allow me to do anything wrong; that I wouldn't do for no man.

Q. You were one of the judges, and objected to his vote?—A. Yes.

Q. And the question was before the judges, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Three Democrats and one Republican?—A. There were three Democrats, speaking generally—general politics.

Q. When those three judges and yourself voted on the question whether he should be admitted, the three voted against you?—A. No, sir; not that way at all.

Q. How?—A. I spoke and voted against it; but the other two, Krone and Kreinbaum, voted for it; McGraw didn't say a word.

Q. Didn't vote with you or against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. They allowed him to vote?—A. They allowed him to vote.

Q. On what ground or claim was he allowed to vote?—A. Just simply shoved in his ballot; he didn't say on what ground; but I objected to him on the ground of his not being registered from the place where he lived, and not living in that ward.

Q. Do you know when he moved away from there?—A. I do; I don't know the time; but I know it was at least two years and a half previous to the time of that election. He was my next-door neighbor, and I couldn't help but know.

Q. Was there a general registration just before this election here, or not?—A. No, sir; I don't think there was.

Q. Then he voted on his old registration?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you don't know whether he lived in the precinct or not; you can't swear he lived outside of it?—A. I cannot; because I don't know where he lived.

Q. You don't know where he lives now?—A. Yes.

Q. Where?—A. On Eighteenth near Cass avenue. He built a house there since that time.

Q. Now, this was precinct 79?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you testified in regard to a black man that came there to vote. Did you ever see him before?—A. Well, I might have seen him, but I don't recollect him.

Q. Ever seen him since?—A. I believe I have seen him once or twice since.

Q. Do you know what his name is?—A. I do not. I can identify his vote, though, from the poll-books.

Q. How can you do that?—A. Because I marked it.

Q. This black man came and gave a name that was not on the poll-books first?—A. Yes.

Q. What time of day was it?—A. I should judge it was about—well, anywhere between nine and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Q. How long before he came back?—A. It didn't take more than fifteen minutes or so.

Q. Where did he go to?—A. He went to the corner. The poll happened to be about forty or fifty feet from the corner. He stood around the awning. There was a crowd there.

Q. Did you see him go to the corner?—A. I did.

Q. See him stand around there?—A. I seen him go that way, because I went in the grocery store to get some paper.

Q. Did he offer his vote to you?—A. He did not.

Q. You went in to get paper. How long were you in the grocery store?—A. I suppose about a minute or two.

Q. Did you see him when you came out?—A. No, sir; I didn't look that way. I happened to see him as I walked along that way. The judges objected to taking his vote, Kreinbaum and McGraw.

Q. Was there any peculiarity about him in any way?—A. Well, I considered there was.

Q. What?—A. Well, I didn't at that time; the first time.

Q. I mean his appearance.—A. Well, not any peculiarity. He was a man of low stature, very full face, very dark negro.

Q. What did he say when he came a second time?—A. He simply gave his name.

Q. Gave a different name?—A. He gave a name; I don't know whether his name or not.

Q. You say he gave a different name from the one he gave before?—A. Yes; he gave a different name.

Q. What name did he give at first?—A. I can't say, because I was not taking the ballots.

Q. Were you taking ballots when he came back a second time?—A. I was not; but was sitting within four feet of him.

Q. What name did he give then?—A. I can't say that.

Q. Well, what did he say then; just handed in his ballot?—A. He handed in his ballot to the judge and told him what his name was, and Kreinbaum told him that was not his name. He appeared to know somebody by that name, and he went away.

Q. Did he say anything?—A. No, sir; he didn't say a word.

Q. He just turned round and walked off?—A. He just turned round and walked off from the polling-place.

Q. You don't know what name he gave then?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many negro men voted there that day, do you know?—A. Well, maybe twenty or thirty, probably forty.

Q. A good many of them around the polls there, were there not?—A. Well, not so many; there were some.

Q. You were attending to your duties as judge of election, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a place did you have there for a polling-place for taking the ballots? Was it a pane taken out of the window, or a whole window out?—A. Well, I can't say positively about that. My impression is the lower sash was taken out.

Q. The window high or low, from the ground?—A. Well, probably about, I think, about four and a half feet from the ground—because the pavement was not made there at that time.

Q. When a man came to vote he came close to the judges, and you could see a little below his shoulders, could you?—A. Yes; could see from his waist pretty near, I suppose, because I happened to be where I was—the back part of the room, and could see down.

Q. How big was the room?—A. I should judge about fifteen feet square, or sixteen.

Q. Were you in the back part of the room when he first came up?—A. No, sir; I was within five feet of the window, or six.

Q. You heard him give the name distinctly the first time?—A. I heard him give the name, but I can't recollect it; it is so long ago.

Q. When he came the second time after that, were you in the back part of the room?—A. I was in the same place, standing, counting—me and Krone.

Q. Were you counting ballots at the time he came up first?—A. I guess I was.

Q. Did you hear him give the name the second time?—A. Yes.

Q. That was a different name?—A. That was a different name, I know.

Q. But you don't know what that name was?—A. No; I don't recollect the name.

Q. Between the time that he was out, or away from the polls you were attending to your duties at counting, and went to the store to get paper?—A. No, sir; I didn't go out to the store. The store is next door, and all I had to do was to pass through the door—didn't take me a minute.

Q. You didn't go on the street, then?—A. No, sir; only to dinner.

Q. What makes you think this was the same man that gave the name before?—A. Well, I know he was, and so did the other judges. They remarked he was the same man.

Q. Did they charge him with being the same man?—A. They told him to go away from the poll, and if he came again they would have him arrested.

Q. He gave a different name and went away?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He came back again?—A. A second and third time.

Q. How long after did he come back the third time?—A. I suppose the whole transaction occupied three quarters of an hour or an hour; maybe a little longer. I can't remember so positive about that.

Q. When he came back the third time what name did he give?—A. He gave a name then on the poll-book.

Q. Was that the same name he gave a second time?—A. No, sir; that was not.

Q. Then the third time he gave a different name?—A. All different names.

Q. He gave a different name each time?—A. He gave a different name each time.

Q. Were you still counting the ballots then?—A. Well, I must explain that because that was in the forenoon. There was not many ballots taken, and it didn't take more than ten minutes to count the hour, or perhaps not that long, and I had a good deal of leisure time.

Q. Then, you were not at work all the time, you mean?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Do you remember what name he voted on finally?—A. I do not, only I took a lead pencil and made a mark to his name. It commences with B; I know that.

Q. He was identified by Mr. Metcalfe's youngest son, was he?—A. Yes; he came with him to the window.

Q. Any objection to him that time?—A. I objected.

Q. What did you say?—A. On the ground that if the man didn't know his name the first time, certainly he didn't know it half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

Q. What did the other judges do?—A. Mr. McGraw thought so too; but the ballot was put in by Kreinbaum in the box, and that was the end of it.

Q. Did you judges sit there and let Kreinbaum and Krone run the election as they pleased?—A. Well, I was the youngest man of the

party. They did not consider me of much consequence, and they done just about as they pleased.

Q. You knew you had equal authority there with any other judge?—A. Well, I knew, but I could only offer my protest and give my mind; that is all I could do. I considered my duty ended there.

Q. The majority was against you?—A. Yes.

Q. They voted to let the fellow vote?—A. Yes.

Q. Three of those gentlemen I believe you have already stated were, as a general thing, counted Democrats?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether the name he voted on finally was his real name or not?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. But this was a different name from the name given by him twice before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sure he was the same man every time?—A. O, yes, I am positive of that, because I couldn't possibly make a mistake.

Q. You stated that there were some voters there not registered; do you mean voters whose names did not appear on the printed poll-books?—A. Well, I don't say that; I stated there were some voters that I knew had a vote and the vote didn't appear on the poll-book, but under the instructions of the court, we being so far out that we had the supplementary instructions later in the evening, didn't reach us until half-past four, to take those votes, but this was before that, and those votes were not taken, and we couldn't take them.

Q. That is to say, the voters whose names didn't appear on the poll-books offered to vote in the morning, and you refused to take the votes, isn't that it?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who they were, any of them?—A. Well, I knew some. There were three men in the engine-house.

Q. Do you know their names?—A. Well, I know Billy Kemper is one.

Q. Any more?—A. Two brothers, I don't know the names, I have been trying to think of them since.

Q. What engine-house did they work in?—A. The Veto, number 8, I think.

Q. That is, there were three men from that engine-house that offered to vote whose names were not on the poll-books, and whose votes you did not receive?—A. We didn't receive them; no, sir, not at that time. I don't know whether they voted any place else or not.

Q. You didn't see the ballots they offered?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Now, along during the afternoon, you received other instructions?—A. Yes.

Q. Those instructions were to receive the ballots of everybody who would come in and swear they were registered?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, did you receive ballots of that sort?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. The majority of those rejected ballots in the envelope. We put them in the box.

Q. Were they received after the instructions to receive that class of votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of them, do you know?—A. I could not be positive, I think 31 or 33. In the thirties, any way.

Q. Did the parties come in and swear they were registered?—A. They swore and were identified by parties.

Q. Any person bring a certificate from the recorder of voters that they were registered during the day?—A. Yes, five or six.

Q. Were they counted?—A. No, sir, put in the rejected list, not

counted in the general casting up, only what appeared on the poll-books.

Q. You didn't regard the instructions of the county court to count those who brought a certificate from the recorder of voters?—A. Well, we decided on vote, as we hadn't counted any but what were on the registration-list, that we would put all the ballots, all those votes in the rejected envelope.

Q. Then that rejected envelope from your precinct contains not only the votes of persons who swore they were registered and had no certificates, but also the persons who brought certificates from the recorder of voters?—A. Yes, the certificates were left with the votes.

Q. Did you count those votes?—A. No, sir.

Q. I don't mean actually estimated them in your return, but did you count them?—A. I counted them myself.

Q. In the returns any count made of them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you keep any memorandum of them?—A. I think I did, not positive.

Q. You don't know where it is now?—A. Yes, I think I have got the returns of that precinct in my possession now.

Q. Were those ballots examined and counted by the United States supervisors?—A. No, sir; the supervisors that were there, they were men that didn't attend to their business, and they didn't do anything.

Q. Well, they were there?—A. They were there. One came up half past seven o'clock. He didn't keep tally of the votes.

Q. One was a Republican, and the other a Democrat; was he not?—A. I believe so.

Q. Well, now, those persons who came there whom you knew to be voters, and offered to vote, and whose names were not on the poll-books, were their ballots taken?—A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. Didn't take them at all?—A. Didn't take them until after instructions were received from the county court from Judge Finny.

Q. And you don't know the name of but this one man whom you gave, and the two other men?—A. I couldn't give them two, but I can give the name of another now since I think of it—Henry Hagermeyer.

Q. He belonged to the same class with Bill Kemper?—A. Yes.

Q. That is to say, he came and said he was registered and offered his vote, and you couldn't find his name on the poll-book, and you didn't take it?—A. That is it.

Q. You can't give the names of any others?—A. Well, it is so long ago, I don't know. I can't do it, I don't think.

Q. You didn't see the ballots they offered, any of them?—A. No, sir, I didn't.

Q. What class of fellows were those you were talking about of the votes being two to one in favor of Frost?—A. I think all the rejected ballots, if taken in lump, would be two to one for Frost, if not more.

Q. That is to say, you mean the rejected ballots you put in the envelope?—A. Yes, in the envelope, that were not counted from one precinct.

Q. Well, then, you mean that on a count of the ballots which you put in the envelope as rejected ballots that two to one of them would be in favor of Frost?—A. Yes; I think so; that is my impression.

Q. What did you do with that envelope?—A. I put it in a box, and sealed it, and carried it to the county clerk's office.

Q. Was that box opened by you or anybody else after it was sealed?—A. No, sir. I had it in my possession all night, and took it down next day.

Q. And delivered it to the county clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you delivered it, then, to Mr. Garesche, with the ballots that you had counted, all strung, did you?—A. Yes; all strung.

Q. On a string?—A. On a string.

Q. And fastened up in the ballot-box?—A. Yes.

Q. And in the same ballot-box was the envelope containing the rejected ballots and certificates of the recorder of voters that some of the men were entitled to vote?—A. Yes.

Q. That envelope was sealed?—A. No, sir.

Q. The envelope was open?—A. Left open. That is my impression. Positive on that, because I attended to that.

Q. At the time you delivered to the county clerk the whole thing, you sealed the box?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the top, where they put the ballots through, sealed up too?—A. Yes. I have got my mark on it.

Q. And you knew that some of the men who offered to vote, and whose votes were received and put in this rejected envelope, were legal voters?—A. Yes. I had known them fifteen years and more.

Q. But their names were not on the book?—A. Yes; they were forgotten, or some cause.

Q. And all the votes you counted at that precinct were the votes that were offered and received by the judges of election and put in the ballot-box, and whose names appeared on the poll-books?—A. That is all we counted in the general casting up of the vote.

Q. Do you know Lyne S. Metcalfe, the gentleman who was running for Congress?—A. I have known him ever since he came to Saint Louis. He had his brick-yard right round my house there three or four years.

Q. Did you and he have any difficulty in any way?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Ever complain of his brick-yard?—A. No, sir; it was a great deal of damage to me, but I never got one cent for it, and never expect to.

Q. Didn't you object to his brick-yard being there?—A. No, sir. I don't believe in limiting enterprise in that way for the sake of profit.

Q. Did you say anything to him about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had no hostile feelings in regard to the matter?—A. Not in regard to that matter.

Q. You had in regard to other matters, had you?—A. Well, we had a little difficulty, once, in settling a business matter; not a difficulty at all, but we didn't settle it according to justice and fairness of that matter, as I consider it; but that didn't influence me at all in this matter. I came here voluntarily. It is no interest to me if Frost gets to Congress or Metcalfe. I don't care an iota.

Q. But you did have a difficulty in a business transaction at one time, some years ago, and settled it in a way you thought not exactly fair?—A. That is what I consider.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Did that difficulty you speak of influence you in any way in your duty as judge of election?—A. O, not at all. I voted for Mr. Metcalfe, after that, for councilman myself, after the difficulty.

Q. Do you know what business this negro which you spoke of was engaged in?—A. Yes; I was told he worked in Metcalfe's yard.

Q. In answer to a question of Mr. Shields, I understood you to say those rejected ballots were strung?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You stated all those ballots would show two to one in favor of Frost. How do you know that fact?—A. Well, because I counted the

ballots—gave them a casual glance. The reason I am not more particular in my statement of the exact figures is I didn't set them down; but I noticed the crowd—that is, I noticed two or three in favor of Frost to one for Metcalfe, and I only took it as a general saying that I believe there is at least two, if not more, in favor of Frost.

Signature waived.

THOMAS BARRETT, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Thomas Barrett.

Q. How old are you?—A. I was twenty-one the 8th of October, 1876.

Q. Where did you live then?—A. 2017 O'Fallon.

Q. Were you registered for the election on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir; my first registration.

Q. What ward?—A. The old ninth, now the twelfth.

Q. That's in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in any manner an officer connected with that election?—A. Well, I was a deputy United States marshal.

Q. By whom were you appointed?—A. Well, I was appointed by—his name was John O. Codding.

Q. Was he the man that appointed or recommended you?—A. He is the man that went and spoke and told me to wait, and my name would be called out and I would get my commission.

Q. He recommended you?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is John O. Codding?—A. I don't know any more than he was one of the principals in putting on those deputy marshals.

Q. Where was this?—A. In the post-office building, in the hall outside the marshal's office.

Q. Did you have any conversation with John O. Codding before you were recommended by him?

(Contestee's counsel objects on the ground that conversations with Codding, unless he is shown to be a United States officer, have no relevancy to this case; and, second, that John O. Codding is competent to testify in regard to whatever instructions he gave to this man himself.)

A. Yes; I had a conversation with him, and in that conversation he told me that I could get on, provided I should vote for the Congressman. He said if I was in the first district I should vote for Iltner, and if I was in the second I should vote for Cole, and if I was in the third I should vote for Mitchell, and the rest of the ticket he told me he didn't care so I voted for the Republican Congressman.

Q. Did he make that a condition?—A. That is what he told me, that I could get on under those conditions.

Q. You received your appointment, then?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Condding obtained it for you?—A. Well, it was through him I got it.

Q. Did you vote that day?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. If you had voted, who would you have voted for?—A. Well, as a matter of course, it was my first vote, and I didn't have much preference for any of them. There wasn't anybody running that I knew, but if I had voted at all I would have voted the Democratic ticket out and out. I made that promise, and I just thought to myself I have got no interest in this election, and it don't benefit me whether I vote or don't vote. I get nothing for it. So I made the proposition to him. I didn't care about voting, so I thought I wouldn't vote for either.

Q. Were you informed by him that you couldn't get the appointment as United States marshal unless you voted for a Republican Congressman?—A. He told me himself I couldn't be appointed unless under those conditions. I should vote for the Republican Congressman. The rest of the ticket he said he didn't care about.

Cross-examination by the counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields:

Q. You promised you would vote for the Republican ticket to get the appointment?—A. Yes.

Q. And in order to get the appointment you willfully told him a lie?—A. Well, I didn't consider it was any of his business, if he would appoint me. It was government money that was to pay me, which had no right to be used in the interest of one man. It didn't matter what he was. That's the way I looked at it.

Q. And so you willfully lied to get the government money?—A. Well, I didn't willfully lie. I told him, "Yes, yes," just that way. We were all of us together. There was a young man with me that spoke to him.

Q. You said you didn't intend to do it when you told him so?—A. The way of it was this: There was a young fellow with me, and he says, "What shall we do?" And I says, "I don't care what you do." And he says, "We can tell him now that we will do it, and afterwards we can do as we please." And I says, "All right."

Q. Then you willfully lied to get the appointment?—A. Well, I thought—at that time I wasn't doing anything, and $40—I was just doing it for that.

Q. Did he promise you $40?—A. Well, I found out that the deputy United States marshals, the special deputy, would be appointed for only ten days, and if I got my appointment it would be only eight days, which, at $5 a day, would be $40.

Q. You were appointed for ten days as a deputy marshal?—A. I said special deputy.

Q. Did you get $40?—A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Did he promise you $40?—A. No, sir; he didn't promise me anything.

Q. Didn't make any promise at all?—A. Well, he knew I would get my pay as soon as I received a commission.

Q. Did you receive a commission?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you get paid?—A. Yes; but not in full.

Q. How much did you get?—A. I got $5.

Q. And you expected $40?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have been mad about it ever since, have you not?—A. No; I don't care about it now. It never bothered me, and I don't want it.

Q. But you were mad some time on the subject, were you not?—A. O, I wasn't mad about it. No use getting mad about it. I couldn't buck against it as long as he wouldn't give it to me. I couldn't gain it.

Q. And about that time you came to the conclusion you would testify that Codding tried to buy your vote for Metcalfe?—A. No, sir; nothing at all; never thought about it until a man asked me about it, and what the condition was, and what I knew, and I told him that I didn't know that I knew anything about it.

Q. What man was that?—A. I don't know his name. He asked me and I told him what I knew about it.

Q. Where does he live?—A. Where does he live? That's more than I can tell. I know him by sight. I believe he asked me one day on Clark avenue.

Q. Do you know who he was?—A. Yes; but I can't tell, who. He asked me about it, and asked what conditions it was put on, and I right out and told him.

Q. Who was it?—A. I wouldn't tell a man's name.

Q. I insist on your telling his name.—A. Well, I wouldn't tell it.

Q. You are under oath, and we want the man's name, or you will have to go to jail.—A. Well, that isn't anything.

Q. I have no doubt to you it can't be much.—A. O, well, I'll just tell you his name. His name was Tierney. He asked me, and I just up and told him.

Q. What was his first name?—A. His last name is Tierney. That's all I know about it.

Q. What business are you in?—A. Well, sir, I don't follow anything particular.

Q. Never did, did you?—A. Well, I can do anything except steal.

Q. Have you been in any business?—A. Yes, I have been in several business.

Q. You have shown you can lie.

(Counsel for contestant objected to this method of examining the witness.)

A. Well, I wasn't under any obligation to keep my promise. If it was his own money, as a matter of course I would have kept my promise; but the money did not belong to him, and that's the reason I wasn't under any obligation to him.

Q. Did you ever see Codding afterward?—A. Yes; I met him several times.

Q. Ever talk to him about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Ever say anything to him about not getting the $40 you expected?—A. No, sir. He never asked me about it, only he asked me when I got paid off to bring up a dozen cigars.

Q. Did you do it?—A. No, sir; I didn't do it.

Q. Did you say anything to him about the amount of money you received and expected?—A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Now, what business have you been in? We were on that subject when Mr. Donovan interrupted. What business have you been in for the last two years?—A. Well, sir, the last place I worked at I worked about nine weeks at the Union depot.

Q. What were you doing there?—A. Everything. Helped unload cars, one thing and another of light freight.

Q. How long did you work there?—A. I told you about six weeks or so; maybe more.

Q. Well, when was that?—A. Well, that is, I guess, about two months ago. I haven't worked since.

Q. What did you do before that?—A. I worked on Vine street, between Second and Third.

Q. What were you doing?—A. I worked for Murphy, in a trunk factory.

Q. How long did you work there?—A. Well, I can't tell you. I guess I worked there over a year or so.

Q. Then you were working with him at the time of the election, were you?—A. No; I wasn't working for him at the time of the election.

Q. Who were you working for at the time of the election?—A. At the time of the election I told you I wasn't working.

Q. Had you been working before that for anybody?—A. For one year I worked before that——

Q. For Mr. Murphy?—A. For Mr. Murphy.

Q. How long has it been since you left Murphy?—A. Well, I can't say exactly. I guess I left him about, I suppose, fully four or five months before the election; four months any way.

Q. Did Tierney tell you anything about wanting you to testify in this case?—A. No; he just came to me on the sidewalk, and asked me wasn't I a United States marshal, and I says, "Yes," just that way, to him; and he says, "Who put you on?" and I told him "O. Codding put me on"; and he says, "Did he ask you anything, who you'd vote for?" one thing and another, and I up and told him.

Q. What did he tell you, then?—A. He says, "There's going to be a contest in this case, and I suppose you'll have to be a witness in it," and I says, "That's all I know about the election."

Q. Well, did he tell you how much you were to get for your testimony?—A. No; he didn't offer ten cents, and I never asked him.

Q. Did anybody offer it?—A. No; I never got five cents.

Q. Anybody promise anything?—A. No; nobody.

Q. Do you expect anything?—A. Well, I guess not. I don't expect anything when I'm not promised anything.

Q. You have no expectation of being paid anything?—A. No; not a five-cent piece.

Q. By anybody connected with the election?—A. No, sir; nobody.

Q. Were you promised anything by Tiernan?—A. No, sir; not promised anything by Tiernan.

Q. Or anybody else?—A. No, sir. He's the only man I spoke to about it.

Q. Have you ever talked with anybody in regard to this matter since?—A. No, sir; nobody at all.

Q. Except Tiernan?—A. No, sir; nobody asked me since then.

Q. What business is Tiernan in?—A. I can't tell you. I first knew him four years ago. He was on the police force. Last summer he was out to the base ball park; he was a watchman there.

Q. You are a Democrat, I believe you stated?—A. Well, sir, favorable towards the party; not right out and out a Democrat. If I had a friend, as a matter of course, if he was a Republican, as a matter of course I would vote for him if a near friend of mine.

Q. Did you electioneer before the election for anybody?—A. No; never took much interest in politics. Used to be around the polls just for fun, to see the electioneering.

Q. Did you electioneer for anybody before the election for Congress?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not at all?—A. No, sir; not as I remember. I don't think I ever did.

Q. Did you electioneer for Frost before the election?—A. For Mr. Frost before the election? No, sir. Never received five cents for electioneering; never electioneered for anybody.

Q. I didn't ask whether you electioneered for anybody?—A. I never electioneered for anybody, that I remember of.

Q. You didn't electioneer for the election of 1876 for anybody?—A. No, sir; nobody. I was marshal at that election.

Q. I don't mean the day of the election, but before it.—A. Well, I don't think I did. You mean for nomination.

Q. No; I mean electioneer after the nomination.—A. Well, that would be the regular election, and I was United States marshal then, and I couldn't electioneer for anybody.

Q. You could electioneer before the election, six or ten days, and didn't you?—A. Well, I think in electioneering they generally go around

and spend money, and I hadn't any money to spend. That's the only electioneering I know of.

Q. Were you not talking for Frost's success up there before the election?—A. For Frost's success? No, sir. The young men where I hang round were not all for Frost. They were divided.

Q. If you had voted would you have voted for Frost or Metcalfe?—A. Well, I was favorable towards Frost.

Q. Do you remember being taken to the National Hall on the day before the election, as United States marshal, and instructed in your duties?—A. I didn't go, sir; it was in the afternoon.

Q. You had notice to go, didn't you?—A. Well, sir, I'll tell you. The day before I was here at the post-office. I left then. I was waiting for to get instructions. We were instructed, after I got the commission, to come back. I believe it was the day preceding the election. No, the second day before the election, and Doran came out and told about twenty of us to come to his store, and that we would get our badges. Whether anything else, I don't know. I think only badges. So I went there, and, on leaving, I asked him was there any necessity of going any place else, and he says he supposed there would be no use for us until the day of the election, so I didn't come down to the post-office the day before the election. I didn't come down there at all. So that evening I found out they were at the National Hall, but I never went in that afternoon, and the next morning I reported to the captain and told him I didn't go to the National Hall.

Q. You had no instructions from Leffingwell, the United States marshal, at all?—A. No; and none of his deputies.

Q. Did you have any written instructions?—A. They gave us a small pamphlet, about four pages, that day.

Q. Have you got that pamphlet now?—A. No, sir; I haven't; nor commission either.

Q. Was that a printed pamphlet?—A. Yes; I think it was.

Q. That was a pamphlet of instructions, wasn't it?—A. Yes.

Q. As to what your duties were?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was captain of your squad?—A. Mr. H. H. Starkhoff.

Q. Did he give instructions what to do?—A. No, sir; didn't say anything to us; no more than once in a while he would ask me —— I would go away, and when I would come back he would tell you where to stand, and show you where to stand; that's all.

Q. You didn't vote at this election?—A. No, sir.

Q. For anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Codding had no connection with you, except recommending you for appointment?—A. That's all. I never seen him before, that I recollect of, before that day.

Q. If you had voted at all, you would have voted the Democratic ticket, I believe you stated?—A. Yes. There might have been exceptions in the county ticket I wouldn't vote for.

Signature waived.

JAMES FRANCIS RYAN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. James Francis Ryan.

Q. Where were you living on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I lived 1118 North Tenth street.

Q. That is in the tenth ward?—A. Yes.

Q. Third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. How old were you at the time of the election?—A. I was going on twenty-two.

Q. Were you a voter at the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Registered?—A. Yes.

Q. What are your politics?—A. Democrat.

Q. Were you connected in any official capacity with the election?—A. I was deputy United States marshal.

Q. How did you come to be appointed?—A. I was down round the post-office a couple of days trying to get an appointment, but didn't know how those fellows worked it there, but I met a friend of mine and he told me.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

A. Well, he fetched me to John O. Codding, and gave me an introduction to John O. Codding.

(Counsel for contestee objected to anything Codding said.)

A. Well, Codding got me put on there. He didn't have time to talk to me at first; he went down stairs. After he came back again we catched him in the hall, and this young man Barrett, who was with me, asked him about it, and he asked me who I was going to vote for for Congress, and I didn't answer. I was studying what answer to make him, and he says, "If I get you a commission," he says, "if you are in the first district I want you to vote for Ittner, and in the second to vote for Cole, in the third for Metcalfe," but I didn't make no answer. He had a commission made out for both. I believe Barrett said he would vote for Metcalfe. I didn't say anything. He handed me the commission, and handed him one. This fellow that gave me an introduction to him, a friend of mine, I don't know what his name was. I met him on the street. He says, "This fellow is a Republican," and Codding says, "It don't matter if he is a Democrat," he says; "so much the better, as long as you get him to vote for Congressman."

Q. Did he make that a condition, for you to vote for Congressman?—A. Yes; that I should vote for Congressman.

Q. Or else you couldn't get an appointment?—A. Or else I couldn't get an appointment.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Who else was present?—A. This man Barrett.

Q. And yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. And Codding?—A. And Codding.

Q. The man that introduced you?—A. No, sir; he was not there. We met Codding first, and he hadn't time to talk, and went off and came back, and I met him myself, and Barrett came up——

Q. There was nobody present except you three?—A. No, sir.

Q. What pay did he promise you?—A. I don't know that he promised any.

Q. How much did you expect to get?—A. Five dollars a day.

Q. How many days?—A. Eight.

Q. How many days were you paid for?—A. Two days.

Q. You got $10?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make a fuss about not getting the other $30?—A. Well, yes; I made some fuss. I got a letter of introduction to Dan O'Connor, and Dan O'Connor said if he had known that I had been on beforehand, I would have got full pay.

Q. But you didn't get it?—A. No, sir; I did not, and it is too late now.

Q. You made no promise to vote for Metcalfe, I understand?—A. No; I didn't say a word.

Q. Did you vote?—A. Yes; I voted.

Q. Who did you vote for?—A. For Frost.

Q. You did not consider anything that Codding said to you of any force, did you?—A. Well, no; I fetched two more fellows to Codding.

Q. Did you go to National Hall?—A. Yes; I think I went to National Hall.

Q. Did you receive instructions there?—A. Yes; but I didn't pay much attention to that.

Q. Who were the instructions given by?—A. I think given by Colonel Dyer.

Q. A. J. Dyer, you mean?—A. Yes; I guess so.

Q. Did he instruct you to vote for anybody?—A. No; I don't believe he did.

Q. Didn't you have a printed pamphlet of instructions what your duties were?—A. Yes.

Q. Got it with you?—A. No; I haven't, I don't believe; I can't say whether we had it or not; only the commission.

Q. You don't remember?—A. I know it was on at first, but when we went inside, after we got the commission, they tore them off, if I am not mistaken.

Q. The printed pamphlet of instruction, you don't know whether you had or not?—A. I know they were on at first; but, if I am not mistaken, they tore them off when we were sworn in.

Q. You had the commission before you were sworn in?—A. Yes; I had the commission before I was sworn in.

Q. Did you electioneer for Frost before the election?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Before his nomination?—A. No.

Q. During election day?—A. No, sir; that is our instructions not to mix with politics at all on the election.

Q. Not to have anything to do with politics?—A. Not to have anything to do with politics.

Q. Who gave those instructions?—A. Colonel Dyer.

Q. You followed out those instructions?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you first let anybody know that Codding had made a proposition to you to vote for Metcalfe?—A. Well, about an hour after I got my commission.

Q. Who did you tell?—A. I told it to some young fellows I was acquainted with, and fetched them to get a commission from Codding.

Q. Who are they?—A. Nicholas Devoy was one. I think the other was Michael Carroll; not sure of that name, but I know him by sight.

Q. Did he make the same proposition to them in your presence?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they get a commission?—A. Yes; they got a commission.

Q. Did they promise to vote for Metcalfe?—A. Not positive whether they did or not. I didn't pay much attention; just fetched them up and gave them an introduction to John Codding.

Q. You were present, were you?—A. Yes.

Q. You heard the conversation too, his making an offer to them, that they would get a commission if they would vote for the Republican candidate for Congress?—A. Yes; I heard him make that proposition.

Q. Which district did they live in?—A. They lived in the third.

Q. He offered if they would vote for Metcalfe to get them a commission as deputy marshal?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether they promised to do it or not?—A. I am not positive.

Q. You don't know whether they did or not, do you?—A. No; I don't know whether they did or not.

Q. Who did you first tell about this matter after this contest begun?—A. Didn't tell anybody as I know of.

Q. How did they find you out to bring you as a witness?—A. I met Barrett, and he told me they were going to catch me, and I would be sent to Washington, and I asked what for, and he commenced to tell me about this, and the next thing I got a subpœna to come down here.

Q. It was rather a disappointment to you that you did not go to Washington, was n't it?—A. O, no; not a bit; I didn't care nothing about going to Washington at all.

Q. Ever had any conversation with anybody connected with the contest in any manner, or offer of pay for your testimony?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Any promise of pay or employment?—A. Never.

Q. Never divulged anything in regard to that matter until Barrett met you on the street?—A. O, I have talked with the other marshals about whether we were going to get our back pay or not; that is the only subject.

Q. Were you a friend of Mr. Frost before the election?—A. I don't know whether a friend or not.

Q. I mean about the election?—A. Certainly I wished to see him elected, being a Democrat.

Q. Did you have bets on the election?—A. No, sir; no bets.

Q. None whatever?—A. None whatever.

Q. As to the result of it?—A. As to the result of it. Well, I might have. I didn't have money or anything to bet; only just say I was positive Frost would get elected.

Q. You did not bet he would be?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you bet a hat?—A. No, sir.

Q. Drinks?—A. No, sir; not a drink.

Q. Didn't bet anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you mean when you said you had little bets or something of the sort?—A. O, well, just betting among the boys; fooling, that is all.

Q. You mean simply saying you "would bet"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't put up anything?—A. No; and I wasn't going to put up anything, either.

Q. Sure of that?—A. Sure of that.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. Yes.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Those two young men whom you spoke of, do you know their politics?—A. Well, I think I am pretty sure they are Democrats.

Q. Did you tell them if they promised to vote for the Republican Congressman they could get commissions as United States deputy marshal?—A. Yes, I told them just the way Codding told me.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

Q. You took them up?—A. I took them up; that is the first word he asked me when I took them up, "Will they vote for our Congressman?" that is the way he spoke of Metcalfe.

Q. Then they got their appointment?—A. Then they got their commissions.

Signature waived.

Not being able to complete the taking of these depositions we adjourned the further taking of the same until to-morrow afternoon at 2 p. m., February 7, 1878.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, on the 7th day of February, 1878, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions, as follows:

J. D. FINNEY, sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Frank J. Donovan, esq.:

Question. Your name, please.—Answer. John D. Finney.

Q. On the 7th of November, 1876, were you an official of Saint Louis County; and, if so, what?—A. Yes, sir; associate justice of the county court.

Q. How long had you filled that position?—A. About five years.

Q. Subsequent to the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, were you called on by the county clerk of Saint Louis County to act as canvassing officer to canvass the returns of that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you so called upon?—A. Well, I can't exactly give the date. It was a short time after the election, maybe a day or two days or three days; I don't recollect exactly; very few days following the election.

Q. Did you consent to serve?—A. I did.

Q. Do you know who else was called on with you to cast up and count the returns?—A. Judge Schultz.

Q. Who was Judge Schultz?—A. He was presiding justice of the court. Mr. Garesche, of course, was *ex officio* a member.

Q. When did you proceed with your labors?—A. I think the following day.

Q. How long after you cast up and counted the returns?—A. Well, do you mean the returns of the third Congressional district only, or the whole?

Q. The whole of them?—A. Well, a couple of days.

Q. When did you finish your labors; can you state the date?—A. No, sir, I can't; I have got a very poor recollection of dates.

Q. Did you perform all that was to be done by you as canvassing officer on that occasion?—A. No, I did not.

Q. In what respect did you not do so?—A. Well, we certified to the secretary of state the returns of all the parties elected to office except the members of Congress from the third district.

Q. Had you cast up and counted the returns from the third Congressional district?—A. We had; yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not also certify them to the other officers?—A. Because we were enjoined by the circuit court from doing so.

Q. Were you enjoined before or after you had fully cast up and counted the returns for the third Congressional district?—A. We had figured up the returns from the district and returned the total and were about to certify, when, as I stated, we were enjoined by the circuit court.

Q. What were you going to certify?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that it didn't make any difference what he was going to certify. It was irrelevant to the issue, and his certificate is the official act and shows what he did certify.)

Q. What were you about to certify?—A. Well, we were about to certify that Mr. Frost had a majority of one vote, 8,000; by refreshing my memory this morning with the figures, I believe it was 8,099 for Colonel Metcalfe and 8,100 for Mr. Frost.

Q. You were about to certify that as the result of your casting up and counting, when the injunction was served upon you?

Mr. SHIELDS. The mandamus?

WITNESS. Yes; a mandamus, I should have said.

Q. (by Mr. Donovan.) You obeyed the writ and didn't complete the certificate you were about to make?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you go out of office, judge?—A. Well, sir, I can't recollect the date.

Q. When was it that you made any certificate regarding the vote cast in the third Congressional district?—A. Well, it was a considerable time after the election, pretty nearly a year, I think; somewhere in that neighborhood. I don't recollect that date either.

Q. At the time you did send a certificate to Jefferson City, you may state whether or not you were then in office.—A. I was no longer a member of the county court.

Q. Was the other canvassing officer (Judge Schultz) in office?—A. He was not.

Q. Was Mr. Garesche, the county clerk, in office?—A. He was not.

(Counsel for contestant objects to all this evidence as irrelevant. The supreme court of the State said they had a right to make a certificate.)

Q. When you cast up and counted the returns from the third Congressional district, showing a majority for Frost, was that based upon the face of the returns, as presented to you by the county clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Judge Finney, I would now like to know from you whether, a short time previous to the election of the 7th of November, 1876, the polling-places were increased and new districts made and polling-places changed. Give us the history of how that was brought about.—A. Well, it was ascertained some time previous to the election, on the representations of various parties living in the various parts of the city, that, owing to the small number of precincts in the various wards, that it was impossible to poll the entire vote belonging to those precincts, and in consequence of that fact the county court thought it advisable to increase the number of polling-precincts, in order that all the voters might have an opportunity of exercising their privileges of franchise, when it was so ordered, and the judges divided up the several wards into a large number of precincts, which, of course, necessitated a new registration, or a new compilation rather, of the poll-books. Well, the matter, I believe, was first originated by the Republican newspaper, and the contract for compiling and changing the registration books, I believe, was awarded to George Knapp & Co., and they carried out their contract.

Q. How long prior to the election was this change made?—A. Well, as I said before, I have a very poor recollection of the dates. I don't recollect what the dates were, but I suppose the official records will show. It was a short time previous to the election.

Q. What did this increase of the number of polling-places require from the registering officer?—A. Well, it required practically a new registration, or rather an arrangement and division of the names of the voters of those various precincts, so that they should be properly assigned to the proper polling-places.

Q. Was there any doubt existing at the time as to whether or not it

could be done in time to insure the voters a reception of their ballots without difficulty?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question, on the ground that we are not trying doubts, but facts.)

A. Well, Mr. McHenry, the recorder of votes, said it could not be done. Mr. George Knapp said it could be done, and he was willing to take the contract and do it.

Q. How long before the election was the contract awarded to Knapp? —A. Well, a very short time; I can't tell. It was ten or twelve days or two weeks maybe; somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q. How did he proceed to carry out that contract; that is, Mr. Knapp?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as irrelevant.)

A. Well, he engaged Mr. Gould, the compiler of the City Directory, to arrange the names properly for the various precincts and do the printing. It was done by some two or three printing houses here in the city, under Mr. Gould's arrangement.

Q. Was the contract that the county court awarded to him carried out to their entire satisfaction?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as irrelevant.)

A. Well, afterwards there was considerable confusion about parties not being able to vote in their own precincts. They were refused the privilege of voting because their names were not on the new poll-books, of course. Besides, a great many didn't know where they were to vote, and when they did get to their new precincts, their names not being on the poll-books, they were refused. I don't know how many of them there were, but I have heard the figures estimated anywhere from 1,000 up to 3,000 or 4,000. The number, of course, I don't know.

Q. Of properly-registered voters whose names had not been printed on the poll-books that were distributed to the new districts.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was this ascertained?—A. It was ascertained the day of the election. I ascertained it.

Q. How did you come to know of it?—A. Well, I was standing at the clerk's office of the county court, and I saw a number of gentlemen from various portions of the city, who came in and said that the voters were being refused who were legally entitled to vote, because their names did not appear on the new printed lists. I sent them up to see Mr. McHenry, the recorder of votes, and he made out certificates, as many as he could, but it was impossible; there were some 500 or 1,000 of them up there pretty nearly when I went up, and I then, not being able to see any of my brother judges, in the imminence of the case took on myself the responsibility of having a circular printed asking the judges to receive all these votes of parties who claimed the right to vote whose names were not on the printed list, and who also, of course, claimed that they had been heretofore registered, and to keep them by themselves; which most of them, I believe, did; some of them did not.

Q. When you went to Mr. McHenry's office, were there many voters there complaining of their being left off these recently printed lists?—A. Yes, sir; a very large number.

Q. About how many of them were there when you went there?—A. Inside and outside of the building, I suppose, fully 500; maybe more.

Q. Did you have a conference with them?—A. I did. I stood up in one of the windows of the building and announced as a fact that I would have a circular issued, and had ordered a circular to be issued, asking the judges to receive their votes and to keep them separately subject to

the determination as to whether they had a legal right to vote, under the circumstances, or not.

Q. What was in the main the nationality of the crowd you found there?—A. Well, they were of all nationalities and of all colors. There were some Germans, some colored men, and some few Americans and a good many Irish.

Q. Did you notice many Democrats in the crowd?—A. Yes. Well, I inferred they were Democrats from their conversation.

Q. What proportion of that crowd, if you could estimate it, were Democrats?

(Counsel for contestee objects to the question as irrelevant, on the ground that the witness could not tell under any circumstances.)

A. Well, sometimes you can tell a Democrat by his looks.

Q. Well, what was your opinion of the crowd that you saw before you?—A. Well, I have an opinion that most of them were Democrats, for the reason that I have given—from their talk. I proceeded on the hypothesis that the Irish were all Democrats, the Germans all Republicans, and the niggers mixed.

Q. After you had cast up and counted the returns from the third Congressional district, showing a majority for Frost, did you have any interview with a gentleman of the name of W. D. W. Bernard?—A. After I had footed it up?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was W. D. W. Bernard?—A. He was a deputy United States marshal.

Q. Where was this interview?—A. Well, I had two interviews with him; one was in the county clerk's room, and the other was in the Olympic Theater.

Q. What was the nature of that interview?

(Counsel for the contestee objected, first, that Mr. Bernard is not a party to this suit; second, any conversation between Judge Finney and Mr. Bernard is irrelevant to any issues in the pleadings; third, that the testimony is not shown to be in any way connected with Bernard as an official.)

A. Well, the nature of it was that he informed me, very politely, that if I certified to that return that he had a warrant for my arrest in his pocket.

Q. Where was this interview?—A. Well, the same thing occurred in the county clerk's office, at another time in the Olympic Theater.

Q. While you were counting the votes returned, you may state whether or not Mr. Bernard, as United States deputy marshal, was in the county clerk's office.—A. Yes, sir; he was.

Q. Very frequently?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In casting up and counting the returns, did you or did you not do your duty under the law as you understood it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Bernard give you any reasons then that he would arrest you.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as irrelevant.)

A. Well, he simply said that these were his orders; that he had a warrant in his pocket. He didn't pretend to give any further reasons than that.

Q. Did you, or did you not, in casting up and counting these returns take your figures from the poll-boxes as they were presented to you by the county clerk?—A. They were called out—the figures were called out by Mr. Brewer, and I took them as he called them out from the poll-books.

Q. If there was any dispute regarding the figures, did you examine them?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did the presiding justice agree with you in your return?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he also, where there was any dispute regarding the figures, examine it?—A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. And then you completed your count?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When this threat of your arrest for this doing your duty was made by Mr. Bernard, did you notice any other United States marshals present in the county clerk's room?—A. Captain O'Connor was along. I understood he was a marshal. I don't know it.

Q. He was there with Mr. Bernard?—A. He was with him on both occasions, there and at the theater.

Q. And these threats were made also in his presence.—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.

Q. Judge, you are a Democrat, I believe, and have been for many years.—A. I have been since the close of the war. I was a Republican before the war, and up to its close.

Q. You were a member of the county court, and that was a Democratic body, wasn't it?—A. Well, yes, sir; it was. I was elected there as a Democrat.

Q. How many judges were there? A. Five.

Q. Can you give their names and politics?—A. Yes, sir; there was Judge Allen, who was a Republican; Judge Farrar—no, Judge Conrades, at the time this thing occurred, he was a Republican; Judge Heller, he was a Democrat; Judge Schultz, he was a Democrat; Judge Daily, who was a Republican; and myself, a Democrat.

Q. Are you not mistaken in regard to Judge Dailey or Judge Conrades?—A. Well, I think I have got them mixed. Judge Allen and Judge Conrades were both Republicans; Judge Schultz was a Democrat; Judge Staehlin was a Democrat; Judge Houston was a Democrat; and myself, a Democrat.

Q. Mr. Conrades was not on then?—A. No, he was elected on that same day, come to think of it, but I didn't recollect it before.

Q. There were only five judges?—A. Only five.

Q. Who appointed the judges of election for that election?—A. We did.

Q. What was your method of appointing?—A. Each judge appointed in his own district.

Q. What district were you from?—A. I represented the fourth, fifth, and sixth wards.

Q. What Congressional district were those in?—A. Well, that is in the—I think all in the second Congressional district.

Q. Well, who represented the wards that composed the third Congressional district?—A. Well, there was Judge Houston and Judge Heller. Judge Heller represented the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, and Judge Houston the seventh, eighth, and ninth wards.

Q. They were both Democrats, I believe?—A. They were both Democrats.

Q. Is it not a fact that the judges of election in the precincts in the third Congressional district were, a majority of them, Democrats?—A. Well, sir; that I can't say. I only speak from personal knowledge of my own district. They were half and half, sir. The Republican central committee selected half the judges for me, and I accepted their selections. They also sent in to the other judges suggestions for half the

judges. How many of them Judge Heller and Houston accepted I don't know.

Q. But the judges and clerks of election were appointed by this county court?—A. Yes, sir; they were recommended by the judges and the court generally adopted them, unless there was some grave reason to the contrary.

Q. When you and Judge Schultz and Mr. Garesche made the count, or rather made your canvass, please indicate how that was done?—A. Well, there was Mr. Brewer. The figures were all first taken out on a sheet of paper by Mr. Garesche or his assistants, and then when the board sat, the board of canvassers, they were called out, the figures, in each precinct by Mr. Brewer, and we checked the vote off.

Q. With the poll-book?—A. Yes; he called them from the poll-book, and we checked them off.

Q. Was there any dispute about any vote on any poll-book, except precinct 57, in the third Congressional district, in that canvass?—A. You mean, when you say precinct 57, that is where the 272 and the 292 came in? Well, there was in the second Congressional district, in regard to the count of Mr. Wells. The exact nature of it was a mistake of 100, I think, in the addition.

Q. When Mr. Brewer called out the third Congressional district returns from his tally-sheet, was there any other dispute or question in controversy except the fifty-seventh precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?—A. There was an objection made by the attorneys for Colonel Metcalfe to the figures 292.

Q. You misunderstood the question. [To the stenographer.] Read the question?

(Question read.)

A. Not that I recollect of now, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Garesche when he made out that tally-sheet left the figures of the vote for Mr. Frost from precinct 57 blank at first?—A. I think he did.

Q. No figure was called out from that precinct by him at all at first?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a further fact that then some discussion took place between Mr. Metcalfe's attorneys and the canvassing board about the correctness of the face of the poll-book from precinct 57, Mr. Metcalfe's attorneys claiming that the poll-book had been changed, and the judges claiming that they had no right to look beyond the face of the returns?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after consultation between the canvassing-officers, is it not a fact that Mr. Garesche, either himself or by his assistant, after stating to the board that he believed that the figures 292 which appeared on that poll-book had been changed from 272 after the returns were delivered in his office, wrote in the blank space left opposite precinct 57, the words 272, and that Mr. Brewer called out the vote from that precinct as 272 for Mr. Frost, and 318 for Mr. Metcalfe?—A. That is not my recollection.

Q. And that the judges, yourself, and Judge Schultz said "No: the poll-books show 292 for Mr. Frost, and 318 for Mr. Metcalfe"?—A. That is not my recollection.

Q. Well, I am hardly through with the question.—A. O, I beg your pardon, sir.

Q. And that Mr. Garesche voted to count it 272, and Judge Schultz and yourself voted to count it 292, as it appeared on the face of the poll-books, giving as your reason, that you didn't think you had any

power to go behind the face of the poll-books; and was it not a fact that, in view of that decision, you filled in the blank in that tally-sheet with the figures 292, instead of 272?—A. Well, the only way I can answer that question is by giving you my recollection of what transpired. That is, to a certain extent, correct. Other portions do not accord with my memory of the matter. The figures there, in precinct 57, were omitted on the tally-sheet, as there was a question as to what they should be. Mr. Garesche stated to the board, I believe, in the presence of the attorneys on both sides, that he suspected that the record had been tampered with—or the poll-book, I should say, had been tampered with—while in his custody, and that, therefore, his reasons were strong enough to induce him to disagree in the figures 292, as they appeared on the poll-book for Mr. Frost. I asked the question of Mr. Garesche at the time, if he felt entirely and completely certain that that alteration had taken place while these poll-books were in his custody, and he said he didn't feel entirely and absolutely certain but that the weight of evidence in his mind was sufficiently strong to oblige him to refuse to accept the figures 292. My recollection is, Mr. Brewer never called out the figures 272 at all, because, when the question was considered, he was told, I think, by either Judge Schultz or Mr. Garesche, not to call any figures out for that precinct until the matter had been determined, and after the matter had been determined, and Mr. Garesche had answered my question, that it was not absolutely certain that the poll-book had been tampered with while in his custody. Judge Schultz and myself then decided to take the figures 292 as they appeared on the poll-book, and I asked Mr. Brewer to call them out. I may say this, however, that the figures were examined by both Judge Schultz and myself, with a microscope, and that we were both satisfied that an alteration had taken place, but as to whether it had taken place while in his custody or not, I can't say, and that is what determined our action in the matter.

Q. You stated that he had completed the canvass of the votes from the third Congressional district, and had added up the amount of votes received by each party, showing 8,100 for Frost and 8,099 for Metcalfe; that was a part and parcel of the canvass of the general election, was it; of all the candidates that run?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you completed the entire canvass at the time the mandamus was served upon you—the canvass of the entire election?—A. I can't readily remember now. I think there were some other minor positions came after.

Q. Well, you didn't make any certificate or any count prior to the time of the service of the mandamus on you to this canvass?—A. No, sir; we didn't do it until the next day or the day after, because we were stopped then, and that stopped the whole thing for a while.

Q. The mandamus was served on you as canvassing officer of the board at the relation of Mr. Metcalfe to show why you should not count the vote 292 for Mr. Frost, and 318 for Mr. Metcalfe from precinct 57, was it not?—A. Served on me.

Q. On the canvassing officer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was the question involved in that mandamus?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After that mandamus was served on you, you made a certificate, and sent it to the secretary of state, as the law required, of the canvass of all the officers, except the canvass for Congressman for the third Congressional district, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This mandamus proceeding was pending in the circuit court for several days, was it not, or weeks?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was finally decided by the court awarding a peremptory writ against the canvassers to count the vote as 272 for Frost, and 318 for Metcalfe from precinct 57, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That case was appealed to the Saint Louis court of appeals by yourself, that is, you made the affidavit for the appeal?—A. O, yes, I believe it was necessary under the law.

Q. Then the case was pending in the court of appeals several months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what became of it in the court of appeals?—A. I believe the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

Q. What was then done with the case?—A. It was sent to the supreme court of the State.

Q. And they affirmed the decision of the lower courts, didn't they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That took up pretty nearly a year's time?—A. Yes, sir; about that time; about a year, I guess.

Q. And subsequent to that time after the supreme court had affirmed the judgment of the lower court, the canvassers came together, Judge Schultz, Mr. Garesche and yourself, and completed the canvass by making a certificate which they had omitted to make in the other certificate for the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these certificates of course explain themselves, and are on record in the proper office?—A. I presume so, sir.

Q. Judge, in making these appeals and carrying on this litigation, did you employ, or do you know whether the other canvassers employed any attorneys, or whether or not the attorneys were employed by Mr. Frost and his friends?—A. Well, sir, I know we did not, neither Judge Schultz nor myself, employ anybody; I presume, of course, they were employed by Mr. Frost; I don't know it to be so.

Q. You didn't pay any attorneys' fees to any attorneys representing the defendants in that case for you or Judge Schultz?—A. Not a cent, sir.

Q. The election was conducted under the auspices of the county court, was it not? that is, they were the body that had control of the preparing and making a general supervision of the election?—A. Yes, sir; with the single exception of preparing the poll-books.

Q. You stated that there was a change in the precincts; the object of this change was to reduce the size of the polling places so that there would be better facilities given to the voters to cast their votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this necessitated a reprinting of the registration, in order that each poll-book should show who were entitled to vote in the new precincts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that the law in Saint Louis requires that a voter should be registered and his name and place of residence printed on the poll-books and given to the judges of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, this reprint you speak of grew out of the change and the requirements of the law, and it was made, as you say, in a very short time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who printed that poll-book, Mr. George Knapp & Co.?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. George Knapp & Co. They took the contract; there were three or four printing-houses, I believe, engaged in it.

Q. And the register of voters was Mr. Estil McHenry?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. George Knapp & Co. were Democrats, were they not?—A. Well, I wouldn't like to say anything positive on that.

Q. Well, they profess to run a Democratic paper, don't they?—A. They deny it is a Democratic paper.

Q. Well, they were the proprietors of the Missouri Republican? We will let the paper speak for itself.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, is it not a fact that they claim to be Democrats, politically, those gentlemen; I mean individually?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think there was any design of leaving off the names of any of the parties off those poll-books, or was it simply the result of the hurry in which the thing was done?—A. I think it was evidently the result of the haste.

Q. Do you think, or have you any reason to believe, that there was more of one party, one political party, omitted from these poll-books than of the other?—A. My impression is there was, sir.

Q. Why do you so believe?—A. Well, I judge from the large number of complaints that came to me about it, they were from Democrats.

Q. Well, it would not be likely that the Republicans would have complained to you about it, would it?—A. Yes; the Republicans did complain.

Q. Some of them; but they would not be as likely to come to you as the Democrats would, would they?—A. Well, I don't know that they would. My being a Democrat, I suppose they would rather go to one of their own political belief.

Q. You have been quite prominent in Democratic circles for quite a number of years, have you not?—A. O, yes; more or less.

Q. You have been an adviser, and taken an active part in the politics of the Democratic party, and that would naturally bring Democrats to you under such circumstances, and as a matter of fact it was to be expected that you would have heard more complaints from Democrats than Republicans; but do you think, as a matter of fact, there was any discrimination as to the names that were left off, or was it just as it happened?—A. Well, I am satisfied the leaving off of the names was not intentional, but purely accidental; but I believe, as far as I could see, as they told me, from the complaints that were made, and the localities, that the Democratic party suffered more than the Republican party.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that you, as one of the county court, and having in charge the conduct of this election, authorized the judges of election to receive the votes of all persons who presented certificates of registration from the recorder of votes on the morning of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And before that even, in the papers was it not so announced?—A. No, sir; it was not in the papers, because I never discovered it until the day of the election; and I went further than that——

Q. But I wish to get the chronological order, if you please; is it not a fact that such orders or such directions were given to all the polling-places in the city or county?—A. There was a placard asking the judges to accept all those votes. The court not being in session, I took the responsibility myself—of course it was not legal—of simply suggesting to the judges the propriety of accepting those votes.

Q. Now, afterward, later in the day, when you discovered that owing to the number of names that had been left off the poll-books, all could not obtain certificates of registration, didn't you issue a further suggestion in the shape of a placard that the votes of all persons that would swear that they were registered should be received and kept sep-

arate by the judges of election, so it might afterward be determined whether they were proper votes or not?—A. Yes; that was about, I suppose, between ten and eleven o'clock.

Q. But it was after the other order had been made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I mean the request, the first request required the production of a certificate of the registration officer, but the second?—A. Well, I could not give any special order about that. They sent word—I think word was sent to the chief of police to have his men notify the judges of election to take all the certificates of voters in the various precincts or to notify the judges to do so.

Q. All of those who would swear they were registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know anything about whether those votes were received by the judges or not, except from hearsay, I suppose?—A. Well, I do know some of them. I went around to a considerable extent and I know some of the judges did take them. I only know of one case where they refused.

Q. Do you know whether or not those were counted by the judges in those instances, that you knew the votes were taken?—A. That I can't say, sir; I have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Frank J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. You said that in casting up the returns there was a dispute about Mr. Wells's vote in the second district; do you know what precinct that was from or what was the nature of that dispute?—A. No; I have only a very indistinct recollection of it. My idea is it was a mistake in addition of 100 votes.

Q. Of Mr. Wells?—A. I think it was Mr. Wells.

Q. How did the mistake appear?—A. Well, he was counted 100 votes less than he was entitled to. I don't exactly recollect how.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) That was on Mr. Garesche's private tally-sheet, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) You state the vote 292—precinct 57—evidently appeared to have been altered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had no evidence before you of when that alteration was made?—A. Not a particle.

Q. You don't know but what the judges themselves had made that?—A. It was my own impression; it was my own impression for the reason that there was scarcely a poll-book that there was not alterations on.

Q. There were then many altered figures throughout all the poll-books?—A. Yes; a great number.

Q. There was no evidence before you that those figures had been improperly altered?—A. Not a particle.

Q. As you completed your canvass, did you or did you not sign the sheets on which the figures that you had cast up and counted were made?—A. Well, I don't really recollect. Do I understand you to mean that this tally-sheet on which this mistake occurred as 292 and 272, were signed by me?

Q. To answer the question of the tally-sheet on which the whole of the Congressional vote was cast up. I am not speaking of the certificate.—A. Of the Congressional vote of the third district?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. This precinct included?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Signed before the mandamus?

Q. That is, the judges; did you put your name at the bottom of the sheet when you had completed that?—A. Well, I am not sure; I think it doubtful, though.

Q. But you had actually completed the canvass?—A. O, we had actually completed the canvass, of course, with the exception of this precinct. Of course, we hadn't completed that; didn't take any action on that.

Q. But you had actually cast up and counted all the returns from the third district, including that precinct, before the mandamus was served?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Showing a majority of one for Frost?—A. We had, but not in ink; in other words, that the figure 292, as it appeared from the poll-books, should be accepted.

Q. Did you then insert that figure in ink?—A. I think we did.

Q. And then made your total figures?—A. Footings.

Q. Which showed a majority for the contestant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you had issued your orders that all votes should be taken under the circumstances that you have detailed, did you visit all the polling places of Saint Louis to ascertain whether or not the judges obeyed that order?—A. No, sir; I didn't; I visited a good many of them—as many as I could.

Q. About how many did you go to?—A. Well, I started at the eastern precinct of the fifth ward; I went through the fifth; down the sixth; up in the seventh, as far as the tenth; didn't go to all the precincts of the tenth.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) You say you had completed the canvass; you mean you had determined to count 292 and add up the result. You don't mean you made a certificate or return of any kind of any of the canvass at the time the mandamus was served on you?—A. No, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee:

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) Judge Finney, you are a man who generally endeavors to do your duty according to the best lights before you on all occasions, are you not?—A. Yes, sir; I try to.

Q. Now, when you were canvassing officer, and made up your return, as you have already stated, you did that in accordance with your views of your duty under the law, did you not?—A. I did, sir.

Q. When W. D. W. Bernard came to you and told you he would arrest you if you made the return in a certain way, did it frighten you much?—A. I can't say that it did.

Q. It didn't disturb your equanimity very much, then?—A. Not much.

Q. The fact of his making threats of that kind didn't affect your intention or desire to do as you thought right?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. And nothing you did in regard to this election was at all influenced by those threats?—A. Not at all.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) I will ask you whether, during the time you were canvassing those votes, Mr. Bernard and Captain O'Connor, both United States marshals, with their retainers, were not constantly in the office?—A. Yes; I believe they were, pretty nearly all the time.

Q. In what manner were they seeking to influence your action?—A. Well, that is the only way I know of, by their threat, and I told them I didn't care a snap whether I was arrested or not.

Q. Didn't they also make threats against Mr. Garesche, the county clerk?—A. Well, that I can't say—not of my own knowledge. I don't recollect just now.

Q. If I call your attention to the fact that Mr. Garesche had a controversy with those gentlemen entering his office with their charges, and that he promised to put them out if they continued them; will that refresh your recollection?—A. Yes, I recollect that.

Q. Do you know what was said by the parties on that occasion?—A. Well, there was a threat used, and Mr. Garesche, my recollection is, went to pull off his coat; said he would maintain the dignity of his office, &c., and didn't care for the United States marshal, or something to that effect. I didn't hear what they said to him; only came up just at that time. The loud tone of the discussion brought me up.

Q. He was very much excited at the threats they had made. Wasn't he?—A. He was very much excited at that time.

Q. When they threatened you on those two occasions, what did you say to them?—A. I said to them I didn't care the snap of my finger whether they did or not; that I was going to do exactly what I thought was right, and they said they had a warrant for me, and I told them, "All right!" They could serve it whenever they wanted to. I was at their disposal.

Q. Wasn't Mr. Garesche both alarmed and annoyed at their interference?—A. Well, I don't know. He was ready to fight. I don't think it looked much as though he was very much alarmed.

Q. Was that before the count was completed?—A. Yes; you allude to these interviews that I had?

Q. Yes.—A. The first was before the count was completed. The last was after the injunction was served or mandamus.

Q. Was the row with the county clerk before or after the count was completed?—A. Before, my recollection is.

Q. Was it before or after the 292 business was first discovered?—A. O, it was after that.

Q. And before you had completed your tally?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The threat was if you certified to that tally you would be arrested?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that they had a warrant in their possession to do so?—A. Billy Bernard said he had, and Captain O'Connor was along with him.

Q. Captain O'Connor was United States marshal?—A. Yes; so I understood. There is one thing I wish to correct in my evidence. Judge Heller was first selected, and I think he served the first day, my recollection is, in conjunction with me, and afterwards he became sick, and Judge Schultz was substituted.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) You said that during the time of this canvass that these United States marshals were present, and were interrupting you. You don't mean to say they were present in the room where you were conducting the canvass?—A. No, sir.

Q. They were in the front office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you made the canvass in the back office, and they were in the front office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact, when you adjourned that evening, and Mr. Bernard said something to Mr. Garesche, that Mr. Garesche pulled off his coat and said that that was his private office, and that he and Captain O'Connor must get out of there, and that if they didn't, he would call a policeman, and didn't he drive them both out of the office?—A. I believe they went out. I think he made that threat, to call a policeman.

Q. They went right out of the office, didn't they?—A. I think they did, but they came back afterwards.

Q. They came back the next morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Captain O'Connor and Mr. Bernard would be equal to about six such men as Ferdinand L. Garesche?—A. O, yes; he would not be a mouthful a piece for either one.

(Signature waived.)

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same till to-morrow, February 8th, then to be continued at the same place, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, on the 8th day February, 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, we continued the taking of said depositions, as follows:

THOMAS FOLEY, being duly sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your full name?—Answer. Thomas Foley.

Q. Are you an officer of the city government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What office do you hold?—A. I have the honor, sir, to be a member of the municipal assembly.

Q. Which house?—A. In the upper house.

Q. In the city of Saint Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a judge of election at the election held in the third Congressional district, precinct 66, on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was a judge of election on that day; I disremember the number of the precinct now. I don't know whether 66 or not.

Q. Where was the precinct located?—A. On the east side of Broadway, between Cass avenue and Florida; 1510 was the number of the building.

Q. Were you counting or receiving judge?—A. I was counting judge.

Q. Whom were you appointed by?—A. The county court, I believe.

Q. Did you serve?—A. I did, sir.

Q. You may state whether or not there were any rejected ballots cast at that polling place on that day.—A. To the best of my opinion there was.

Q. How many, about?—A. Well, there must be less than 20.

Q. Must be how many?—A. Less than 20. It didn't exceed 20.

Q. Were there more than ten?—A. I think so.

Q. What was done with those rejected ballots?—A. They were put in an envelope.

Q. Were they counted?—A. No, sir, they were not. They were put in an envelope and considered as rejected until they would be counted, if I remember right, and I think the names of those parties were on the ballot, and the number and what they were rejected for.

Q. Do you know why they were rejected?—A. I can't tell you, sir.

Q. Why were they received through the window if they were not proper ballots?—A. Well, the probability of it was that some of these parties, or maybe the whole of them—I don't know how many, because I was not receiving judge—that they knew these men for over a quarter of a century and that they were really citizens, and that through or by some clerical mistake that they had not completed that registration and they thought they had a right to take the ballots.

Q. Do you know whether or not their names were on the polling-lists distributed up there?—A. I can't really say that neither.

Q. You don't know exactly the reason why?—A. I can't tell you.

Q. But the ballots were received because the judges knew them to be old residents and voters of the district?—A. I think so; and another

thing about it, the reason is on the ballot if I remember right now, which I believe I do.

Q. Do you know for whom those ballots were cast for Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district?—A. Well, I guess there were some for each.

Q. Do you know who the majority of them were for?—A. Well, if my recollection is right the majority of them was for Mr. Frost.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Have you any distinct recollection of those ballots at all?—A. What do you mean, sir?

Q. As to how many there were and who they were voted for, and what sort of ballots they were, whether Republican or Democratic, whether scratched or straight ballots?—A. I can't tell you that either.

Q. You don't know whether the majority of them were for Frost or Metcalfe, do you?—A. I think so; I think the majority of them were for Frost, from my recollection at the present time.

Q. Is there anything to call your attention to it at the present time? Have you had any conversation with anybody about this matter recently?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, anything to call your attention to it at the present time?—A. Well, no, except jogging my memory. It seems to me I was the party that counted the ballots. I was what they called a counting judge. I and another gentleman named Stamps—Billy Stamps.

Q. How many of those judges there that day were Democrats?—A. Well, now, that is a question I can't answer either.

Q. Are you a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Stamps was a Democrat?—A. I can't tell you, sir. It is a question I never asked any of them.

Q. Well, you gentlemen up there were sworn in as judges and tried to do your duty, didn't you, Mr. Foley?—A. I think so, sir.

Q. When you rejected those ballots, you thought you did right to reject them, didn't you?—A. Well, it was the two judges receiving at the window that took those ballots, and they received some instructions from the county court, if I remember right, and there was a paper there, and under those instructions they received those ballots.

Q. You don't know what those instructions were?—A. No; I can't remember them now.

Q. Do you know whether those persons swore they had been registered or not before their votes were taken?—A. Well, I can't say that either.

Q. Do you know whether they presented certificates of registration from the register of voters?—A. I can't say that either, sir.

Q. Do you know whether they lived in the precinct in which they voted?—A. Well, I can't say that.

Q. What was done with the ballots after you counted them?—A. They were put in an envelope.

Q. What was done with the envelope; was it sealed?—A. I think so.

Q. Now, what was done with it then?—A. Put into the box with the ballots.

Q. And was that ballot-box sealed up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the poll-books put in that ballot-box or in the other ballot-box?—A. Well, really, it is mighty hard for me to answer that question. I know the ballots were put in one box and this envelope. I can't say, now, about the poll-books whether they were put in the other box or not. There were two boxes, but I wouldn't be positive.

Q. Were those ballots counted by the supervisors of election up there, United States officers?—A. I can't tell you that either. They were there that night with us, but I can't tell you what account they took of it.

Q. Did you make any return of the vote of that precinct up there as judge of election?—A. We signed our names to the poll-books.

Q. After you made your count?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that return do you remember whether you said anything about these rejected votes or not?—A. Well, really, I can't say whether we did or not; I can't really be positive in regard to it. I believe we came to the conclusion it was quite enough to put them in an envelope and seal them, but I don't know that we said anything in writing.

Q. You don't remember whether you returned them or not?—A. O, they have been returned.

Q. I mean returned on your official return, as having been so many votes cast and rejected?—A. I can't remember nothing about that.

Q. Do you know whether or not they were counted in your estimate that you sent to the county clerk of the votes counted in that district?—A. No, sir; I don't think they were. If they were they were counted as rejected.

Q. And not included in the original returns, then, as having been taken into account either one way or the other?—A. I don't think they were.

(Signature waived.)

Not being able to complete the taking of said depositions, we adjourned the further taking of the same till to-morrow, February 9, then to be continued at the same place at two o'clock in the afternoon.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

Pursuant to adjournment we continued the further taking of said depositions at the time and place aforesaid, as follows:

RICHARD WALSH recalled on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

By F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Question. What are those books you have in your hand?—Answer. Poll-books of the general election, held November 7, 1876.

Q. Of what election districts?—A. Districts 72, 56, 76, and 73.

Q. Now take poll-book 72 and please state what is the certificate thereon, and state the vote cast at that election district.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that certificates will speak for themselves.)

A. One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Q. Now please turn to the vote cast for the Representative in Congress in the third Congressional district, and state how many votes were cast for Frost and how many for Mr. Metcalfe.

(Counsel for contestee renewed his objection.)

A. Frost, 295; Metcalfe, 838.

Q. State how many votes that makes.—A. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three.

Q. How many votes is that different from the statement of the judges of election as to the total number of votes cast?—A. Six votes difference.

Q. Is that six votes in excess of what they state as the total number of votes cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that paper? (Showing paper.)—A. Well, sir, I haven't read it, and don't know really what it is. I found it inside in the poll-book.

Q. Please read it.—A. (Reads:)

"We the undersigned, judges of election for the eleventh ward, election district 72, certify that the total number of votes polled at the election in the 72d district, eleventh ward, Saint Louis, Mo., on November 7, 1876, was 1,127.

(Signed) "MATTHEW BONN,
"W. J. CORCORAN,
"WM. STABENOW,
"THOS. B. COOPER,
"*Judges of Election.*"

Q. Does that certificate correspond with the certificate they made on the poll-book, attested as the total number of votes cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is that paper? (Another paper shown.)—A. This is a paper that accompanied the poll-books.

Q. Now please read that.

Mr. SHIELDS. You mean you found it with them when they were turned over to you?—A. Yes, sir. (Reads:)

"The within returns and the poll-books of election district No. 72 were not received by me on the night of November 7, 1876, for the reason that on looking over the abstract of the votes given at said election, I perceived what I supposed a manifest error, in this, that it shows that the Republican State and Congressional candidates received over 800 votes, while the candidates on the Republican county ticket had less than 400 votes. I informed Mr. Bonn, one of the judges, who at once said it was an error, and they would correct it. Next morning the judges and clerks and United States supervisors of said election district appeared, and the ballot-boxes and poll-books which had been left in my custody and safe-keeping the night before, were turned over to them, and on the same evening, the 8th inst., they returned the books. On the within book, A to H, they returned as their return of said election. It was by them left in my office to be signed by Wm. Stabenow, one of the judges, in the morning. On the morning of November 9, 1876, Wm. Stabenow signed the return, upon which it was officially received by me."

Q. Now please look at the return made by them and state what condition it is in.—A. Well, this is all scratched up. These returns of the judges and the clerks all scratched out with big black marks across the book.

Q. The return for the votes cast for all the officers is scratched out?—A. Yes, sir; all seems to be null and void.

Q. With the names of the judges and clerks also erased?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a subsequent return is made, on which book?—A. On the A to H book.

Q. Now turn to poll-book 76, and please state the total number of votes cast in precinct 76, as certified to by the judges.—A. Five hundred and fifty-three votes, and 19 rejected votes.

Q. Now turn to the return for Congressman in that poll-book; how does that read?—A. Frost received 256, Metcalfe 284.

Q. Are those figures altered?—A. Well, they seem to be, sir; they seem to be changed.

Q. What were they changed from?—A. Frost, 255. The last 5 seems to be a 6 now, and Metcalfe, the first figures seem to be 276, and there seems to be a change there from 276 to 284.

Q. Are you certain that is not 294?—A. I do not think, sir, it is 294. I think it is 284, as it appears now.

Q. Has it any appearance of being 294?—A. Well. I really wouldn't take it for a 9. I would take it for a 7 and an 8. The first figure was a 7, and then it was made an 8.

Q. You don't know when the alteration was made?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q. Now take poll-book 56, and please state what is the certificate of the judges at election district 56 as to Congress.—A. "711 voted, 33 voted Pros and not counted."

Q. Look at the vote for Representative in Congress in 73d election district, and tell me whether or not those figures have been altered or gone over.—A. Well, I really can't testify as to that. I have never seen them gone over—never seen them altered.

Q. How do they appear?—A. They appear like there was something done with them.

Q. What is the vote in that district for Metcalfe?—A. 490.

Q. What is that book? (Another book shown.)—A. Poll-book of the general election held November 7th, 1876, election district 67, tenth ward, A to Z.

Q. Please read their return on that.—A. (Reads.) "P. S.—24 votes taken under protest, and not opened, and uncounted." No signature.

Q. Look at that book and state what it is. (Another book shown.)—A. Poll-book of the general election held November 7, 1876, election district 78, twelfth ward, A to H.

Q. Please read from the returns of the judges there.—A. There is another one inside here, I to Z.

Q. Please read the return of the judges from that precinct.—A. "Four hundred and eighty-eight, and twenty-three rejected votes."

Q. Please look at that book and state what it is. (Another book shown.)—A. Poll-book of the general election held November 7, 1876, election district 66, tenth ward, I to Z.

Q. Please tell us what is the vote for Congressman there recorded.—A. Frost 265, Metcalfe 127.

Q. What total does that make?—A. 392.

Cross-examination by contestee's counsel, Geo. H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Mr. Walsh, in testifying as to the poll-book from election district 72, I believe you stated that you found in those poll-books a paper, which stated that this poll-book showed a manifest error; that you called the attention of the judge to it, and that the judges took the poll-book and ballot-box and made another return. Now is there anything strange in the appearance of those books, except the fact that the original return on the poll-book from I to Z is erased, and a return signed by all the judges of election and clerks, made on the poll-book from A to H, in that district?—A. That is all that I see, sir, that is in any way strange about it.

Q. Both those poll-books—I mean the poll-book from A to H and I to Z—have attached to them a return, or blanks, on which the returns are entered; the number of votes received by each of the candidates

can be filled up, and the certificates of the judges have the number of votes thereon, have they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the only difference is that the one on poll-book from I to Z is erased by a black line, and a return made on the poll-book from A to H?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this separate certificate, which you speak of finding in that book, which purports to be a certificate of the total number of votes polled in that district, corresponds in number to the returns of the judges and clerks of election on poll-book A to H?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that poll-book 72 from A to H has a memorandum on it, in ink, reading as follows: "The poll-books, A to H and I to Z, were returned;" that is in pencil-mark at the head. Then it goes on:

"The poll-books A to H and I to Z were returned in a box with the ballots, and in our presence the clerk opened the same, took out the books, and then sealed up the box again.

(Signed) "M. BONN,
"W. J. CORCORAN,
"*Judges.*

"Witness:
"MATTHEW WARD."

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please look at the vote for Congress on the second return on that poll-book, and give the vote for R. Graham Frost.—A. R. Graham Frost received 295 votes.

Q. Please look at the poll-book on the first return, and give the vote for Frost. I mean the return that was scratched out.—A. R. Graham Frost received 289 votes.

Q. Then that second return gave Frost six more votes than the first return?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please look at the vote for Lyne S. Metcalfe, and state what it was on the first return. I mean the erased return.—A. Lyne S. Metcalfe received 834 votes.

Q. How much is it on the other return—the final return?—A. Lyne S. Metcalfe received 838 votes.

Q. Then Metcalfe's increase there was only four votes?—A. Four votes; yes, sir.

Q. Then it seems, by virtue of the change in the return, Frost got a difference of two votes more over Metcalfe than he would have received if the first return had been allowed to stand?—A. Yes; it appears that way.

Q. Now the first return here, which is erased, does not state the number of votes, does it, that were cast?—A. No, sir.

Q. The second return states that there were 1,127 votes cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please take that return and give me, first, the aggregate vote for governor?—A. Governor, John. S. Phelps received 307 votes, I think it is; it is all scratched up. Gustavus A. Finkelnburg received 815 votes, which appears to be also scratched. Jesse B. Alexander received 2 votes.

Q. That aggregates 1,124 votes, doesn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is three votes less than were returned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now please read the vote for secretary of state.—A. For secretary of state, Michael K. McGrath received 308 votes; Eugene F. Weigel received 823 votes; Andrew W. St. John, 2 votes.

Q. That aggregates 1,133, doesn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just six more votes than were returned as having been cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please read those for lieutenant-governor.—A. Henry C. Brockmeyer received 332 votes; Charles C. Allen received 798 votes; James A. Owen received 2 votes.

Q. How much does that aggregate?—A. Eleven hundred and thirty-two.

Q. Please read the vote for attorney-general.—A. Jackson S. Smith received 317 votes; Alexander W. Mullins received 816 votes; Abner L. Gilstrap received 2 votes.

Q. How much does that aggregate?—A. Eleven hundred and thirty-five.

Q. Please turn over now, and read the vote for judge of the court of criminal correction.—A. Judge of the court of criminal correction, Charles F. Cady received 318 votes; J. C. McGinniss received 820 votes; total, 1,138 votes.

Q. Now the sheriff's vote.—A. Sheriff, Joseph Brown received 295 votes; Emile Thomas, 836 votes; total, 1,131.

Q. Then the aggregate vote for Congressman in that district is not larger than the aggregate vote for several other candidates, is it?—A. No, sir; it don't appear to be, taking the whole thing together.

Q. Now please read the electors' vote.—A. Presidential electors, Charles H. Thornton received 336 votes; Henry Hiemarez received 798 votes.

Q. What does that aggregate?—A. One thousand one hundred and thirty-four.

Q. Then the aggregate vote for Congressman in that district is about the aggregate vote of electors, attorney-general, lieutenant-governor and sheriff, and a little less than the aggregate vote for judge of the court of criminal correction, is it not?—Yes, sir.

Q. Is the aggregate vote for Congress any greater than the aggregate vote of the general—I mean the general aggregates of contending candidates for any other offices?—A. No, sir, it don't appear to be, from the calculation.

Q. Then the statement that there were only 1,127 votes cast, in the beginning of the certificate of the judges, is evidently a clerical error, is it not?—A. Well, there could have been only 1,127 votes cast for some of them on the aggregate, and I should judge it was a mistake.

Q. And there is nothing to indicate that there was a mistake made in the count for these Congressmen, any more than there is for any other office, is there?—A. No, sir, there is nothing here, that I see.

Q. Is it not a fact in the poll-book from election precinct 72, A to H, that there are eight names added to the printed list of voters, in red ink?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And marked opposite those names, the word "voted"?—A. On the certificate, yes; on one of them the first name, and the others only have the dittos.

Q. Now, turn to poll-book of election district 72, I to Z, and state if there are not ten names added there, in red ink.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the words "voted on certificate" written opposite the first and second names, with dots to others?—Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything to indicate those votes were not included and counted by the judges of election in their return on these poll-books?—A. No, sir; there is nothing here to indicate anything.

Q. I will ask you one question in regard to poll-book 76; isn't it a fact hat the aggregate vote of Congressman, which you have testified there

was 256 for R. Graham Frost and 284 for Lyne S. Metcalfe, both of which figures show they had been counted there a second time, that that is a less number of votes than is certified by the judges of election to have been cast at that precinct?—A. Yes; the aggregate vote for Congressman is less than the aggregate vote of the judges on the first.

Q. Less than the aggregate vote certified as having been cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In election district 73 the return of the judges of election is made on the poll-book A to H, isn't it?—A. Yes.

Q. And the blank on the poll-book from I to Z is not filled out?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, the figures 325 for R. Graham Frost for Congress seems, that first one, to be written in two kinds of ink?—A. Yes, pale and black ink.

Q. And underneath [that] figures 325 appear very plain, written in black ink—the figures 490 for Metcalfe; don't they show the same sort of going over, the first in pale and then in black ink?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not undertake to say, from looking at those figures, any alteration or change had been made, but simply making the figures more plain?—A. No, sir; I would not undertake to say there was any change there.

Q. Isn't it a fact that on the sheet, at the end of the printed names of voters, on the poll-book I to Z, in precinct 73, that under the head of voters taken on certificate of McHenry, register of voters, there appear names written in red ink of twenty persons?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything to show on this poll-book whether or not those twenty votes were counted by the judges of election or not?—A. No, sir; nothing that I see here to indicate it.

Q. That they were not counted, or counted?—A. No, sir; nothing here to show either way.

Q. But the poll-book says they were votes taken on certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the certificate, or rather in the poll-book, from district 67, A to Z, you have testified to the words, "P. S. Twenty-four votes, taken under protest, and not opened and uncounted," and written in red ink?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that signed by anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any of the judges or clerks of election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there anything in the certificate of the judges and clerks of election showing those votes were not counted?—A. No, sir; there is nothing that I see.

Q. When I refer to certificate, I mean the official return of the judges as to the votes cast at said election, and the number of votes cast. Is there anything showing those votes were not counted in that certificate?—A. Nothing in that certificate.

Q. Anything on those poll-books that tends to show that, except the words you have read, "Twenty-four votes taken under protest, and not opened and uncounted," which statement is not signed by any of the judges or clerks of election?—A. Nothing that I see in the poll-book.

Q. From precinct 78, the return of the judges is made on the book from A to H, isn't it?—A. Yes, the return appears on that book.

Q. And the certificate on the poll-book I to Z isn't filled up, is it?—A. No, sir; except as to the aggregate number of the votes on the top.

Q. Now that certificate there, 488 votes, and 23 rejected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything to show on these poll-books anywhere that those

votes were of voters who furnished certificates of registration, or that they were persons who swore they were entitled to register, and the votes received?—A. I do not see anything on the book to state what they were for.

Q. Might not those twenty-three votes, as far as the poll-books are concerned, have been persons who applied to vote and were rejected for good reasons by the judges of election, and not counted?—A. They might have been.

Q. I mean as far as the poll-books themselves show.—A. As far as the poll-books show, there is nothing on the poll-books to state what they were, or how they came to be rejected.

Q. Have you all the poll-books of this election in your possession?—A. Well, I think I have, sir; not positive.

Q. And they are safely kept, I suppose, and have been, since they came to your possession?—A. Kept in my vault, in the office.

Q. You don't know anything about the condition of those poll-books, or anything connected with them, until delivered to you last June or July?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about them.

Q. You saw the poll-book of precinct 77 down here the other day, and were asked some questions about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to produce that book, if you have it—77? A. I don't believe I have it here, general; I think it is up in the office.

Mr. DONOVAN. You have testified, in regard to the election of 1876, the judges returned 19 rejected votes in election district 56; they returned how many?—A. thirty-three votes.

Q. Which they certified they did not count. In election district 67, twenty-four votes not counted; in district 78, twenty-three votes rejected; I believe that makes a total of ninety-nine rejected votes. Do you know, of your own knowledge, why those votes were rejected?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know what is the rule on the subject of judges returning votes rejected—a number of them?—A. Well, I don't know; the judges, as a general thing, make their own rules on that; different judges hold different views.

Q. You may state whether or not those books don't show those ballots were received and returned by the judges, as not counted by them.—A. Well, I can't state whether they were received—by whom.

Q. By the judges and clerks at the election, at the polls?

(Objected to by counsel for contestee, as the poll-books themselves will show.)

A. I can't state.

Q. You know nothing more than the return made of those votes?—A. That is all I know of.

Q. That those votes were not counted?—A. All I know is what the poll-books show; I don't know anything about the ballots at all.

Q. I will ask if, in election district 67, the memorandum "24 votes taken under protest, and not opened and uncounted," isn't in the same ink and in the same handwriting as the balance of the writing upon the books?—A. It is the same ink, sir—red ink, and it is very similar to the balance of the writing. I should judge it was the same handwriting.

Signature waived.

C. F. VOGEL, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Your name, please.—Answer. Charles F. Vogel.

Q. Present occupation?—A. Secretary of the council of the city of Saint Louis.

Q. What was your occupation the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Deputy clerk of the county court of Saint Louis County.

Q. How long had you been?—A. Since the 3d of January, 1871.

Q. You held that office some five years?—A. Yes; five years and a half.

Q. When did you cease to be deputy clerk?—A. The beginning of April, 1877.

Q. Have you been present in the office at the canvass of election returns previous to the election of 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many elections?—A. Quite a number of general elections—1872, 1874, and then there were some special elections.

Q. Do you know, then, the care and custody that was kept of the ballot-boxes used at those elections?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And also of the ballot-boxes of the election of 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state, if you please, what is your opinion of the care exercised in the guarding and keeping of the ballot-boxes used at the election of 1876.

(Counsel for contestee objected on two grounds—that there is no such issue in the pleadings, and second, we don't want Mr. Vogel's opinion, but the facts.)

A. I think the ballot-boxes in this November election of 1876 were as safely guarded as could be possible. I may state, if you permit me, why. It happened that some time in the month of October some trouble arose about the charter-ballots, and the clerk, Mr. Garesche, applied to the county court for a special watchman to watch those ballots. Those ballots were removed from the ballot-box room in the office, and a watchman stationed in the office, and then in November the boxes in this general election came in and were also kept in the same office. So there was really a watchman over those boxes, which was not the case heretofore. They were simply left in the office, and the office kept closed, and the gas kept burning through the night. That is the direction heretofore.

Q. Then there was more care over the boxes of the election of 1876 than over the boxes used at previous elections?—A. Yes, in the manner I have stated; came about in that way.

Q. What were your hours of office?—A. Well, I got there at eight o'clock in the morning; from eight to six; during the election time, from seven in the morning to twelve at night.

Q. Were you present most of the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those books within your observation—under your observation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your politics, Mr. Vogel?—A. I am a Republican.

Q. When did you first see the poll-book of district 72?—A. District 72? I saw this book first on the morning of the 8th of November.

Q. How was your attention called to it?—A. Mr. Bonn, one of the judges of election, came in the office and informed me that the night before he had left the box with the books with Mr. Garesche, that Mr. Garesche had called his attention to a manifest error, and requested him to bring the other judges and clerks and United States supervisors down to take them in some room in the court-house and have a recount, which was accordingly done. The boxes were then delivered over to these judges and clerks and supervisors, and they went in the old county court-room and had a recount, and it took them all day. On the

evening of the 8th, they returned the books with their return on A to H.

Q. What was the nature of the mistake that had been made?—A. It appeared that the returns showed the Republican State and Congressional candidates received over 800 votes, while the candidates of the Republican county ticket had less than 400 votes.

Q. What would that indicate?—A. It indicated that the candidates on the Republican county ticket—that the ballots for those candidates had not been properly counted by some 400 votes, or that the State and Congressional candidates on the Republican ticket had received 400 votes above the amount polled for them. There seemed to be a discrepancy somewhere.

Q. You may state what the judges did with the first return they made. —A. The first return, they erased it by drawing a line across in black ink, and also erasing their signatures to the certificate.

Q. When did they bring back the box and the result of their recount?—A. This was on the evening of the 8th.

Q. Who came back with those boxes and that return?—A. I remember Mr. Bonn as one of them—Matthew Bonn. In fact, I don't remember whether they were all present there. Mr. Bonn, Corcoran, and Dejoing—I remember those three. My impression is they were all there except Stabenan.

Q. Who was Mr. Stabenan?—A. He was one of the judges of election.

Q. Was he present at the recount made there at the request of the clerk?—A. I am not able to state that.

Q. He was not present, you stated, when the boxes were returned and brought in to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. When, if at all, did he sign it?—A. He signed it on the morning of the 9th of November.

Q. Who assured him of the correctness of this recount, if he was not present when the recount was made?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether he was duly appointed judge of that precinct?—A. I haven't the data at hand to give that information.

Q. Do you know whether or not he was a registered voter of the ward in which that polling district was situated?—A. I can answer the question by referring to the book. Yes, he is a registered voter, as appears on the book.

Q. From what place?—A. 1328 Benton street.

Q. Do you know whether or not he had not removed, long prior, from that place?—A. I do not know.

Q. You heard Mr. Walsh read the memorandum found in the poll-book 72?—A. I did.

Q. You may state in whose handwriting that memorandum is.—A. That memorandum is in my handwriting.

Q. What was the occasion of putting it there?—A. I prepared this memorandum for the purpose of having it signed by Mr. Garesche, or having Mr. Garesche keep it and attach it to the poll-book, so as to show the entire transaction in which this change of the return occurred.

Q. When those judges of precinct 72 were recounting the vote in the old county clerk's room, do you know who was present with them assisting them in that recount?—A. I was not in that room when they received the boxes and the returns. They were told to go into the county court-room and lock themselves up in there and permit no one in there excepting the judges, clerks, and supervisors. I don't know whether that instruction was followed or not.

Q. Did those judges offer any explanation how they came to make

the mistake of 400 votes in their return?—A. I think the only explanation made was, they were very tired and were in a hurry in making up their return. It was, I think, after midnight or on the morning of the 8th. I think they brought in their return as I understood about 2 o'clock in the morning. They were very tired and worn out and made their returns in a hurry. I think that is the explanation that was offered.

Q. It appears from those books that in precinct 76 the judges reported 19 votes received and not counted; in 56, 33 votes received and not counted; in 67, 20 votes received but not counted; 78, 23 votes received and not counted. Can you explain why those votes were not counted?

(Contestee's counsel objected to the question as there is no averment in the petition, and second, because the return nor no witness in all the cases mentioned by Mr. Donovan stated that the votes were not counted).

Q. It is stated in all those cases, some that they are rejected and others that they are not counted. Can you explain why they make such a return?—A. Because the names of those parties did not appear on the printed poll-book furnished to the judges of election.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Mr. Vogel, you were deputy county clerk at the time the poll-books and ballot-boxes were brought to the county clerks' office, were you not?—A. I was.

Q. Do you know what was done with them?—A. They were stored in the back room.

Q. Well, were all the poll-books in a separate box from the ballots, or were some of them in the same boxes?—A. Sometimes the poll-books were in the same box with the ballots, which was contrary to instructions.

Q. What did you do in those cases?—A. We opened the boxes in the presence of the judge or clerks of election, who brought the box to the office, opened it, and took the books out, and closed the box again.

Q. Did you reseal the box?—A. That is the general rule or custom, to restore the box in the same condition it was received.

Q. Did you receive most of those ballot-boxes of that election?—A. Yes; I think I did.

Q. Were all of them fastened?—A. No, sir.

Q. What ones were open, if you recollect?—A. Well, I can't testify positively to any; I can't testify to any particular number; I think there were 117 precincts, and there was no particular attention paid to that; they came in rather fast; if my attention had been called to it specially, I could have made a memorandum of that at the time.

Q. Do you remember any box from the third Congressional district, which was open at the time it was delivered?—A. Whether the box was open?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Well, I should say that about every box in ten was not properly sealed; but I can't say about any box in the third district particularly.

Q. About every box in ten was not sealed; now, how many of them were unfastened so that the lids of the box would slip off; what proportion neither sealed nor fastened with screws?—A. O, I think they were all fastened, perhaps, with one screw; I don't think there were any of them loose that you could just open the lid; there was, sometimes, a dead screw or two, by which it was an easy matter to open the

lid; but I think all the boxes had screws to them—perhaps one or more.

Q. Fastening them down, do you mean?—A. Yes.

Q. But the screws were not sealed; the ends of the screws were not sealed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, how about the slit or hole in the top of the box, through which the ballots were placed, were they all fastened up?—A. No, sir.

Q. About what proportion of them were open?—A. Well, I should say the same proportion, or even more; about the same proportion.

Q. Now, those ballot-boxes were piled up in the back room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact, from the first reception of the boxes that night until the next night at twelve o'clock, those ballot-boxes were being brought in and piled up in that room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact, that during the whole of the time that the press reporters and the different candidates at the election and their particular friends had access to that room in which the ballot-boxes were stored?—A. Yes; there was a constant stream of people going in and out.

Q. So much so as to interrupt you gentlemen in making a count of your returns?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when was it that Mr. Garesche forbid anybody coming into the back room there?—A. Well, sir, I think it was about Thursday forenoon, perhaps about noon.

Q. Where were those ballot-boxes kept?—A. They were kept on some long tables or desks in there, lying around loose.

Q. In the same room?—A. In the same room; yes.

Q. Did you at any time ever help to repile those boxes to keep them from falling, or move them from one place in the room to another?—A. Yes; sometimes we shifted them, and sometimes— They were at first, when they came in, piled anywheres where there was room. Afterwards we piled them up so as to have them more compact, to gain more room.

Q. In that repiling did you notice whether there were not some of them which had the ballot-hole in the top of the box open?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any action on the part of the county clerk or his deputies in sealing up or fastening up those ballot-boxes, after they were brought in by the judges?—A. Only such as I have stated, that where the box was sealed and the book was in with ballots we unsealed the box and took the book out and resealed the box.

Q. Mr. Vogel, do you recollect a change in the poll-book 57, where the figures 272 were changed to 292, a question which went through the courts of the State, wherein they decided that the change was made in the clerk's office after the judges had delivered the poll-books to the clerk; isn't it the fact those poll-books were kept in the same room where the ballot-boxes were kept?—A. They were.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the same facilities were offered for putting ballots in those boxes which had the holes open, or which might have been unsealed, as the facilities to make the changes on the poll-books?—A. Yes; evil-disposed persons could have slipped ballots into those boxes.

Q. You mean that if they had been so inclined, that owing to the fact that the ballot-boxes were in the room in which there was a constant stream of persons coming and going, up to Thursday forenoon, if they had been so inclined, that the condition of the ballot-boxes was such they might have slipped ballots into some of those boxes without

being discovered?—A. Yes; into those boxes that were not sealed by the judges; on top where the slit was not sealed.

Q. Of course they couldn't have strung those ballots inside the boxes? —A. No, sir.

Q. Now those ballot-boxes continued in that back room, how long?—A. To the best of my opinion, some eight or nine weeks; no, not quite so long. From the 8th of November to about the middle or end of December.

Q. Then what became of them?—A. Then they were taken to the front room and stored on top of the record-cases that we had in the room.

Q. Did you help store them up there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any examination of the condition of the ballot-boxes at the time they were put up there?—A. No, sir. They were handled entirely by the janitors.

Q. Do you know how many people had keys and means of access to that room at that time?—A. To the office proper?

Q. Yes; the two offices?—A. Mr. Garesche had a key, myself, Mr. Bagget, the other deputy, and the night-watchman.

Q. You mean the night-watchman of the court-house?—A. The night-watchman of the court-house and the janitor, or the same key was used by the night-watchman and the janitor. Both had keys to those rooms.

Q. Now at the time those boxes were put up on the top of the record-cases the scheme and charter boxes were taken away, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't it a fact that the watchman who had been employed by the county clerk then was dismissed?—A. He was.

Q. Then from that time until the boxes were turned over by the county clerk, to Mr. Walsh, there was no watchman over those ballots during the night, was there?—A. No, sir; no special guard.

Q. It was deemed by the county court necessary to keep a guard over the scheme and charter boxes while they occupied that position, wasn't it?—A. Yes.

Q. But Mr. Garesche, yourself, nor no one else furnished a guard for those ballot-boxes from the time they took those off the scheme and charter ballot-boxes until they were turned over to Mr. Walsh?—A. No, sir; that is, until my connection with the office ceased. The boxes were turned over to Mr. Walsh some time before.

Q. When did your connection cease?—A. April, 1877.

Q. Then from December to April, 1877, no guard was kept over the boxes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Anybody sleep in the office during that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. This box, the return of precinct 72, where Mr. Garesche discovered the mistake, was that discovered the night of the election or the next day?—A. It was discovered early on the morning of the 8th, when the box was brought in by Mr. Bonn.

Q. Isn't it a fact that those judges took the box and, in the presence of the judges and supervisors, recounted those ballots, and returned them in the time required by law, to wit, two days?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the return finally signed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there was nothing irregular in the return from that precinct except the fact of the mistake as to the number of votes counted, which Mr. Garesche called attention to, and which they corrected and returned with the proper certificate within two days?—A. No, sir; nothing wrong about that.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Stabenau was present at the time of the counting of those votes?—A. I can't say.

Q. Do you know what his politics were?—A. He is a Republican.

Q. You were acquainted with the county court at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. How many Republican judges were on that bench?—A. After the November election?

Q. No, before.—A. Five Democrats and two Republicans.

Q. This county court appointed judges of election for that election, didn't they?—A. They did.

Q. Do you recollect how they generally appointed them, and what measures they took in regard to the appointment?—A. Each judge suggested the names for his district.

Q. And the court confirmed them?—A. And the court confirmed them.

Q. As a general proposition, isn't it a fact that the majority of the judges of election, in the third Congressional district, were Democrats?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, in this recount, if Stabenau was absent, and he was a Republican, the counting was done by the gentlemen who were members of the Democratic party, wasn't it—Democratic judges of election?—A. I can't say as to this particular precinct. Mr. Bonn I know to be a Democrat. I don't know the politics of the few others.

Q. Mr. Bonn was present at the recount, was he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't think, from the circumstances of the case and what you know of the question, any injustice was done to Mr. Frost in that recount, especially when you take into consideration that he got six more votes on the recount than he had in the first count, do you?—A. No, sir; I don't think there was any injustice to either party.

Q. You stated certain votes from these different precincts which Mr. Donovan mentioned, part of which were returned as rejected and part of which were returned as having voted and not counted, and part of which were simply returned as votes being received under certificate of the register of votes, that those votes were not counted; you don't mean to say you know anything about whether they were counted or not, do you, except what is shown by the poll-books?—A. I don't know anything further, except what the books show.

Q. You have no knowledge of the matter except what appears on the face of the poll-books?—A. That is all.

Q. You don't know, when it says twenty-three votes were rejected, on what grounds they were rejected?—A. No, sir.

Q. Whether the parties whose votes were rejected had certificates of registration or not?—A. No, sir. The books would have to speak for themselves.

Re-examination by Mr. Donovan:

Q. You stated on the forenoon of Friday Mr. Garesche forbid persons coming into the office where the poll-books and ballot-boxes were?—A. Yes.

Q. On what day was it the ballot-boxes and poll-books were delivered at the office?—A. The ballot-boxes and poll-books were not delivered until Thursday evening.

Q. When did the first of them come in?—A. On the evening of the 7th, perhaps, about 9 o'clock.

Q. What day was that?—A. The night of the election; the 7th of November, Tuesday.

Q. How many of them came in that night?—A. I can't say; perhaps a dozen or fifteen.

Q. How many came from the third Congressional district?—A. I can't say.

Q. Do you know whether there was any?—A. I can't answer that; I don't remember. If I saw all the poll-books and the lists of judges, it would perhaps refresh my memory, and I would know when they came in; but I can't testify to that now.

Q. Well, the majority of the ballot-boxes came in on Wednesday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on the forenoon of Thursday Mr. Garesche forbid anybody coming in the office where they were?—A. Yes.

Q. You said there was no guard over those ballot-boxes; wasn't there a night watchman there?—A. Yes; there is a night watchman for the building.

Q. You were there during the day?—A. Yes.

Q. All those ballot-boxes were under your observation all the time that you were there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it possible they could be tampered with after you piled them up on the cases, without your knowing it, in the day time?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was not possible?—A. No, sir.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. The court-house is a very large building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A great many rooms in it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This night-watchman in the court-house is in the whole building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not spend all of his time in the county clerk's office?—A. No, sir.

(Signature waived.)

At this point, by consent of parties, we adjourned the further taking of these depositions until Monday, February 11, at 9 o'clock a. m.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

Parties met pursuant to adjournment, and the further taking of depositions was resumed, as follows:

LOUIS H. STRUBE, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Contestee's counsel objects to the calling of this witness, first, because it is evidence under the third notice, and contestant has not announced he is through with the first and second notices; second, that in the notice in which the witness's name appears his place of residence is not given.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. Your name?—Answer. Louis H. Strube.

Q. Place of residence?—A. Glasgow and Saint Louis avenues. The house stands back a little in the park.

Q. Were you a judge of election of district 75, the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any rejected votes cast at that precinct?—A. Yes; some.

Q. Of registered voters?—A. They were not on our list. They were rejected because they were not on our list, and couldn't bring certificates from the recorder of voters when they came there, and we couldn't find their names. They said they were living in the district, and we sent them down there and some came back with certificates, and we took them as legal voters, and others that hadn't them but insisted on voting, we took as rejected voters.

Q. What did they state to you; that there was a crowd at the register of voters' office, and that they could not obtain admission?

(Counsel for contestee objected, as leading.)

Q. What did they state to you? What reason did they give for not being able to bring a certificate?—A. Well, different reasons made, of course; I can't exactly remember.

Q. How many of those were there?—A. If I am not mistaken, there were seven. It has been so long, I never thought of it. I believe that is the number.

Q. What did you do with those votes?—A. Put them in an envelope and delivered them the next morning separately.

Q. Did those men make affidavit that they were properly registered voters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you receive their ballots?—A. We had instructions to that effect.

Q. What did you do with those ballots?—A. Kept them separate, and put them in an envelope and delivered them the next morning, together with the balance of the boxes.

Q. Did you count them, the votes?—A. You mean put them on the list?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; I think not. I don't know whether there was a class on the list for that; I can't say certain.

Q. Where was the location of this poll?—A. It was on Glasgow and Saint Louis avenues and Lindell Park.

Q. You put those votes in the envelope, and didn't count them in your return?—A. I don't think we did.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee. Mr. L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where did you say you lived?—A. Lindell Park.

Q. You lived there, did you, at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you been living there?—A. At that place six years.

Q. You say you were judge at that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the other judges?—A. Cavanaugh, Sadler, and Westerman and myself. In the morning there was Mr. Heman, and he came too late. We waited for him as long as we could, and then substituted Westerman in his place.

Q. What was the politics of Mr. Sadler?—A. Democrat.

Q. Do you know that of Cavanaugh?—A. Democrat.

Q. What is Wisterman?—A. Republican.

Q. What are you?—A. Republican.

Q. You say there were some rejected votes cast but not counted in the return?—A. I don't believe they were.

Q. Were you a counting or receiving judge?—A. Receiving.

Q. Do you know whether they were counted, except from hearsay?—A. Well, we were all together in the evening after the polls were closed and counted up; pretty near all of us went over the list; but really to say, under oath, whether they were or not, I can't say it positively. It

strikes me—I am of the opinion they were not put on the list. I know this much, they were put together in an envelope and delivered. I delivered the box myself.

Q. Did you count them at the time; did you look at the votes themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. How did they stand there—some for each, were there not?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't remember whether some for each candidate, Metcalfe and Frost?—A. I don't remember.

Q. You say the seven were votes of parties whose names were not on the list and who failed to get certificates, and did not make affidavit they were properly registered?—A. They were not on our lists.

Q. You said some came with certificates from the recorder of voters?—A. Yes; after they came there, and we not finding them on the list, we sent them down.

Q. Then, a number came with certificates and you counted their votes?—A. Yes.

Q. Then there were those who came without certificates, whose names were not on the lists, and they made no affidavit that they were voters?—A. That is true.

Q. And those you think were not counted?—A. I don't think they were, because, if I am not mistaken, we considered and didn't know what to do with them.

Q. You don't know but some of those rejected votes might have been rejected votes that were not on the list; you don't know but they might have been rejected for other reasons?—A. No; I don't see why they should be.

Q. Don't you know sometimes voters are rejected on account of the fact that they are fraudulent voters, and known to be fraudulent voters and not legal voters? Mightn't those parties have been rejected for reasons other than that their names were not on the list given to you?—A. They might have been.

Q. You say you put those votes in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Loose in the envelope; you didn't string them, did you?—A. I believe we put them in loose.

Q. Did you put them in the box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seal them up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seal up the envelope?—A. I sealed up the box; I am not sure, I believe we closed the envelope, but that I can't say for sure.

Q. Did you put it in the box with the poll-books or with the ballots?—A. Put them with the ballots.

Q. And sealed them up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you made no return of those votes, except to send them in the envelope?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. You didn't put them on your certificate?—A. I don't remember whether we mentioned it or not.

(Signature waived.)

WILLIAM HEMAN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the ground, as stated before, that contestant has not announced that he is through with the witnesses under the first two notices, and that the place of residence of the witness is not given.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. Where did you reside the 7th of November, 1876?—Answer. On North Market between Clay and Glasgow avenue.

Q. Were you appointed judge of election of district 75, Lindell Park?—A. I don't know what district it was, but it was Lindell Park; I was appointed by the county court.

Q. Did you serve?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you serve?—A. I went there in the morning; I was about five—I might say about fifteen minutes late. Of course I went in there and asked to be sworn in, and they said I was too late, and at the same time they hadn't had the list of fifteen citizens signed when I came in there; and one or two Democractic judges, I don't know who they were, asked me to be sworn in, and said I was in time, that there was no votes cast; but they refused to swear me in, but they had sworn this other man in before they had fifteen citizens to vote for him, because I don't think there were fifteen citizens at the polls when I was there.

Q. Who did they swear in in your place?—A. John B. Westerman.

Q. What are his politics?—A. Radical.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You stated that fifteen citizens hadn't signed a request for him to act at the time you arrived?—A. No, sir; not one of them on the list.

Q. And that a couple of judges insisted you should serve?—A. A couple of judges insisted I should.

Q. But the man that did the swearing in refused to swear you?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he a Democrat or Republican?—A. He was a Republican.

Q. So under those circumstances you were not permitted to serve?—A. No, sir.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the testimony on the ground that it is not responsive to any allegation in the notice of contest.)

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where do you live?—A. North Market between Clay and Glasgow avenue.

Q. Did you live there at the time of the election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Between nine and eleven years.

Q. Registered from there, were you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom did you vote for?—A. For Frost.

Q. You were appointed by the county court?—A Yes, sir.

Q. You were not there that morning in time?—A. Well, I got there, it was five, or ten, or fifteen minutes after six. The latest, fifteen minutes after six.

Q. Who was there when you got there?—A. Well, the judges, Mr. Tim. Cavanaugh, Mr. Loeblin, and Mr. Sadler, I think he was one of the judges, and Mr. Westerman was in there.

Q. Who else, anybody else there?—A. Well, there were other parties in there, of course I can't really recollect who else were in there.

Q. Were the clerks of election there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they?—A. I believe one was young Sadler, the other I don't know his name.

Q. You say those parties were all present when you got there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went in did you ask to serve?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?—A. Well, I asked all of them—told them I

was ready to serve, and as there had been no votes cast I thought I was not too late.

Q. Who was Cavanaugh; what was his position there?—A. He was a judge, I think, of election.

Q. He was a Democrat, was he not?—A. He is.

Q. What was Loeblin's position there?—A. I think he was a Radical.

Q. I mean his position.—A. Judge, I think.

Q. And Sadler's?—A. Well, I don't know; he had something to do with the poll-books; I don't know what; I suppose he was judge.

Q. You say Westerman was already sworn in?—A. That is what they told me.

Q. By whom was the swearing done?—A. I think Loeblin; one of the judges referred to Loeblin to swear me in; asked that I should be sworn in.

Q. You say two judges asked you to be sworn in; what two?—A. I don't know whether two—whether two spoke at once, but I know one asked I should be sworn in; that was Mr. Cavanaugh.

Q. Loeblin refused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Cavanaugh say then?—A. Nothing.

Q. On what ground did they refuse to swear you?—A. Said I was too late.

Q. How do you know there was not a petition signed by fifteen citizens?—A. Because I saw them go to work and have it signed.

Q. How do you know but it was done previous to your coming there?—A. Well, I don't know that.

Q. You said Cavanaugh and Sadler were both there, and Democrats, and one of them stood by and acquiesced in Westerman taking your position without saying anything?—A. Sadler didn't say anything, but Cavanaugh did ask me to be sworn in.

Q. What did Loeblin say when he asked that?—A. He said I was too late.

Q. You were too late, were you?—A. Yes; after 6 o'clock.

Q. Do you know of any injustice committed against Mr. Frost there that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any other irregularity than you have stated?—A. No, sir.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN H. WULF, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected, on the ground that contestant has not announced that he is through with witnesses under the first two notices, and on the ground that his place of residence is not stated in the notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John H. Wulf.

Q. Were you a judge of election at any poll in the third Congressional district at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was.

Q. What poll was it?—A. I forget the number of the precinct; on Biddle, between Eighth and Ninth.

Q. Do you know whether or not any votes called rejected votes were cast at that precinct?—A. There was.

Q. Do you know how many?—A. Yes; you mean rejected?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, you know we had the envelope. We put in, I think, seven or eight rejected votes of parties that we thought were not entitled to vote. Then there was a great many came to vote there that

their names was not on the polling-list, and I got a separate box for them to put their ballots in.

Q. State whether or not you put their names on the back of each ballot.—A. I am under the impression we put their names on the back of each ballot.

Q. Did you yourself write them?—A. I did, I think, the most of them; maybe all.

Q. Were these votes counted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why were they not counted?—A. Because we didn't know whether they were entitled to be counted.

Q. You don't know for what reason?—A. We couldn't; only those men claimed they were voters, and of course we hadn't their names, and couldn't count them. So I made it my business to keep a special box for them; got a cigar-box, and put their ballots in there, and sealed them up.

Q. And then put it in the general ballot-box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't return the names in your returns to the county clerk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor didn't include their vote in the general return?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did any of those gentlemen swear they were duly-registered voters?—A. Some went to the city hall to get certificates, but said they couldn't get certificates because there was such a crowd there they couldn't get near the place.

Q. Any of them swear they were registered voters?—A. Some did, I think.

Q. Did you of your own knowledge know any of them were registered voters?—A. Well, I think there were a couple there that were entitled to vote. That is, I had seen them vote before; known them to vote.

Q. Do you know whether any of them lived in the district?—A. They did. One of them lived in my house.

Q. You knew him to be a voter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But his name was not on the polling-list?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how it came to be off the polling-list?—A. I do not. I was surprised myself to see his name off.

Q. Did you know any other party?—A. Yes; another party on Seventh and Biddle; a gentleman I have known the last twenty-five years.

Q. Knew him to vote before?—A. I knew him to vote before, but I don't know whether he had for the last couple of years. I knew him to live in the ward the last twenty-five years, and known him to vote before, but whether he voted the last four or five years I don't know.

Q. Who is he?—A. David Dunn.

Q. Do you know whether he is a Democrat or Republican?—A. I think a Democrat.

Q. He had lived how long in the ward?—A. Twenty or twenty-five years, as near as I can recollect.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. P. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Do you remember the number of the district where you were judge?—A. Between the charter and this I have got all mixed up about precincts.

Q. You have been judge at both?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the judges?—A. Thomas Greene, Louis Saunders, and Patrick Byrne.

Q. What is the politics of Greene?—A. Democrat.

Q. Saunders' politics?—A. Republican.

Q. What are Byrne's politics?—A. I really don't know. I think Democrat; that is my impression.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. I believe I did.

Q. Have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't bet any money?—A. No, sir.

Q. A hat or oysters?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say there were some seven or eight rejected votes?—A. Yes, what I call rejected, that we couldn't find on the polling list; parties that we didn't think entitled to vote.

Q. They might have been parties who were fraudulent voters?—A. I couldn't tell.

Q. There were different reasons why they were rejected?—A. Yes, they were objected to and we thought they were not entitled to vote.

Q. Did you put them in an envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there not some parties who came there from the recorder of votes with certificates and voted?—A. Not that I know of; I don't remember any.

Q. Then some came without certificates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you think some swore in their names; you don't remember how many?—A. Yes, they swore they were entitled to vote.

Q. That is what I mean. Did all of them swear?—A. All I took in, yes; and I put those ballots in a separate box. I thought it better; so in case of trouble those votes could be counted.

Q. You didn't open the ballot?—A. No, sir; put it in a cigar-box.

Q. Where did you put the cigar-box?—A. In the ballot-box.

Q. Did you put the poll-books in the same box?—A. I think we did.

Q. Were you counting or receiving judge?—A. Receiving judge.

Q. You didn't count the votes?—A. I helped in the evening.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge those votes were not counted?—A. I do.

Q. Did you help to count?—A. I did in the evening after we got through.

Q. Did you make a return of those rejected votes, rejected on the ground that their names were not found on the list, except by putting their names on the ballot and sending them in a cigar-box?—A. I think we mentioned on the tally-sheet there was that many in a separate box. I know we mentioned seven or eight rejected.

Q. They were rejected for different reasons?—A. Yes, we had an envelope for them; put them in there; put them together. Now, the other judges were against receiving those other ballots at all, and I insisted. I said, better take them, and in case of trouble they can open the box.

Q. Isn't it a fact a number of voters came in the morning before you received orders from the county judge to receive those ballots, that a number of voters came who were refused and didn't come back again at all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. Well, I can't say; there was such confusion. I can't tell.

Q. You don't know all those parties who offered to vote and whose names were not on the list?—A. I can't say. I know one or two of them.

Q. Do you know that they were registered at the time; properly registered?—A. I know one was before.

Q. How do you know? How long before had he been registered?—A. A couple of years before; I had seen him vote before.

Q. Hadn't he moved his residence in that time?—A. No, sir; he had not. The reason I know, he rents from me and he has been living with me the last four or five years.

Q. This other man you don't know whether he was registered?—A. I really don't; but I know him to live in the ward the last twenty-five years, and I have seen him vote too, but I don't know whether in the last five years.

Q. His name was David Dunn?—A. Yes, sir.

(Signature waived.)

A. R. HYNSON sworn and examined on the part of the contestant testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same ground as he objected to the calling of the two previous witnesses.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. A. R. Hynson.

Q. Did you vote at the election third Congressional district for Congressman at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I did.

Q. Whom did you vote for?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that the question is irrelevant.)

A. R. Graham Frost.

Q. Was your vote counted?—A. I passed my vote in there. I saw it didn't take the usual course that the others did.

Q. What was done with it?—A. It was placed in a kind of yellow or buff envelope, and seemed to be put to one side.

Q. Were you duly registered?—A. I was duly registered.

Q. How long had you lived in that ward?—A. A considerable time. Long enough to be entitled to vote.

Q. You had been registered previous to the election?—A. I had been registered previous to the election, yes.

Q. Where did you vote at?—A. I voted at the precinct corner of Lebaum and Broadway. I don't remember the number of the precinct.

Q. Is that the precinct at which Simon Clark was judge?—A. He was a judge at that precinct and Mr. Marquard was one.

Q. What efforts did you make to have your name duly counted?—A. Well, I went there in the morning and found my name not on the list as published, and I offered to swear my vote in, and they said it was not necessary; there was a United States detective there. He told me he couldn't take them under such circumstances. I asked what was the best to be done. I was satisfied I was a voter and had made an offer to secure my vote, but for some cause it was not on the list. They told me if I would go to the commissioner of registration in the City Hall, I think, I could get my certificate and vote on that. I went there and after good deal of exertion got a certificate. My name was on the list; he read my name, but it was left off the books. With that certificate I went to the poll in the evening and passed my vote in with the certificate and they told me it was all right. I remained at the window to see if it was all right and I didn't see my vote go in the regular box, but it was put in an envelope and I was afterward informed——

(Counsel for contestee objected, as hearsay.)

A. (Continuing) By one of the judges, that my vote, with others, taken as I have described, were put to one side, and was never counted.

Q. Mr. Clark is the gentleman who informed you of that matter?—A. Yes, sir

Q. He was one of the judges?—A. Yes.

Q. How old are you?—A. In my fifty-second year.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where did you live at that time?—A. 921 Webster street.

Q. How long had you lived there?—A. The election was in November, and I think I moved in that house in April or May.

Q. Where did you live previous to that time?—A. Previous to that time I lived at 1909 Cass street.

Q. In the ninth ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sure you moved there in May?—A. I am not positive; but either April or May I moved.

Q. Where did you register from previous to that time?—A. After I moved there from Nineteenth and Cass, I went where the registration books were opened; went and had my registration transferred from Nineteenth and Cass to my residence 921 Webster street, and it was duly recorded on their books; I was particular in attending to it because I was anxious to vote, and had the transfer made; when I went to the office on the morning of the election, I found it was all correct, in due form, and they gave me my certificate to that effect.

Q. They refused to allow you to vote till you got your certificate?—A. They told me the better way was to get a certificate from the commissioner of registration, and then I could vote.

Q. You got your certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went to the polls?—A. Yes; and gave the certificate in to show it was correct, and handed my vote in.

Q. You don't know whether, as a matter of fact, your vote was counted?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. There were a number around there, wasn't there?—A. Well, it was very late in the evening, and the voting pretty near through, and not many votes going in.

Q. Who received your vote?—A. I don't remember which judge; the receiving judge; it was passed in to him.

Q. What did he do with it?—A. I handed in the certificate with it, and I watched to see whether the vote woud be put in the box, and it was not put in, as I expected, and I felt a little hurt about it; I seen them put my vote and certificate into an envelope, and it seemed to me to be put to one side; I can't say what it was placed in, whether a box, or not; but it was put in an envelope and put to one side, and I inquired of Clarke after some time; I met him and asked what disposal was made of my vote, and he told me.

Q. Do you know the judges of election of that precinct?—A. I know Clarke was one.

Q. What are Clarke's politics, do you know?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know any other of the judges?—A. I think Marquard was a judge there.

Q. What other judge?—A. I don't know.

Q. You say when you came back with the certificate they told you it was all right?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't that mean you could vote?—A. I interpreted it that way; that I was entitled to vote, and it would go in.

Q. Who told you it was all right?—A. The judge who received my vote.

Q. He handed it in?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you be willing to swear it was your ballot that was put in that envelope?—A. Yes; I watched that very close. I saw him take my vote and put it in the envelope.

Q. You don't know whether it was counted or not, as a matter of fact, except what Clarke told you?—A. I don't know; no.

Q. Or whether any return was made of it?—A. No, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. You were informed by one of the judges it was not counted?—A. Yes; I was informed by one of the judges that that with others that went in the same way was not counted.

Q. And it was a vote for R. Graham Frost?—A. It was, sure.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN AMEND, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the ground that notice has not been given that the contestants are through with the two first notices, and the place of residence of the witness is not given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Your name in full, please?—Answer. John Amend. I reside at 1407 North Ninth street.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. That is more than I know. I don't know exactly; about twenty years.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am over seventy.

Q. Were you a duly registered voter on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election held in the third Congressional district for Congressman?—A. I went to vote and they wouldn't let me.

Q. Why didn't they let you vote?—A. They couldn't find my name on the books.

Q. Why was your name not on the books?—A. That is more than I know. I got registered all right.

Q. Had you always voted at previous elections?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had your vote ever been rejected before while you were a citizen here?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with your ballot?—A. I gave it to the judges.

Q. What did they do with it?—A. They said my vote was all right.

Q. What did they do with it?—A. They put it in an envelope.

Q. But did not count it?—A. No, sir; didn't count it. I told the judges, if I am allowed to state—I told the judges, when they couldn't find my name—I told them I wanted to put my vote in; I had lived forty-two years in the city, and always voted, and I wanted to have my vote; and they told me I should go home it would be all right; that is, I told them I would go to the register of votes and make it right if it was not right; that I was registered, and I wanted to put my vote in; they told me I should just go home and it would be all right.

Q. How do you know your vote was not counted?—A. Two days afterward they told me my vote was not counted.

Q. It was not put in the box?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was put in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. I voted for Frost.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Question. Where did you live at that time?—A. I lived at 1407 North Ninth.

Q. Whereabouts was this precinct where you voted?—A. On Eighth street.

Q. The number of it, do you remember?—A. No, sir; it was between Cass avenue and Mullanphy.

Q. You say you had been registered. How long before that did you register?—A. O, just every time we had a registration I registered.

Q. How long before that election, do you remember?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Was it two years, three years, or one week? Do you remember about what time?—A. No, sir; I don't remember.

Q. It might have been four or five years, mightn't it?—A. No; I just—when it was called for registering; I went as a citizen ought to do, I went to the register of votes afterwards, when I found my vote was not given in, I went there and they said it was all right.

Q. On that day you came to the register of votes?—A. No; afterwards I went to make it all right.

Q. On that day you handed in your vote, and the judges said it was all right and you could go home?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether your vote was counted or not actually, do you? You say you saw them put it in an envelope?—A. I didn't say that. They said so afterwards, the judges.

Q. You don't know what they did with it, do you?—A. No; O, no.

Q. Who were the judges there, do you know?—A. It was Charley Stoover and Bernard Schroeder; I know them all and they know me.

Q. Who were the other judges?—A. I don't know.

Q. They told you to go home; it was all right?—A. Yes.

Q. Who told you afterwards your vote was not counted?—A. Well, I seen it when it was thrown out.

Q. How do you know it was thrown out?—A. The judge told me himself.

Q. What judge?—A. Stoover. First he told me it would be all right, and then, afterwards, he said the other judges wouldn't agree to it, to put it in the box.

Q. Was he the one who told you it was all right at the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He afterwards told you it was not counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know, except what he told you, it was not counted, do you?—A. No.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. It was not put in the box where it belonged?—A. No; it was not.

Q. Where is that polling place?—A. On Eighth between Fallon and Cass avenue.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You didn't see what they did with your ballot, did you?—A. I don't know anything about it. They told me it was all right.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. You saw it did not go into the box where it should have gone?—A. Yes; Stoover told me they wouldn't agree to it.

Q. You saw them put it in an envelope?—A. Well, I can't say that I saw it put in the envelope, but it didn't go in the box.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You don't know it, except what Stoover told you afterwards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any rejected votes cast at that precinct?—A. Yes; some.

Q. Of registered voters?—A. They were not on our list. They were rejected because they were not on our list, and couldn't bring certificates from the recorder of voters when they came there, and we couldn't find their names. They said they were living in the district, and we sent them down there and some came back with certificates, and we took them as legal voters, and others that hadn't them but insisted on voting, we took as rejected voters.

Q. What did they state to you; that there was a crowd at the register of voters' office, and that they could not obtain admission?

(Counsel for contestee objected, as leading.)

Q. What did they state to you? What reason did they give for not being able to bring a certificate?—A. Well, different reasons made, of course; I can't exactly remember.

Q. How many of those were there?—A. If I am not mistaken, there were seven. It has been so long, I never thought of it. I believe that is the number.

Q. What did you do with those votes?—A. Put them in an envelope and delivered them the next morning separately.

Q. Did those men make affidavit that they were properly registered voters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you receive their ballots?—A. We had instructions to that effect.

Q. What did you do with those ballots?—A. Kept them separate, and put them in an envelope and delivered them the next morning, together with the balance of the boxes.

Q. Did you count them, the votes?—A. You mean put them on the list?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; I think not. I don't know whether there was a class on the list for that; I can't say certain.

Q. Where was the location of this poll?—A. It was on Glasgow and Saint Louis avenues and Lindell Park.

Q. You put those votes in the envelope, and didn't count them in your return?—A. I don't think we did.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee. Mr. L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where did you say you lived?—A. Lindell Park.

Q. You lived there, did you, at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you been living there?—A. At that place six years.

Q. You say you were judge at that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the other judges?—A. Cavanaugh, Sadler, and Westerman and myself. In the morning there was Mr. Heman, and he came too late. We waited for him as long as we could, and then substituted Westerman in his place.

Q. What was the politics of Mr. Sadler?—A. Democrat.

Q. Do you know that of Cavanaugh?—A. Democrat.

Q. What is Wisterman?—A. Republican.

Q. What are you?—A. Republican.

Q. You say there were some rejected votes cast but not counted in the return?—A. I don't believe they were.

Q. Were you a counting or receiving judge?—A. Receiving.

Q. Do you know whether they were counted, except from hearsay?—A. Well, we were all together in the evening after the polls were closed and counted up; pretty near all of us went over the list; but really to say, under oath, whether they were or not, I can't say it positively. It

strikes me—I am of the opinion they were not put on the list. I know this much, they were put together in an envelope and delivered. I delivered the box myself.

Q. Did you count them at the time; did you look at the votes themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. How did they stand there—some for each, were there not?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't remember whether some for each candidate, Metcalfe and Frost?—A. I don't remember.

Q. You say the seven were votes of parties whose names were not on the list and who failed to get certificates, and did not make affidavit they were properly registered?—A. They were not on our lists.

Q. You said some came with certificates from the recorder of voters?—A. Yes; after they came there, and we not finding them on the list, we sent them down.

Q. Then, a number came with certificates and you counted their votes?—A. Yes.

Q. Then there were those who came without certificates, whose names were not on the lists, and they made no affidavit that they were voters?—A. That is true.

Q. And those you think were not counted?—A. I don't think they were, because, if I am not mistaken, we considered and didn't know what to do with them.

Q. You don't know but some of those rejected votes might have been rejected votes that were not on the list; you don't know but they might have been rejected for other reasons?—A. No; I don't see why they should be.

Q. Don't you know sometimes voters are rejected on account of the fact that they are fraudulent voters, and known to be fraudulent voters and not legal voters? Mightn't those parties have been rejected for reasons other than that their names were not on the list given to you?—A. They might have been.

Q. You say you put those votes in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Loose in the envelope; you didn't string them, did you?—A. I believe we put them in loose.

Q. Did you put them in the box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seal them up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Seal up the envelope?—A. I sealed up the box; I am not sure, I believe we closed the envelope, but that I can't say for sure.

Q. Did you put it in the box with the poll-books or with the ballots?—A. Put them with the ballots.

Q. And sealed them up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you made no return of those votes, except to send them in the envelope?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. You didn't put them on your certificate?—A. I don't remember whether we mentioned it or not.

(Signature waived.)

WILLIAM HEMAN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the ground, as stated before, that contestant has not announced that he is through with the witnesses under the first two notices, and that the place of residence of the witness is not given.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. Where did you reside the 7th of November, 1876?—Answer. On North Market between Clay and Glasgow avenue.

Q. Were you appointed judge of election of district 75, Lindell Park?—A. I don't know what district it was, but it was Lindell Park; I was appointed by the county court.

Q. Did you serve?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you serve?—A. I went there in the morning; I was about five—I might say about fifteen minutes late. Of course I went in there and asked to be sworn in, and they said I was too late, and at the same time they hadn't had the list of fifteen citizens signed when I came in there; and one or two Democractic judges, I don't know who they were, asked me to be sworn in, and said I was in time, that there was no votes cast; but they refused to swear me in, but they had sworn this other man in before they had fifteen citizens to vote for him, because I don't think there were fifteen citizens at the polls when I was there.

Q. Who did they swear in in your place?—A. John B. Westerman.

Q. What are his politics?—A. Radical.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You stated that fifteen citizens hadn't signed a request for him to act at the time you arrived?—A. No, sir; not one of them on the list.

Q. And that a couple of judges insisted you should serve?—A. A couple of judges insisted I should.

Q. But the man that did the swearing in refused to swear you?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he a Democrat or Republican?—A. He was a Republican.

Q. So under those circumstances you were not permitted to serve?—A. No, sir.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the testimony on the ground that it is not responsive to any allegation in the notice of contest.)

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where do you live?—A. North Market between Clay and Glasgow avenue.

Q. Did you live there at the time of the election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Between nine and eleven years.

Q. Registered from there, were you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom did you vote for?—A. For Frost.

Q. You were appointed by the county court?—A Yes, sir.

Q. You were not there that morning in time?—A. Well, I got there, it was five, or ten, or fifteen minutes after six. The latest, fifteen minutes after six.

Q. Who was there when you got there?—A. Well, the judges, Mr. Tim. Cavanaugh, Mr. Loeblin, and Mr. Sadler, I think he was one of the judges, and Mr. Westerman was in there.

Q. Who else, anybody else there?—A. Well, there were other parties in there, of course I can't really recollect who else were in there.

Q. Were the clerks of election there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they?—A. I believe one was young Sadler, the other I don't know his name.

Q. You say those parties were all present when you got there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went in did you ask to serve?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?—A. Well, I asked all of them—told them I

was ready to serve, and as there had been no votes cast I thought I was not too late.

Q. Who was Cavanaugh; what was his position there?—A. He was a judge, I think, of election.

Q. He was a Democrat, was he not?—A. He is.

Q. What was Loeblin's position there?—A. I think he was a Radical.

Q. I mean his position.—A. Judge, I think.

Q. And Sadler's?—A. Well, I don't know; he had something to do with the poll-books; I don't know what; I suppose he was judge.

Q. You say Westerman was already sworn in?—A. That is what they told me.

Q. By whom was the swearing done?—A. I think Loeblin; one of the judges referred to Loeblin to swear me in; asked that I should be sworn in,

Q. You say two judges asked you to be sworn in; what two?—A. I don't know whether two—whether two spoke at once, but I know one asked I should be sworn in; that was Mr. Cavanaugh.

Q. Loeblin refused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Cavanaugh say then?—A. Nothing.

Q. On what ground did they refuse to swear you?—A. Said I was too late.

Q. How do you know there was not a petition signed by fifteen citizens?—A. Because I saw them go to work and have it signed.

Q. How do you know but it was done previous to your coming there?—A. Well, I don't know that.

Q. You said Cavanaugh and Sadler were both there, and Democrats, and one of them stood by and acquiesced in Westerman taking your position without saying anything?—A. Sadler didn't say anything, but Cavanaugh did ask me to be sworn in.

Q. What did Loeblin say when he asked that?—A. He said I was too late.

Q. You were too late, were you?—A. Yes; after 6 o'clock.

Q. Do you know of any injustice committed against Mr. Frost there that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any other irregularity than you have stated?—A. No, sir.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN H. WULF, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected, on the ground that contestant has not announced that he is through with witnesses under the first two notices, and on the ground that his place of residence is not stated in the notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John H. Wulf.

Q. Were you a judge of election at any poll in the third Congressional district at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was.

Q. What poll was it?—A. I forget the number of the precinct; on Biddle, between Eighth and Ninth.

Q. Do you know whether or not any votes called rejected votes were cast at that precinct?—A. There was.

Q. Do you know how many?—A. Yes; you mean rejected?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, you know we had the envelope. We put in, I think, seven or eight rejected votes of parties that we thought were not entitled to vote. Then there was a great many came to vote there that

their names was not on the polling-list, and I got a separate box for them to put their ballots in.

Q. State whether or not you put their names on the back of each ballot.—A. I am under the impression we put their names on the back of each ballot.

Q. Did you yourself write them?—A. I did, I think, the most of them; maybe all.

Q. Were these votes counted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why were they not counted?—A. Because we didn't know whether they were entitled to be counted.

Q. You don't know for what reason?—A. We couldn't; only those men claimed they were voters, and of course we hadn't their names, and couldn't count them. So I made it my business to keep a special box for them; got a cigar-box, and put their ballots in there, and sealed them up.

Q. And then put it in the general ballot-box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't return the names in your returns to the county clerk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor didn't include their vote in the general return?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did any of those gentlemen swear they were duly-registered voters?—A. Some went to the city hall to get certificates, but said they couldn't get certificates because there was such a crowd there they couldn't get near the place.

Q. Any of them swear they were registered voters?—A. Some did, I think.

Q. Did you of your own knowledge know any of them were registered voters?—A. Well, I think there were a couple there that were entitled to vote. That is, I had seen them vote before; known them to vote.

Q. Do you know whether any of them lived in the district?—A. They did. One of them lived in my house.

Q. You knew him to be a voter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But his name was not on the polling-list?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how it came to be off the polling-list?—A. I do not. I was surprised myself to see his name off.

Q. Did you know any other party?—A. Yes; another party on Seventh and Biddle; a gentleman I have known the last twenty-five years.

Q. Knew him to vote before?—A. I knew him to vote before, but I don't know whether he had for the last couple of years. I knew him to live in the ward the last twenty-five years, and known him to vote before, but whether he voted the last four or five years I don't know.

Q. Who is he?—A. David Dunn.

Q. Do you know whether he is a Democrat or Republican?—A. I think a Democrat.

Q. He had lived how long in the ward?—A. Twenty or twenty-five years, as near as I can recollect.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. P. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Do you remember the number of the district where you were judge?—A. Between the charter and this I have got all mixed up about precincts.

Q. You have been judge at both?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the judges?—A. Thomas Greene, Louis Saunders, and Patrick Byrne.

Q. What is the politics of Greene?—A. Democrat.

Q. Saunders' politics?—A. Republican.

Q. What are Byrne's politics?—A. I really don't know. I think Democrat; that is my impression.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. I believe I did.

Q. Have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't bet any money?—A. No, sir.

Q. A hat or oysters?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say there were some seven or eight rejected votes?—A. Yes, what I call rejected, that we couldn't find on the polling list; parties that we didn't think entitled to vote.

Q. They might have been parties who were fraudulent voters?—A. I couldn't tell.

Q. There were different reasons why they were rejected?—A. Yes, they were objected to and we thought they were not entitled to vote.

Q. Did you put them in an envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there not some parties who came there from the recorder of votes with certificates and voted?—A. Not that I know of; I don't remember any.

Q. Then some came without certificates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you think some swore in their names; you don't remember how many?—A. Yes, they swore they were entitled to vote.

Q. That is what I mean. Did all of them swear?—A. All I took in, yes; and I put those ballots in a separate box. I thought it better; so in case of trouble those votes could be counted.

Q. You didn't open the ballot?—A. No, sir; put it in a cigar-box.

Q. Where did you put the cigar-box?—A. In the ballot-box.

Q. Did you put the poll-books in the same box?—A. I think we did.

Q. Were you counting or receiving judge?—A. Receiving judge.

Q. You didn't count the votes?—A. I helped in the evening.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge those votes were not counted?—A. I do.

Q. Did you help to count?—A. I did in the evening after we got through.

Q. Did you make a return of those rejected votes, rejected on the ground that their names were not found on the list, except by putting their names on the ballot and sending them in a cigar-box?—A. I think we mentioned on the tally-sheet there was that many in a separate box. I know we mentioned seven or eight rejected.

Q. They were rejected for different reasons?—A. Yes, we had an envelope for them; put them in there; put them together. Now, the other judges were against receiving those other ballots at all, and I insisted. I said, better take them, and in case of trouble they can open the box.

Q. Isn't it a fact a number of voters came in the morning before you received orders from the county judge to receive those ballots, that a number of voters came who were refused and didn't come back again at all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?—A. Well, I can't say; there was such confusion. I can't tell.

Q. You don't know all those parties who offered to vote and whose names were not on the list?—A. I can't say. I know one or two of them.

Q. Do you know that they were registered at the time; properly registered?—A. I know one was before.

Q. How do you know? How long before had he been registered?—A. A couple of years before; I had seen him vote before.

Q. Hadn't he moved his residence in that time?—A. No, sir; he had not. The reason I know, he rents from me and he has been living with me the last four or five years.

Q. This other man you don't know whether he was registered?—A. I really don't; but I know him to live in the ward the last twenty-five years, and I have seen him vote too, but I don't know whether in the last five years.

Q. His name was David Dunn?—A. Yes, sir.

(Signature waived.)

A. R. HYNSON sworn and examined on the part of the contestant testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same ground as he objected to the calling of the two previous witnesses.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. A. R. Hynson.

Q. Did you vote at the election third Congressional district for Congressman at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I did.

Q. Whom did you vote for?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that the question is irrelevant.)

A. R. Graham Frost.

Q. Was your vote counted?—A. I passed my vote in there. I saw it didn't take the usual course that the others did.

Q. What was done with it?—A. It was placed in a kind of yellow or buff envelope, and seemed to be put to one side.

Q. Were you duly registered?—A. I was duly registered.

Q. How long had you lived in that ward?—A. A considerable time. Long enough to be entitled to vote.

Q. You had been registered previous to the election?—A. I had been registered previous to the election, yes.

Q. Where did you vote at?—A. I voted at the precinct corner of Lebaum and Broadway. I don't remember the number of the precinct.

Q. Is that the precinct at which Simon Clark was judge?—A. He was a judge at that precinct and Mr. Marquard was one.

Q. What efforts did you make to have your name duly counted?—A. Well, I went there in the morning and found my name not on the list as published, and I offered to swear my vote in, and they said it was not necessary; there was a United States detective there. He told me he couldn't take them under such circumstances. I asked what was the best to be done. I was satisfied I was a voter and had made an offer to secure my vote, but for some cause it was not on the list. They told me if I would go to the commissioner of registration in the City Hall, I think, I could get my certificate and vote on that. I went there and after good deal of exertion got a certificate. My name was on the list; he read my name, but it was left off the books. With that certificate I went to the poll in the evening and passed my vote in with the certificate and they told me it was all right. I remained at the window to see if it was all right and I didn't see my vote go in the regular box, but it was put in an envelope and I was afterward informed——

(Counsel for contestee objected, as hearsay.)

A. (Continuing) By one of the judges, that my vote, with others, taken as I have described, were put to one side, and was never counted.

Q. Mr. Clark is the gentleman who informed you of that matter?—A. Yes, sir

Q. He was one of the judges?—A. Yes.

Q. How old are you?—A. In my fifty-second year.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where did you live at that time?—A. 921 Webster street.

Q. How long had you lived there?—A. The election was in November, and I think I moved in that house in April or May.

Q. Where did you live previous to that time?—A. Previous to that time I lived at 1909 Cass street.

Q. In the ninth ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sure you moved there in May?—A. I am not positive; but either April or May I moved.

Q. Where did you register from previous to that time?—A. After I moved there from Nineteenth and Cass, I went where the registration books were opened; went and had my registration transferred from Nineteenth and Cass to my residence 921 Webster street, and it was duly recorded on their books; I was particular in attending to it because I was anxious to vote, and had the transfer made; when I went to the office on the morning of the election, I found it was all correct, in due form, and they gave me my certificate to that effect.

Q. They refused to allow you to vote till you got your certificate?—A. They told me the better way was to get a certificate from the commissioner of registration, and then I could vote.

Q. You got your certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went to the polls?—A. Yes; and gave the certificate in to show it was correct, and handed my vote in.

Q. You don't know whether, as a matter of fact, your vote was counted?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. There were a number around there, wasn't there?—A. Well, it was very late in the evening, and the voting pretty near through, and not many votes going in.

Q. Who received your vote?—A. I don't remember which judge; the receiving judge; it was passed in to him.

Q. What did he do with it?—A. I handed in the certificate with it, and I watched to see whether the vote woud be put in the box, and it was not put in, as I expected, and I felt a little hurt about it; I seen them put my vote and certificate into an envelope, and it seemed to me to be put to one side; I can't say what it was placed in, whether a box, or not; but it was put in an envelope and put to one side, and I inquired of Clarke after some time; I met him and asked what disposal was made of my vote, and he told me.

Q. Do you know the judges of election of that precinct?—A. I know Clarke was one.

Q. What are Clarke's politics, do you know?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know any other of the judges?—A. I think Marquard was a judge there.

Q. What other judge?—A. I don't know.

Q. You say when you came back with the certificate they told you it was all right?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't that mean you could vote?—A. I interpreted it that way; that I was entitled to vote, and it would go in.

Q. Who told you it was all right?—A. The judge who received my vote.

Q. He handed it in?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you be willing to swear it was your ballot that was put in that envelope?—A. Yes; I watched that very close. I saw him take my vote and put it in the envelope.

Q. You don't know whether it was counted or not, as a matter of fact, except what Clarke told you?—A. I don't know; no.

Q. Or whether any return was made of it?—A. No, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. You were informed by one of the judges it was not counted?—A. Yes; I was informed by one of the judges that that with others that went in the same way was not counted.

Q. And it was a vote for R. Graham Frost?—A. It was, sure.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN AMEND, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the ground that notice has not been given that the contestants are through with the two first notices, and the place of residence of the witness is not given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Your name in full, please?—Answer. John Amend. I reside at 1407 North Ninth street.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. That is more than I know. I don't know exactly; about twenty years.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am over seventy.

Q. Were you a duly registered voter on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote at that election held in the third Congressional district for Congressman?—A. I went to vote and they wouldn't let me.

Q. Why didn't they let you vote?—A. They couldn't find my name on the books.

Q. Why was your name not on the books?—A. That is more than I know. I got registered all right.

Q. Had you always voted at previous elections?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had your vote ever been rejected before while you were a citizen here?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with your ballot?—A. I gave it to the judges.

Q. What did they do with it?—A. They said my vote was all right.

Q. What did they do with it?—A. They put it in an envelope.

Q. But did not count it?—A. No, sir; didn't count it. I told the judges, if I am allowed to state—I told the judges, when they couldn't find my name—I told them I wanted to put my vote in; I had lived forty-two years in the city, and always voted, and I wanted to have my vote; and they told me I should go home it would be all right; that is, I told them I would go to the register of votes and make it right if it was not right; that I was registered, and I wanted to put my vote in; they told me I should just go home and it would be all right.

Q. How do you know your vote was not counted?—A. Two days afterward they told me my vote was not counted.

Q. It was not put in the box?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was put in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. I voted for Frost.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Question. Where did you live at that time?—A. I lived at 1407 North Ninth.

Q. Whereabouts was this precinct where you voted?—A. On Eighth street.

Q. The number of it, do you remember?—A. No, sir; it was between Cass avenue and Mullanphy.

Q. You say you had been registered. How long before that did you register?—A. O, just every time we had a registration I registered.

Q. How long before that election, do you remember?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Was it two years, three years, or one week? Do you remember about what time?—A. No, sir; I don't remember.

Q. It might have been four or five years, mightn't it?—A. No; I just—when it was called for registering; I went as a citizen ought to do, I went to the register of votes afterwards, when I found my vote was not given in, I went there and they said it was all right.

Q. On that day you came to the register of votes?—A. No; afterwards I went to make it all right.

Q. On that day you handed in your vote, and the judges said it was all right and you could go home?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether your vote was counted or not actually, do you? You say you saw them put it in an envelope?—A. I didn't say that. They said so afterwards, the judges.

Q. You don't know what they did with it, do you?—A. No; O, no.

Q. Who were the judges there, do you know?—A. It was Charley Stoover and Bernard Schroeder; I know them all and they know me.

Q. Who were the other judges?—A. I don't know.

Q. They told you to go home; it was all right?—A. Yes.

Q. Who told you afterwards your vote was not counted?—A. Well, I seen it when it was thrown out.

Q. How do you know it was thrown out?—A. The judge told me himself.

Q. What judge?—A. Stoover. First he told me it would be all right, and then, afterwards, he said the other judges wouldn't agree to it, to put it in the box.

Q. Was he the one who told you it was all right at the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He afterwards told you it was not counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know, except what he told you, it was not counted, do you?—A. No.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. It was not put in the box where it belonged?—A. No; it was not.

Q. Where is that polling place?—A. On Eighth between Fallon and Cass avenue.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You didn't see what they did with your ballot, did you?—A. I don't know anything about it. They told me it was all right.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. You saw it did not go into the box where it should have gone?—A. Yes; Stoover told me they wouldn't agree to it.

Q. You saw them put it in an envelope?—A. Well, I can't say that I saw it put in the envelope, but it didn't go in the box.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You don't know it, except what Stoover told you afterwards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know it, except what he afterwards told you?—A. Well, I didn't look after it; he told me it was all right, and I went home.
(Signature waived.)

NICHOLAS W. DEVOY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:
(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the same ground as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Nicholas W. Devoy.
Q. How old are you?—A. Twenty-six.
Q. Did you hold any official position at the election the 7th of November, 1876, of the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was it?—A. I was deputy marshal—United States marshal.
Q. Who were you recommended by?—A. By Mr. Codding.
Q. Will you please state what passed between you and Mr. Codding at the time you received your appointment?
(Counsel for contestee objected to any conversation that occurred between Mr. Codding and the witness.)
A. Well, I was up in the post-office, that is, up-stairs in the custom-house, and I saw a lot of men running about Codding to get commissions for deputy United States marshal. A young fellow came to me and asked if I was going on. I told him yes, I would try to. "Well," says he, "I know how you can get on;" and, says I, "How is that?" And he told me to go to Codding and ask him to put me on, and I went up and says I, "Mr. Codding, I would like to act as deputy United States marshal;" and he says, "I don't know you." "Well," says I, "maybe you don't, but," says I, "I am well acquainted in the city." Says I, "Captain Judy intended to get me on, but he couldn't take on any more; so he told us." So I told him my name was Devoy, and that I was well acquainted in the city and a great many knew me. Says he, "Who are you going to vote for?" Says I, "That is no question to ask a man; if I have to tell who I vote for I won't go on." Well, I was nudged then, and a party told me to say I would vote for Metcalfe, and he asked me would I and I told him yes. "Well," says he, "I am not sure whether you would do it or not." "Well," says I, "if you don't take my word for it there is no use of going any further." "Well," says he, "you look like a man whose word could be believed; I will take your word for it." With that this young fellow here stepped up and said he was a friend of mine, and as long as I was going on he might as well be put on.
Q. Who is this friend?—A. Mr. Carroll. And so I got my commission from him.
Q. Did he make it a condition that you should vote for the Republican Congressman, before you received your appointment.
(Counsel for contestee objected; let him state the facts.)
A. Well, that is what he said. As long as I said I would vote for Metcalfe I would get my commission. So he brought me in the room right next to the United States marshal, Leffingwell, and gave me my commission.
Q. What were your politics?—A. Democrat.
Q. Subsequent to the election, was there any meeting of those United States marshals?—A. Yes.
Q. Where was it?—A. In a room in the custom-house.
(Counsel for contestee objected as irrelevant.)
Q. Please state what transpired at that meeting.—A. Nothing, only getting up our squads to form at the different precincts.

Q. My question is, whether there was any meeting of the United marshals subsequent to the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Hiram W. Leffingwell?—A. That is the United States marshal?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was the United States marshal in this district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you, at any time, hear a speech made by him to the United States marshals?—A. After the election I did.

Q. That was my question. Please state who was present when he made that speech.—A. O, Codding and Dyer, and a great many on the stage that I didn't know at all. I have seen them a great many times.

Q. Where was that meeting held?—A. National Hall, I think, is the name, on Broadway.

Q. What was that meeting convened for?—A. To get our money. A report was going around that we couldn't get our money. Of course it made some of the men mad. But there was a lot of men kept kind o' cool, and said they would get their money if anybody did; that they had paid below, and of course would not leave our district out. Presently Leffingwell came in with about four gentlemen, and they got on the stand there, and I saw they had prepared the rolls to pay; and he got on the stage and told the men they need not be mad with anything that transpired in the payment; that some would get more than the rest; and of course I thought I would get paid every day from the date of my commission. I didn't know anything about it; so he said something about—there was a remark made about Tilden, and he said that he knew damned well that his ass wouldn't warm the Presidential chair, and that he was glad all the captains made a good report of all the marshals under him, and that we had carried the election very well, and said that this money he was going to pay us, that was out of his own pocket; that there was no money voted by Congress, I think something to that effect.

Q. Did he make that statement regarding the result of the election?—A. Yes; he said we had very well carried on our work, very well; such as that, and he seen we were all gentlemanly men, and only for that he couldn't pay, when he had to pay it out of his own pocket.

Q. Did he state there he congratulated the men on having secured the election of a Republican Congressman?—A. Yes; that is what I was going to say.

Q. What did he say in that respect?—A. Well, he said the marshals did their duty. He didn't mention much about any Republican. Well, of course the way he talked it was for the Republican ticket; didn't mention Congressman or anything else.

Q. That is, he congratulated you on securing the election of the Republican ticket?

(Counsel for contestee objected, as leading.)

A. Yes, sir; well, you see it was so long ago, and a great portion of the crowd were not wanting a speech, but wanted money for what work they did, and of course I can't remember all he said, only of course he was glad the Republican ticket was carried. That is all I know about it, I think.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Where do you live?—A. 1220 North Sixth street.

Q. How long had you been living there previous to the election?—A. Three years and over.

Q. Were you registered there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been registered?—A. About two years.

Q. You voted at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who for?—A. I voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Q. You say previous to the election you happened to be in the neighborhood of the post-office?—A. No, sir; I was told to go down.

Q. By whom?—A. By brother.

Q. What for?—A. To act as United States deputy marshal.

Q. Did he say anything else; that you could get put on and make money by it?—A. Yes; he said I might, he didn't know sure. He didn't know anything more about it than I did.

Q. You didn't object to making a little money?—A. No.

Q. What business were you in then?—A. Working for James M. Harris.

Q. And since then?—A. M. C. Bagnel, 806 North Second street.

Q. Your brother told you to go down and make a little money by it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find Codding?—A. Not till the next day.

Q. Who was with you at the time?—A. This man Mike Carroll.

Q. You both saw him at the same time?—A. Yes; Judy told us to go and see Codding, and get a commission. Says I, "I don't know the man," and a young fellow showed him to me.

Q. You told him you wanted a commission, and he said he didn't know you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said you were pretty well known?—A. I was well acquainted in the city; born here.

Q. Who else was present at the post-office?—A. This young Carroll.

Q. Do you remember anybody else?—A. Not that I was acquainted with.

Q. You said Codding didn't know you, and you said you were well known. He said if you got a commission you should vote for Metcalfe?—A. He said, "I don't know. Who are you going to vote for?'

Q. Then somebody nudged you?—A. Yes, sir; a young boy named Ryan.

Q. What did you understand that to mean?—A. Then I turned round——

Q. And said you would vote for Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't intend to do it?—A. I didn't know at the time what I was going to do.

Q. You promised to do so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were willing to take the commission for the sake of making money, whether you kept the promise or not?—A. Well, not in that light; no, sir.

Q. You didn't intend to keep the promise at the time?—A. Yes; I think I did.

Q. Didn't you first state—when he asked you to vote for Metcalfe, didn't you scorn the idea at first?—A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Did you state on the direct examination you didn't understand anything of the sort?—A. That is what I meant when he asked who I was going to vote for. I told him I wouldn't tell; that was my business; I didn't care about it.

Q. Afterwards, when you found you could get a commission by promising, then you changed your mind?—A. Yes; I seen I couldn't get on any other way.

Q. You were quite anxious to get on?—A. Well, I was anxious to get on as well as any other citizen.

Q. How much did you think you would make by it?—A. I didn't know how much. I knew I would make something.

Q. How many days did you get paid for?—A. Five days.

Q. How much a day?—A. Two dollars; something like that.

Q. Didn't you believe you would get more than that?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You promised to vote for Metcalfe, but you did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have bets on the election?—A. No, sir; I am no betting man.

Q. You swear you did not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were interested in Frost as a candidate?—A. No, sir; I wasn't at the time. I did not know Mr. Frost any more than Mr. Metcalfe.

Q. You were anxious to see him elected?—A. I was anxious to see the Democratic ticket elected.

Q. Did you do anything for Frost—electioneer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did not electioneer election day?—A. No, sir.

Q. Instructed not to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?—A. By the captain.

Q. Were you not taken on the day of election, or the day before the election, to National Hall and instructed as to your duties?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you not instructed there by those acting officially, Col. Dyer and others, to the effect you were not to interfere in any manner in the election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So instructed?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you not on that day or the previous day given pamphlets containing a list of your instructions?—A. The rules; yes.

Q. In which you were instructed not to interfere in any way in politics—just to see there was no disturbance at the polls?—A. Yes.

Q. You were simply to protect the legal voters?—A. Yes; just the same as a policeman to do your duty.

Q. Nobody said anything about voting for Metcalfe, except Codding?—A. No, sir; nobody.

Q. You did your duty, did you, that day?—A. I did, yes; I have the captain to prove it.

Q. You didn't see any other marshal interfering in the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. In no manner whatever?—A. O, well, there was where we had the register's report.

Q. I mean to interfere in electioneering, or anything of the sort?—A. No; sir; we were not allowed.

Q. Now, you said after the election you were at a meeting at the National Hall?—A. I think that was the third day after the election.

Q. Some men were mad, and afraid they were not going to get paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you mad?—A. No, sir; we came in the last; a man met me and says, "Nick, you are only going to get $2 a day." Says I, "I am satisfied with anything, so I get paid."

Q. How many persons were at the National Hall meeting?—A. About 200, I suppose.

Q. Who addressed the meeting?—A. Capt. Dyer once, and several other gentlemen. Leffingwell was the last one.

Q. How do you know; do you know Leffingwell personally?—A. By sight—getting my commission.

Q. He said you had done your duty?—A. Yes; he said he was glad such a good report had come from each captain about the way we had behaved.

Q. You wouldn't swear he said anything about the Republican candidate being elected, would you?—A. For what? He said the Republican ticket. He didn't mention no particular man on the ticket.

Q. Tell me if you swore, as you say you were instructed to do, on the day of election, and before that, not to interfere in any way in electioneering, why did he congratulate you, as you swear he did, on having secured the success of that ticket?—A. I can't say why.

Q. Will you swear he did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That he congratulated you?—A. Not personally; but the whole hall.

Q. State what he said.—A. I can't tell now.

Q. He said you had done your duty?—A. Yes; and then somebody made the remark about Tilden being elected, he said, "No; not by a damned sight"; that Tilden's stern would'nt warm the Presidential seat.

Q. Where was he at the time?—A. On the stage.

Q. He said it to the whole audience?—A. Yes; and some of the men baa'd at him; hallooed at him for using such language.

Q. He said you had done your duty?—A. Yes; and he was glad we had carried ourselves in a gentlemanly shape.

Q. Can you state what else he said?—A. No, sir; well he said many things I can't remember; I wasn't paying much attention; only waiting to get away from there and go home; there was a large crowd; the men were noisy and boisterous, and I wanted to get away; and one fellow said he wouldn't sign for it, and I told him I would sign for anything.

Q. How much pay did you get?—A. Ten dollars.

Q. You expected more?—A. No; I didn't expect more than two dollars a day.

Q. When you got your commission, didn't you expect to get $40?—A. No, sir; I didn't expect it; only they said there was money in it.

Q. You promised to vote for Metcalfe if you got your commission?—A. Yes.

Q. And you didn't.—A. No.

Q. Then you lied, didn't you?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you first tell anbody about the conversation you had with Codding?—A. I don't know the young fellow's name; he came to the store.

Q. How long ago?—A. A month.

Q. What did he say?—A. He asked whether I am United States marshal. I said, "Certainly." He says, "Who got you on?" I says, "Codding." He says, "All right." Says I, "What about it?" Says he, "Nothing." Says I, "What's the matter now?" Says he, "I think you are going to be pulled up." Says I, "For what?" Says he, "A witness for Frost and Metcalfe in this contest." "Well," says I, "I don't want to go; I am busy at work and I can't get off; my employers wont let me"; and I couldn't have got off possibly, and I couldn't have got off this morning, only it is kind of slack Monday morning; any other morning I couldn't have got off.

Q. Who was that young man?—A. I can't tell his name.

Q. Did he promise you anything if you would testify?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you never promised anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. Say he would do anything for you?—A. No, sir; nobody ever told me that.

Q. You never thought about telling anybody anything of this matter until a month ago?—A. What matter?

Q. About the conversation you had with Codding?—A. O, everybody around our corners knew it. I talked about it afterwards.

Q. Laughed about it, didn't you?—A. No, sir; it was no laughing matter.

Q. You didn't see anything serious in it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know of any frauds or irregularities committed at the polls, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donavan:

Q. You are confident in that speech Mr. Leffingwell, United States marshal for this district, congratulated the marshals on having achieved the success of the Republican ticket?—A. Yes; he said he was damned glad the ticket was carried. Of course, he meant Metcalfe. He didn't say the Republican ticket; he said he congratulated them on the fact that their ticket was carried; that's what he said.

Q. Did he say he congratulated, or did he say he was glad himself?—A. He congratulated the marshals.

Q. On the fact their ticket was carried?—A. Yes; and on their deportment at the polls.

Q. What else?—A. That's all.

(Signature waived.)

MICHAEL CARROLL, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the ground that contestant has not stated he is through with the two first notices, and that the place of residence is not given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Michael Carroll.

Q. Residence?—A. 1508 North Tenth.

Q. Were you deputy United States marshal, appointed for the election of the 7th of November, 1876, third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you serve?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. How came you to be appointed?—A. Mr. John Codding got my commission for me.

Q. What passed between you and Mr. Codding prior to your receiving the appointment?—A. Well, I went to Mr. Codding and asked him if he would get me a commission, and he asked me if I was a Democrat or Republican. And I asked what difference that made, and he says, "Makes a heap of difference to me." Well, I told him then I was a Republican, and he looked at me and says, "You know you are telling a d——d lie." I said, "How can you tell?" "Well," says he, "I can tell by your appearance you are not a Republican." "I suppose because I am an Irishman," I said. "No," says he, "not that; but," he says, "you know you are not a Republican." I said, "If you know it, there is no use talking further about it." He says, "I tell you, I don't care a d——n what you are; I want you to do one thing, and I will get you the commission." Says I, "What is that one thing?" Says he, "If you will vote for Metcalfe I will get you a commission. That's all I want you to do. I don't care what you do for the rest of the party. I want you to vote for Metcalfe." He asked if I would promise to do that, and I told him yes, and then he went and got my commission, and brought it and handed it to me.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Democrat.

Q. Did you vote at the election at all?—A. Yes, I did. I forgot that I did, but I remember now that I did. I had changed my residence from the tenth ward to the twelfth ward, or to the old ninth ward, and I voted there.

Q. Did you carry out the promise you made to Mr. Codding?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you present at the meeting subsequent to the election of marshals, held at National Hall?—A. Yes, I was.

Q. Was Mr. Hiram W. Leffingwell, United States marshal of the eastern district of Missouri, present at the meeting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what did he state to the marshals?—A. I heard every word, but I don't recollect but little of it.

Q. Please state what you recollect.—A. I remember when he got on the stage that he opened his address by saying that he was very proud of the marshals in the way they carried out the election, in the way they obeyed the orders and instructions they got. And he made a few remarks. I remember he cursed a great deal, and said that he congratulated us on the way that we carried out the orders and instructions we got, and he said that he was glad that the third Congressional district was carried Republican, and Mr. Metcalfe was elected. That is what he said.

Q. Did he say anything in regard to the service which the marshals had done up there, in securing that election?—A. No, sir; only congratulated them, as I said, on the way they carried the election.

Q. Anything else in that speech, that you recollect?—A. I recollect about him saying as Devoy said about Tilden not putting his ass in the chair. I remember that, because we all had a good hearty laugh about it.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. You thought that funny, didn't you?—A. Well, sounded kind o' funny—the remark for an old man.

Q. Where do you live now?—A. 1508 North Tenth.

Q. Did you live there at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you live at the time of the election?—A. I don't remember the number of the house—on Twelfth between Cass avenue and Mullanphy.

Q. How long previous to that had you moved?—A. Three months previous to the election.

Q. And got transferred?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Registered at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that precinct where you voted?—A. Yes; I voted in the ninth ward that day.

Q. Voted for Frost?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not one?—A. No, sir.

Q. Neither drinks, oysters, or money?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say you went to Codding to get a commission as United States marshal. What did you go for?—A. I wanted to get the commission.

Q. What did you want a commission for—what was your object?—A. To get paid for it.

Q. How much did you think you would get?—A. I had no idea. Some told me I would get paid from the day the commission dated during the time.

Q. At what rate?—A. Some said $5, and others $2 a day.

Q. You thought you would make $40?—A. No, sir; I was satisfied to make $10 or $12.

Q. You went that day to get a commission to make money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were you doing at the time?—A. Nothing; I am a plasterer by trade; don't work in the winter.

Q. Working now?—A. No, sir; not at my trade; I am working at Ame's pork-house.

Q. What are you doing?—A. Hanging up hogs.

Q. You went to Codding and asked for a commission, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, what did he say?—A. He asked me if I was a Democrat or Republican.

Q. You told him you were a Republican?—A. Not right away. I asked what difference that made to him.

Q. He said it made a good deal of difference to him?—A. That is it, exactly.

Q. Was that all you said?—A. Yes; I said, "What difference does it make to you?" and he said, "It makes a good deal of difference to me."

Q. Then you told him you were a Republican?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not a Republican?—A. No, sir.

Q. You lied to him?—A. Yes; I told him a good, big lie too.

Q. You said afterwards, when he said if you voted for Metcalfe—you promised to do it, didn't you?—A. He asked if I would vote for Metcalfe if he got the commission, and I said, "Yes."

Q. You promised to vote for him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You lied again, didn't you?—A. It's all one lie; he didn't ask me the question twice.

Q. He asked whether you were a Democrat or Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said you were a Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you lied?—A. No; I didn't tell him I was a Republican.

Q. You so stated.—A. I made a mistake. He said "I don't care whether you are a Republican or not, I want you to vote for Metcalfe."

Q. Didn't you state, on the direct examination, he asked if you were a Republican and you stated you were. He asked whether you were a Democrat or Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't this what you said on the direct examination, he asked you whether you were a Republican, and you said you were a Republican; and he says, "I know better than that," and you said, "Why?" and he said "I know it because of your looks," and then he said, "I don't care whether you are a Republican or Democrat, so you vote for Metcalfe." Isn't that so?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you said to him you were a Republican?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Then you made a mistake on the direct examination?—A. I don't believe I did. I know I didn't tell him I was a Republican. He asked if I was a Republican or Democrat, and I asked what difference it was to him; and he said it made a heap of difference. But he says, "I don't care whether you are a Republican or not," he says, "All I care if you vote for Metcalfe."

Q. If on the direct examination you testified that you said to him you were a Republican, then you made a mistake in your testimony?—A. Yes; because I didn't.

Q. You did promise to vote for Metcalfe?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not intend to keep the promise?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were lying. What was your object in telling a story?—A. My object in telling a story was to get ten dollars, same as anybody else. I had as much right to get it as anybody, I thought; that is the reason I told him a lie.

Q. On the day of election, or the day before you were at National Hall, did you receive instructions?—A. Yes; I believe I did.

Q. You were instructed to do your duty?—A. I don't remember being instructed at all. I got a pamphlet; I read that. That is the instructions I got.

Q. Were your instructions not to interfere in any way in the election with the voters?—A. Yes; only to keep peace.

Q. That is all you had to do?—A. That is all.

Q. Not to electioneer or otherwise?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did so?—A. Yes; I tried to do it.

Q. You didn't interfere in any way?—A. No, sir; I didn't interfere. I didn't take a ticket to peddle the whole day.

Q. You obeyed orders?—A. I tried to, of course.

Q. You were at National Hall the day before the election?—A. No, sir; but I have got a pamphlet—not with me, but at home.

Q. That pamphlet of instructions was what the duties of a marshal were?—A. Yes, the duties of a marshal.

Q. As laid down by the United States marshal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say after the election you were in National Hall?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were mad about your pay?—A. Not a bit of it, because I didn't know what I was going to get till I went and got it, but I heard some of the men were going to make a fuss about the money because some had got paid down town before we got ours up there.

Q. The marshals in other districts?—A. Yes; and some were grumbling because they didn't get as much as they expected. And Leffingwell—that is another remark he made when he was on the stand—he said it was not a damned bit of use for us to kick, because if we kicked we wouldn't get any at all. He said a man that grumbled about what he was going to get wouldn't get any.

Q. You said on direct examination he said he was very proud of the marshals, of the way they carried out the orders?—A. Yes; congratulated us.

Q. Then you said he was glad the third district had elected a Republican?—A. Yes; he mentioned the man's name.

Q. He was glad Metcalfe was elected.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he further said he was proud they had carried out instructions or obeyed orders implicitly; something to that effect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That he was glad you behaved yourselves so well?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first tell anybody about this matter?—A. I never told anybody about it.

Q. How did you happen to come here?—A. I was notified to come.

Q. Who notified you?—A. I don't know who.

Q. You never spoke to anybody until this morning?—A. I did; yes; my brother told me yesterday.

Q. Did you never talk to your brother about it?—A. No, sir. I got two notices to come here—first on one day, and I got another—both left at the house, with my mother, and I have the last one in my pocket

now. My brother tended a bar near where I live, and I asked him what it meant; then it was I told him first.

Q. Then you never spoke to anybody about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never spoke to your brother about it?—A. Not till yesterday.

Q. Have you got those notices?—A. No, I havn't got the notices. After I got the second one—when I got the first one I didn't speak of it.

Q. Didn't you know a man named Curry came to see you awhile ago to speak to you about it?—A. No, sir; no such thing.

Q. Certain?—A. No man mentioned it before my brother mentioned it yesterday, and then I had two subpœnas in my pocket.

Q. Anybody ever promise to give you anything if you came here and testified?—A. No, sir.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Did you know how many United States marshals there were in your ward?—A. I don't remember—a great many.

Q. Can you approximate to them?—A. Yes; I think forty, at least. I know seven or eight at the polls I was at.

Mr. METCALFE. What ward are you in?—A. Tenth.

Q. How many precincts are there?—A. Well, I can't tell.

Q. Eight or ten?—A. I think nine.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN KING, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to this witness on the same ground as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John King.

Q. Residence?—A. 1124 North Twenty-second street.

Q. How old are you?—A. Forty-two or three; I don't know which.

Q. Were you a judge of election of district No. 60, in the third Congressional district, at the election held the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes; I believe that is the number of the precinct.

Q. Where was this polling-place?—A. Well, it was nearly opposite Twenty-first, on O'Fallon street. The street don't run through from Twenty-first.

Q. What do you know regarding rejected ballots cast at that poll?—A. Well, we had, to the best of my knowledge, 14.

Q. What were they rejected for?—A. The names were not on the books.

Q. Did you know any of them to be duly registered voters?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. Did they vote before, at previous elections?—A. Well, I don't recollect; I may have at the time known some of the parties. It is so long ago I can't recollect who they were.

Q. Did they claim to have a right to vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they swear they were registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any of them bring certificates from Estill McHenry, register of voters, that they were duly-qualified voters?—A. No, sir; I think not. We did in the afternoon have some certificates from McHenry, whom we permitted to vote.

Q. Those that didn't bring certificates you didn't permit to vote?—A. No, sir.

Q. Although they claimed to be duly registered, but their names were not on the polling-list at your polls?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you do with those ballots?—A. Put them in an envelope.

Q. Count them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Count them on the return you made to the county clerk?—A. No, sir; we did not.

Q. You did not give them the benefit of the vote?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you mark the names of the voters on the ballots rejected?—A. Yes; that is my impression.

Q. You stated there were fourteen of those ballots; do you know how many of them were for Frost?—A. I think about thirteen. I think one was for Metcalfe.

Q. How do you know that?—A. The ballots were opened in the evening. We just wanted to see for curiosity who they were for.

Q. And you found how many for Frost and Metcalfe?—A. Thirteen for Frost and one for Metcalfe. That is my understanding of it. That is the best of my recollection.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr:

Q. Where do you live?—A. 1124 North Twenty-second street.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I have lived there, I think, about eighteen years.

Q. Registered from there, were you?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were the other judges at that precinct?—A. John O'Donnel, John Grogan, Mike Cullinan.

Q. What is O'Donnel's politics?—A. I think, a Democrat.

Q. Grogan's?—A. I think he is a Democrat.

Q. Cullinan?—A. I think he is a Democrat.

Q. What are you?—A. A Democrat.

Q. You were all Democrats?—A. I believe so.

Q. What were you, receiving or counting judge?—A. I numbered the ballots; Cullinan was receiving judge; he passed the ballot to me; I numbered it and put it in the box.

Q. You were not one of the counting judges?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you say those who came with certificates from the recorder of voters were counted—the votes were counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. Isn't it a fact a number of registered voters, whose names were left off the list, came to the polls and were refused, and went away and did not come back at all?—A. Well, I expect there were some; I don't know how many.

Q. There were some?—A. I think so; that went away, and, I don't think, came again.

Q. Were those parties rejected on the ground that the names of the parties who voted were left off the lists?—A. Yes; we couldn't find the names on the book.

Q. Isn't it possible some of them might have been rejected for other reasons?—A. I don't recollect.

Q. Might have been, mightn't it?—A. Yes; might have been some.

Q. Such as are usually at elections?—A. Allow me to say, those ballots that were in the envelope, I think they were all sworn to as legal voters.

Q. You think affidavits were made to each one?—A. And it was there specified that those were legal voters.

Q. Merely because they were sworn to?—A. Yes.

Q. Was each of them sworn to?—A. I think they were.

Q. What did you do with those rejected ballots?—A. They were put in an envelope and put in a box.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, they were not counted?—A. Yes; they were not counted in the returning; we had a discussion about that, and some of the judges preferred to count those that were sworn in; but I think that the supervisors objected. Richard Walsh was one of the supervisors there.

Q. Richard Walsh, the present city register?—A. Yes.

Q. He objected?—A. Yes.

Q. A Republican and Democratic supervisor there, were there?—A. Yes.

Q. Those ballots were put in loose?—A. Yes.

Q. The envelope sealed up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where placed?—A. In the box, I think, with the ballots.

Q. With the ballots or poll-books?—A. I think, with the ballots.

Q. The boxes sealed up?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether the poll-books were put in that box?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you remember whether any return was made to the county clerk of those votes, except on the votes with the names on?—A. No; I think not.

Q. Except simply to put them in an envelope and put the names of the voters on the back of them?—A. Yes; that is all.

Q. On your certificate you made no return of the votes?—A. No, sir.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. I did.

Q. Have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't bet anything?—A. No.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN O'DONNEL, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same grounds as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John O'Donnel.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 2011 Division street.

Q. How old are you?—A. About thirty-five years.

Q. Were you duly appointed a judge of election of election district No. 60?—A. Yes; I think that is the district.

Q. At the election held in the third Congressional district the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you serve as judge?—A. I did.

Q. What do you know in regard to the votes called rejected votes at that precinct?—A. I know there were several; I am not positive how many. I know a good many; about ten to fifteen—twelve, thirteen, or fourteen, or a few more or less. I am not positive as to the exact amount.

Q. Do you know what they were rejected for?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?—A. Simply because their names were not on the poll-books, on the books returned to us from the recorder of voters.

Q. You received the ballots?—A. All those rejected; yes.

Q. Did you count them in your return?—A. No, sir; not in the return.

Q. What did you do with the ballots?—A. Put them in an envelope.

Q. Was the name of each voter casting the ballot placed on the back of it?—A. That I don't recollect.

Q. You did not do it?—A. I don't remember.

Q. You have heard Mr. King testify he did that?—A. I believe he did; I don't remember.

Q. Did you know any of those gentlemen casting those ballots called rejected ballots?—A. I dare say I did then, but I forget now.

Q. Do you know whether they were qualified voters?—A. Well, ordinary, they were admitted as such voters; but they were obliged by the rules we had there—they had to get two citizens that they knew to testify as to the legality of their votes. On that basis we took them as rejected votes.

Q. If they did get two citizens to testify to each voter that they were duly-qualified voters, you then received their ballots?—A. Yes; as rejected votes, testifying to their citizenship or to the registration. Well, they came there and made oath that they had gone to the register of voters' office, and their names appeared there.

Q. Do you know how many of those votes were for Frost or Metcalfe?—A. No, sir; I can't say positive. I am satisfied a large majority of them were for Frost, but I am not positive as to the exact numbers.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. You were appointed by the county court as a judge of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you lived where you lived at that time—how long previous to the election had you lived there?—A. I believe I lived there somewhere about twelve months before the election.

Q. You were properly registered from that place?—A. Yes, sir; I lived in the ward seven years.

Q. Were you counting or receiving judge?—A. Counting judge.

Q. Those ballots were put in an envelope, were they?—A. They were put in an envelope, but I cannot recollect what place. My recollection is they were put in the box that was returned, but no return made of them.

Q. You made no return of them except to put them in the envelope?—A. That is all. They were put in an envelope; whether we sealed it or not I can't swear. We took a large envelope. We did count them for ourselves. I know we counted for ourselves and put them in, but made no return of them.

Q. On the poll book in your certificate?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are a Democrat, are you?—A. Well, not strictly; no, sir.

Q. You call yourself a Democrat, don't you?—A. Sometimes, yes. I am not strictly a party man at all.

Q. You don't know but some of those rejected votes might have been rejected on other grounds than you stated. You didn't receive the votes?—A. Well, as far as that is concerned we were all receiving there, and whenever any trouble came up we all acted in concert as a matter of course. We would all be at the table and stop counting, for instance, if there was any trouble where a person's name did not appear on the book. Of course we heard the evidence and no vote was received except with the concurrence of all the judges.

Q. There might have been some of those votes received called rejected votes, which were rejected for other reasons?—A. No; I don't think there were.

Q. You don't remember?—A. I am nearly positive there were not. They were just rejected in that manner. They proved the legality of

their right to vote, and on showing such proof we took their votes as rejected votes.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. I did.

Q. Did you have any bets on the election?—A. No; not at all. I did not.

Q. You bet nothing?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swear to that?—A. I do, sir; I had no bets whatever on the election.

(Signature waived.)

E. McHENRY, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to calling this witness on the ground that contestant had not announced that he was through with the first notices.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Your name, please?—Answer. Wallace Estill McHenry.

Q. Do you hold a position under the city government?—A. Yes; I am the recorder of voters now.

Q. How long have you held that position?—A. Since the 5th day of June, 1875. At the time I first went in the office it was called recorder of votes, but the title was changed under the new city charter.

Q. Do you know R. Graham Frost, the contestant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not he is a duly registered voter.

(Objected to on the ground of irrelevancy and no issue or allegation made in notice of contest.)

A. Yes; I remember he registered at my office, probably two years ago, when he came from Ferguson Station. I am not certain whether there was any registration in the county then or not. I don't think he was transferred, but I recollect the registration. I have known him about three or four years.

Q. Do you know from what ward he was registered?—A. Upon my word, I have forgotten the ward.

Q. Do you know his residence?—A. That is up on Garrison avenue, somewhere near Sheridan; I have forgotten.

Q. If I called your attention to it, would you know it?—A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Ninth ward?—A. Well, probably; upper precinct of the ninth ward.

Q. State whether or not he was elected a member of the Democratic central committee from that ward?—A. That is my recollection. He was called so. I don't know of my own personal knowledge, but I have always regarded him as such.

Q. Do you know whether the day of election, the 7th of November, 1876, he was then a duly registered voter in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes; if he was ever a registered voter under my administration he was a registered voter all the time; because a man once registered is always registered, under the present law.

Q. You know him to be registered in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

Q. Previous to the election of the 7th of November, 1876, how many election districts were there in the city of Saint Louis?—A. Previous to that election how long?

Q. Well, say two months previous; you mean before the redistricting

ordered by the county?—A. There were thirteen wards and thirty-one precincts.

Q. Was there any change made in the number of the precincts shortly before the election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you to give us the history of this matter, please?—A. Well, some time previous to the election, a good many of the citizens thought there would not be a sufficient number of voting-precincts for the number of people registered. In other words, on the day of the election, if there were only thirty-one precincts—in some of them there were at least 3,500 persons living, and a great many people thought there would not be enough room at the polls—that the people could not get in to cast their votes on the day of election. An objection was made and an endeavor was made to increase the number of voting-districts all over the city, in every ward, so it would be possible for the whole vote of the city to be cast. The time previous, or just about that time, was so close on to the election when this objection began to be made that it was unadvisable to attempt it, from the fact, I thought, there would be confusion at the election, and so stated in my objection.

Q. You made your objection to the county court?—A. Yes; I wrote a letter, I believe, in which I objected to the presiding justice of the county court, and then there was a lull in the matter of, perhaps, several days; and the question came up again, and finally I found that there were a number of citizens who were insisting upon it, at the head of whom was Mr. George Knapp; and in pursuance of notice a meeting was called before the mayor, and we had a discussion on the subject. I told Mr. Knapp, in the presence of the mayor, it was unadvisable to attempt it, because I believed there would be a great deal of confusion, and he said the confusion would be much greater unless this redistricting was made and a greater number of districts formed, that there would be more trouble on the day of election than if this change was not made. I still protested against it, and finally went before the county court, I think fifteen days previous to the election; I went before the county court, and the proposition was made by Judge Finney, and the county court, by a majority of votes, decided to redistrict the city, and they concluded then that they would get Captain Kelley, the county engineer, and Mr. Peiffer, city engineer, I think, at the time—I am not certain whether Kelley had anything to do with it or not, but it was presented, and they finally made an arrangement, and the county court finally made an order redistricting the city. I said after the order was made I would do the best I could in the matter, but still I looked for trouble and disturbance on the day of election. Well, they redistricted the city. I think they made seventy-nine precincts.

Q. Increasing the number from thirty-one?—A. Yes; I will not say whether seventy-nine or ninety-seven, but I believe seventy-nine was the number. However, that can be ascertained if it is necessary to know. The number was increased and the books gotten out as soon, in accordance with the arrangement, as they possibly could be.

Q. You may explain what that change necessitated in the matter of making polling lists.—A. In the first place, it necessitated a change of every district in the whole city, and a new voting-place for each district in the whole city of Saint Louis. Some of the larger wards were divided into quite a number of districts, others of the wards that contained a smaller number of votes were not divided up so extensively, but it is my recollection every ward in the city had some precincts added to it. It necessitated the employment of at least one hundred and fifty men. It necessitated the rearrangement of all the names in

the whole city; changed them from thirty-one precincts into the greater number of precincts that had been established, and that work had to be done within ten days—constant work night and day, all the time. It necessitated, of course, the printing of the lists all over the whole city, and an increased number of judges and clerks at the election, and, of course, a considerable expenditure of money; however, that is not a material matter. It could not be done without an increased expenditure of money. Shall I state what occurred on the day of election?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I got the matter up just as soon as, I believe, it could be done, with the assistance of a man well versed in matters of that kind—the Directory man, Gould; and I will state, a great deal of confusion was created by the fact that in large portions of the city the numbering of the houses is vague and indefinite. For instance, if a man starts out on Cass avenue he may strike a number about opposite on the street all right, or he may strike a different number; he may strike 2300 and something on one side of the street, and 2200 on the other side, and the consequence is, if that street had been the dividing line, that some of the names which lived in a certain precinct were put in another precinct; and on Jefferson avenue, where the numbers range as high as 2700 and something, down in this portion of the city south of Market street it would perhaps be up as high as only Eighteenth street, and the consequence was a great many names were placed in the wrong districts. Those names which were left off the poll-books, were left off by being miscopied. It was almost impossible to employ 150 or 175 men with numbers of them making mistakes. One can readily see in the employment of 150 men, 100 of those men will make some slight mistake, and every mistake of that kind counts. Suppose 75 of those men were to make a dozen mistakes, it is easy to see how confusion might be created; and that is the reason I objected to the redistricting of the city; that it was better to allow the small precincts to go, and try and crowd in the vote.

Q. Do you know how many duly registered and qualified voters were left off this reprint of the polling-lists?—A. Well, I believe that would be almost impossible to tell. I hardly know how to form any estimate of the thing. In looking over my books after the recent election, there was an act of the legislature passed permitting persons to register on the day of election. Well, a great many of those men registered on the day of election, and the consequence was a great number were added, of duplicate registration, on my books.

Q. I would like to know how many duly registered and qualified voters were omitted altogether from the polling-lists reprinted from your registration books?—A. Well, those that were omitted were not absolutely omitted by any particular errors, but were placed in wrong districts.

Q. And names misspelled?—A. Names misspelled frequently.

Q. Were any left off altogether?—A. Many were left off altogether by being overlooked. It is almost impossible to tell how many. I don't know how to form an estimate of that.

Q. Can you approximate to it from the number of men who were not permitted to vote that day on account of their being left out of the polling-lists?—A. Well, when I say "left off," I mean that they were wrongfully placed—you understand—and the names misspelled, when a man's name might be on the list; his name might be Joseph H. Johnson, or something of that kind, and it might be put on as Joseph H. Thompson, or some similar name might be placed on the list in the haste of writing

off the names; but the greater number of names that were left off were left off by the action of the board of revisers.

Q. You state you cannot approximate to the number of names misspelled?—A. Well, if you were to count the number of the names misspelled, and those names left off and misplaced in other districts, I would not hesitate to say there were a thousand.

Q. Now, on the day of election, the 7th of November, 1876, you may state what transpired there, at your office, in regard to the duly registered voters claiming the right to vote under some certificate.—A. When I got to my office, about half past eight o'clock in the morning, I was summoned there by Mr. Rosenblatt, one of the candidates, who said there was a great deal of confusion at my office, and when I got down there I suppose there must have been a crowd of between four and six hundred men around the office—at least four hundred, and the consequence was—I had paid off nearly all my labor up to that time, and I didn't have a sufficient number of clerks to wait on those men. It would have taken to wait on those men, with the assistance I had at that time, it would probably have taken two days to accommodate the men at the office, with the assistance I had.

Q. What proportion of the men coming there and claiming a special certificate of their right to vote were found to be duly registered and qualified voters?—A. Well, it is very hard to tell that. You see, just previous to that the board of revisers met, and established this sort of a rule when I got to work, and found these men had to be accommodated in some way. There was a great deal of confusion at the office, and I found the men were so clamorous, and nearly every man there thought he had been illegally stricken from the poll-book for some reason or other. And I found a good many young men present, some of my old clerks, and I told them to jump over the counter, and we would see what could be done. I think at the time Judge Finney was there, and he said—no, I had first begun to question those men, one at a time, and asked them if they were properly registered voters. I looked on the old lists to see whether they had been struck off by the board of revisers, and ascertain whether they had been left off by any clerical error or by the board of revisers, and when I found a man was struck off for cause I didn't give him a certificate, and so I told my clerks, all of them; but when a man came to me and told me he was left out by clerical error, then I gave him a certificate, though I didn't recognize, and never have yet, the right of the recorder of votes to give any voter a certificate, because there is no law for it; and I never gave a man a certificate unless I believed that his name had been omitted by a clerical error, and then I didn't give him a certificate, but just a statement that the man was registered from such a number, leaving it to the discretion of the judges whether he should be allowed to vote, throwing the responsibility on the judges, after stating that the error was committed in my office, and that such and such a man was properly registered from such and such a number and such and such a street.

Q. What I desire to know, if you can answer the question, is, what proportion of the crowd that flocked to your office on the day of election and claimed to be duly registered voters, did you find to be duly registered?—A. Well, I found a majority, I think, had been left off inadvertently by the hasty redistricting of the city. Those men were from all quarters.

Q. Do you know how many certificates were issued that day?—A. I have not the slightest idea, because there were ten or a dozen or fifteen men at work at one time issuing those certificates, that could not

be hardly termed certificates, but statements to that effect. I had them struck off at the printing-office—a blank form. Before that we had to write them.

Q. You found you could not accommodate those men?—A. It was impossible.

Q. How long would it have taken to accommodate the crowd that came there insisting on their right to vote?—A. Well, all those who came were accommodated, and there was no crowd at my office at five o'clock in the evening.

Q. That was occasioned by what; by Judge Finney making a speech?—A. Well, Judge Finney came there and proclaimed that the recorder of voters—my idea was, with the advice of the county court and consent of the mayor—that the recorder of voters should issue these certificates or explanations, and they should take those certificates or explanations to the judges of election, and that the judges of election were authorized to receive them and count them as votes. Now, where the authority was, I don't pretend to say.

Q. I mean, did not Judge Finney make a speech to the crowd in the street, telling them they could go to the polls and vote, and it would be ascertained subsequently whether they were entitled to vote?—A. Yes, he said that.

Q. Please state what he did state.—A. Well, when these certificates were being made out, I found it was almost impossible to accommodate them, even then, with the clerks I had. So Judge Finney made a statement to go and make these representations to the judges of election, and the judges of election would receive their votes.

Q. And that subsequently—— A. And that subsequently they would be counted; if found properly registered that they would be counted. Well, that took a great many away, and they went to the polls, and some were permitted, as I understand, to vote, on that representation to the judges. Others came back to my office again, and said the judges wouldn't permit them to vote. It was such a frightful jumble that it is almost impossible for me to recollect all that occurred. The men in my office were so excited, and I was excited myself; but as to giving the approximate number, I cannot. It is almost impossible.

Q. You think somewhere about 1,000?—A. Yes, I think there was, at least.

Q. You think there were from 400 to 600 in front of your office at one time?—A. Yes; and the boys told me more than that before I got there.

Q. How long do you know of Mr. Frost being a resident of the State of Missouri?—A. I don't know. I have lived in Missouri myself only ten years.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Frost to have lived in the city?—A. I have known Mr. Frost for four years.

Q. As a resident of the State of Missouri?—A. Yes, sir; I always regarded him as such.

Cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. How long do you say you have been recorder of votes?—A. Since the 5th day of June.

Q. Were you appointed or elected?—A. I was appointed first, under Mr. Britton's administration.

Q. Appointed by the mayor, were you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since then have you retained the office by appointment?—A. That

appointment holds good as yet, simply because the ordinance is not passed giving to my department an appointment; not sent in yet.

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were so at the time of the election?—A. Yes, sir; always been a Democrat.

Q. You know as a matter of fact, do you not, that a majority of the members of the county court were Democrats? Were they not?—A. I believe so.

Q. To whom was the contract given for getting up this revised list?—A. You mean the printing?

Q. I mean the printing.—A. To Mr. George Knapp.

Q. Is he the editor of the Missouri Republican?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was done by him or under his supervision?—A. Yes; there were a great many others participated. It was impossible for him to do it himself alone.

Q. You had some authority in it?—A. Simply as an office-holder; I had nothing to do with the printing; only that portion to overlook, to see if I could correct errors. The printing is done by the city register.

Q. You don't think there was any design in leaving off those names?—A. None at all.

Q. It was an accident?—A. It was an accident occasioned by the redistricting of the city.

Q. You have no reason to think that more Democrats than Republicans were left off?—A. No, sir; none in the world.

Q. You state you don't know how many, but you think at least a thousand were left off in this way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You mean in the whole city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the three Congressional districts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also in the county?—A. I know nothing about the county.

Q. This thousand applied to the whole city, whose names were left off?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't Mr. Knapp say, at the time that you had the conversation with him in the presence of the mayor, that he was able to do this work satisfactorily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was any bond required for the faithful performance of the work?—A. Well, I don't know about that. That matter belongs to the city register, as far as the printing is concerned. I don't think at that time there was. I believe they have established an ordinance since that to give bond.

Q. Now, you state that there were 31 precincts before this revision took place in the city of Saint Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not know before this election there was a great deal of confusion in consequence of the small number of precincts in the city?—A. Yes, sir; I have heard a good deal of complaint.

Q. That the parties were not able to vote who were entitled to?—A. Yes, sir; I have heard that often.

Q. And that there was a great outcry for a change and an increase in the number of polling places?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated that some names were left off and some names put in other districts than the places where they lived?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the case all over the city?—A. That was the case all over the city.

Q. You state on the day of election you went to your office on being told that there was a clamor there by Mr. Rosenblatt?—A. Yes, sir; he came to my house.

Q. Who was Mr. Rosenblatt?—A. He was then a candidate for collector.

Q. On what ticket?—A. The Republican.

Q. He was complaining, was he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Complaining of the fact that it had been demonstrated that morning that there were many parties whose names had been left off?—A. Yes, sir. He did it more as a matter of accommodation. He came with his buggy and drove me down there, I was so broken down. I had been at work. I had been working very hard for four or five months.

Q. You went down to the office and found a large crowd there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice among those who were present in the crowd men of all nationalities?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Negroes, too; did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A good many of them?—A. In proportion the number of negroes was not as great.

Q. There are a good many more white voters in the city than negroes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice a good many Irish as well as Germans, and men of all nationalities?—A. Men of all nationalities.

Q. You have no reason to think there was a preponderance of one political party over another in that crowd?—A. O, no; I could not form the slightest estimate on that subject at all.

Q. You state that these parties came to you and wanted certificates, and that you and your clerks furnished them with certificates?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said that there was no law for that?—A. There is not.

Q. By what authority did you do it?—A. I believe that it was a matter of accommodation to a great many voters who had been left off, and I thought I would leave it in the discretion of the judges of election.

Q. Do you remember how many certificates were given?—A. Generally when I gave it to a man I put him on his oath as to his citizenship, and his proper qualifications as a registered voter.

Q. Were there not quite a number who came and complained about their names being rejected, and didn't you find that their names were left off by the board of revisers which met previous to the election some ten days?—A. O, a great many.

Q. Is it not a fact at that time that there was a board called the board of revisers, whose duty it was to revise the list of voters in the city, and strike off the names of those that had changed their residences in any way whatever?—A. Well, they established this rule; with that exception that is perfectly correct: that where a man had removed from one house to another in the same precinct, they didn't strike him off, but marked opposite his name "removed." If they found where he had moved to they had a right to put his name back.

Q. Can you approximate to the number of names that were struck off before this election?—A. No; I can't.

Q. There were quite a number?—A. O, yes; a great many.

Q. Is it not a fact that a great many complained and went to you, men whose names were struck off by the board of revisers?—A. Well, it is right hard to tell, though I have no doubt a great many men came to me, but I can't select a single man. I have no doubt in some cases men would come and tell me that they had been stricken off wrongfully and that they still lived there.

Q. A great many complained to you on that account?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You still think when they were struck off by the board of revis-

ers that they were struck off for cause?—A. Well, I think the board were perfectly impartial in that respect.

Q. On the morning of the election, when parties came to you and complained that their names were stricken off, you say you found a number whose names were struck off by the board of revisers?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't give certificates to them?—A. No; unless he swore the board of revisers had committed an error, and that he still lived there, I never would give him a certificate to that effect.

Q. To that effect?—A. To that effect; and in some instances an ordinary certificate.

Q. These certificates were given after Judge Finney proclaimed that they would be given?—A. Before that, and whenever I found an error; because, whenever a man came in and found a clerical error, I would give a certificate that he was properly registered.

Q. Judge Finney said if they would go to the polling-place and swear they were registered, that they would be counted, didn't he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he made such an announcement, or on what authority?—A. I think on the authority of the county court.

Q. And afterwards you say quite a number came back and said they were not allowed to vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember from what precinct?—A. All over the city. There was about as much excitement in one ward as another.

Q. Then the crowd that came to your office was from all parts of the city—all three Congressional districts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) You don't know where they were from, do you?—A. No; that is impossible to tell. I imagine that they were from all parts of the city.

Q. (By Mr. Metcalfe.) You know of no reason why there should be more from one district than another?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that a great many voters came to the election and found that their names were off the poll-books, and didn't come to your office, and didn't go any further, and went home?—A. Well, I can't tell; I wasn't at the polls.

Q. That would be likely to be the case?—A. Possibly; but I have no information on the subject.

Q. Parties were not so eager to vote as to come to your office to get certificates, which is quite a distance from the up-town polls?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHIELDS. Was there any registration of voters outside of the city of Saint Louis in 1876?—A. In the county?

Q. Yes.—A. Not that I know of. I think that law was abolished.

Q. Then, in those precincts outside of the city limits there was no requirement under the laws for the registration of voters at that election?—A. No, sir.

Signature waived.

JOHN GROGAN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the same ground as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John Grogan.

Q. Where did you live the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Twenty-first and O'Fallon.

Q. How old are you?—A. Forty-nine.

Q. Were you a judge of election of precinct number 60, at the election held the 7th of November, 1876, third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please tell us what you know in regard to ballots being cast there called rejected ballots?—A. There were fourteen—I think it was fourteen that were sworn in. The impression seemed to prevail among the judges that they had no right to take those votes, only those that were on the registration list, and after there came a placard—I think from one of the judges—authorizing the judges to receive any ballots that were sworn in; I think fourteen were sworn in in that way.

Q. What did you do with those ballots?—A. The names were marked on the back of them, and the ballots put in an envelope, furnished from the clerk of the county court.

Q. Were they counted in the return made to the clerk of the county court?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many of those ballots were for Frost, and how many for Metcalfe?—A. My impression is there were three for Metcalfe and the balance were for Frost; that is my impression now.

Q. Did you know any of those gentlemen whose ballots were thus rejected?—A. Yes; my attention was called to two of them particularly.

Q. Did you know them?—A. Yes; I knew them.

Q. Did you know them to be duly qualified voters?—A. Yes; I was satisfied as to that; and I believe that is the reason my attention was called to those two particularly.

Q. How long had you known them?—A. Well, almost during the whole length of my residence there; that is close on ten years.

Q. You knew them to live in the same place in that ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to be voters?—A. And to be voters. I have seen them voting at previous elections.

Q. Did they cast their ballots that day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated they were not counted?—A. They were not counted—those that were received in that way.

Q. Who testified there to the qualifications of those men as voters? How many for each voter?—A. Well, I think there were two or three, I would not be positive which; I think there were two that were decided.

Q. So all of those ballots not counted, in each case affidavits were made—they were duly registered voters?—A. Yes; that is, they were entitled to be registered, and had been left off through some mistake.

Q. Had been left off the polling-list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But the names were on the book at the city-hall?—A. The original registration.

Q. Three of those ballots were for Metcalfe and the balance for Frost?—A. Yes; that is my impression now.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Who were the other judges at that precinct?—A. John King, John O'Donnel, and Michael Cullinan.

Q. What were the politics of those gentlemen; do you know?—A. My impression is, with the exception of O'Donnel, they were Democrats.

Q. What are you?—A. I generally vote the Democratic ticket when the candidates suit me.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. I did; yes.

Q. Have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did not bet anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you a counting or receiving judge?—A. Counting judge. I received a short time in the morning when they commenced to receive.

Q. There were some votes there attached to which was a certificate from the recorder of voters?—A. One, to my knowledge.

Q. It was counted, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you receive instructions from the county court, or Judge Finny rather, to the effect that you would receive all votes sworn in and count them?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. What did you receive from him?—A. Simply those that would swear in their votes, authorizing the judges to receive them, but no instructions as to the counting of them.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, those fourteen that were received were received as rejected votes on that one ground alone? Mightn't it be possible, or do you know, whether some of them were not received and rejected on other ground?—A. No, sir; none that I know of.

Q. Do you know that in every one of those cases they were rejected on that ground?—A. Simply because they swore they were entitled to vote.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, in each case where those votes were received they were rejected because their names were not on the list?—A. Personally I can't say as to the whole of them.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, those votes were not counted?—A. They were not counted, I am positive.

Q. Put in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where placed then?—A. Into the box where the balance of the returns were.

Q. Put in the envelope loose?—A. Put in loose, the envelope sealed, and marked on the outside with the names of the voters marked on the ballot.

Q. You made no return on the certificate?—A. I think I made a note calling attention to them.

Q. Whereabouts?—A. On the foot of the return-sheet, I think.

Q. You made a note?—A. That is my impression.

Q. You made no regular certified return?—A. No, sir.

Q. You counted those votes and looked at them?—A. Yes, there was a conversation with us whether we would count them or not, and in the absence of any special instructions we decided not to.

Q. The names of those two men whose ballots were rejected do you remember—whom you knew, I mean?—A. Well, I can't recollect their names now. I think one of them was John Barrett; the other—I can't recollect his name now.

Q. You think you knew them at the time?—A. I do; yes.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact, personally, they had been registered properly before this election, each of them?—A. Well, I never saw the registration, but I have seen them vote.

Q. You knew they had lived in that neighborhood?—A. I knew they lived in that neighborhood, and I had seen them vote.

Q. Do you know where they lived, both of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether they had moved from another precinct to this one at the time you saw them?—A. They hadn't moved at the time I saw them. They were residing at the same place. I was intimately acquainted with them.

(Signature waived.)

MATTHEW HORAN, sworn on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Contestee's counsel objects to this witness on the same ground as heretofore.)

Examined by counsel for contestant, Frank J. Donovan, esq.:

Question. Your name, please?—Answer. Matthew Horan.

Q. Your residence?—A. Corner of Sullivan and Elliot avenue.

Q. How old are you?—A. I am about 29 years old.

Q. Are you a Republican or Democrat?—A. I always voted the Democratic ticket.

Q. Did you hold any official position at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir; I was deputy United States marshal.

Q. How did you come to be appointed deputy United States marshal?—A. I went to see a gentleman and asked him to get me on, Mr. Pohlman.

Q. Who was Mr. Pohlman?—A. He was alderman once. He is a horse-trader.

Q. What is his politics?—A. I believe him to be a Republican.

Q. He has been elected as a Republican several times, has he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is a gentleman who took a lively interest in the election of Metcalfe, did he not?—A. It seems he did.

Q. Where did you see him at?—A. At his store, at the head of Benton street—Jefferson avenue and Benton street.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I asked him if he would get me on, and he said "Yes, I guess so;" and he came outside of the store and stopped a while. He said, "I don't care a damn for the head or the tail of it, either; all we want is Metcalfe."

Q. What did you say?—A. Says I, "All right."

Q. What other efforts did you make to secure the appointment?—A. That is about all. He told me to be down to the post-office the next day.

Q. You didn't bring any other influence to bear?—A. No, sir.

Q. You just went to the post-office and saw that your name was called?—A. Yes, sir. Well, I used to see Pohlman around once in a while during the day, and asked him once in a while or asked some one else to ask him—some of the other marshals who expected to get on at the same time I did.

Q. Did Pohlman know you to be a Democrat?—A. Yes; I suppose he does. He knows me long enough to be one.

Q. Did you have any particular acquaintance with him?—A. I used to be around his store a good deal when he kept a store. He has known me ever since I was a boy.

Q. He said to you he didn't care for the head or the tail of the Democratic ticket, but all he was concerned about was for Metcalfe; was that it?—A. Yes; that is what he said there.

Q. And was interested in securing his election?—A. He said, "I don't care a damn for the head or the tail of the ticket; all we want is Metcalfe."

Q. And you said?—A. And I said, "All right."

Q. Did he state that same thing to any other person in your presence?—A. There was a gentleman standing as close as I am to you, and he wanted to get on too.

Q. What was his name?—A. Chris. Reinhardt.

Q. Did he state the same thing to him?—A. I suppose so. It was

night-time, and he was standing a little ways off; we were standing one side.

Q. Both together?—A. Both together, pretty close.

Q. Have you met that gentleman since?—A. Yes; I met him to-day.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in regard to the necessity of his appearing here?—A. I met him up on the corner here, and he said he didn't have to come here; it was not compulsory; they couldn't make him come.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. You say you lived corner of Sullivan and Elliot avenue, at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you lived there?—A. Well, off and on, four years, I think.

Q. Registered from that place?—A. Yes, sir; I registered there.

Q. You voted that day, didn't you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't vote at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. For nobody?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swear you didn't vote for anybody?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you wanted to be appointed United States marshal; why did you want to be appointed?—A. Well, I thought I would get some good pay for it.

Q. What were you doing at that time?—A. When I got appointed?

Q. Yes.—A. Not anything.

Q. What have you been doing since then?—A. I am a stone-cutter by trade.

Q. Do you work at it now?—A. No, sir.

Q. Haven't anything to do now, have you?—A. No; I could have been at work, only for a hurt I got this day week.

Q. And you are not doing anything now?—A. No.

Q. You met Pohlman where?—A. At his store, on Benton and Jefferson avenue.

Q. What sort of a store?—A. Grocery, and saloon in the rear.

Q. You have known him some time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I asked him if he could get me on as deputy; I didn't ask him; the other man spoke for us both; and he said, "Yes; I guess so."

Q. Then you say you came outside the store?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say then?—A. He told me he didn't care for the head or the tail of the ticket; all he wanted was Metcalfe.

Q. What did you say?—A. "All right."

Q. What did you mean by that?—A. Well, if he could get him, for to get him.

Q. Didn't you mean by that you would do all you could to secure the election of Metcalfe?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. What then?—A. I mean if he could get him elected to do so.

Q. If he could get him elected to do so?—A. Why, certainly.

Q. What did you understand him to mean?—A. I understood him for me to vote for Metcalfe. I supposed that.

Q. Didn't you mean to intimate to him that you would?—A. Well, I just said it that way—"All right."

Q. Didn't you intend to intimate to him that you would vote for Metcalfe; don't you know that you wanted to give him the impression that you would?—A. Well, I suppose I did.

Q. You didn't vote for Metcalfe, though?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you didn't intend to at the time?—A. No, sir.

Q. You speak of this other gentleman; you say you suppose he told him the same thing; but you don't know, do you?—A. He told it to us both, I suppose.

Q. Don't you know whether he told you both or not?—A. I know, because both could hear it.

Q. What did you say you supposed so for, a moment ago?—A. Well, I suppose he meant for both to take it in the same light.

Q. You took it in that light?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you didn't vote at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you speak to anybody else about going on before you came to the post-office?—A. To get me on?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir; except the marshals, like myself, who were expecting to get on. I asked them one thing and another about it.

Q. How much did you expect to get?—A. Well, I wasn't expecting to get but $5 a day.

Q. For how long?—A. Six days.

Q. And you didn't get it?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you were pretty mad about it?—A. Well, yes; I guess I was.

Q. And you haven't got over it yet, have you?—A. O, I guess so.

Q. Haven't you expressed yourself severely against this thing at different times since the election; haven't you stated that you would get ahead of them all for not paying you as much as you expected?—A. Never recollect saying it.

Q. And you were pretty mad about it?—A. Why, I was.

Q. Now the day before the election you went to the National Hall with the rest of the marshals, did you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not instructed there by parties?—A. We got instructions, but the hall was crowded. We got them in a body.

Q. You heard the instructions?—A. Yes, but I didn't pay any attention.

Q. Who were they given by?—A. I think by a man named Dyer. I am not certain.

Q. Were not the instructions that you were not to interfere in any way in the election, except to protect the peace, and to see that illegal voters were not allowed to vote?—A. I believe that is the way of it.

Q. And not to interfere in any electioneering whatever?—A. I think that is it. I am not certain.

Q. Isn't it a further fact that you were given pamphlets, printed pamphlets, containing your instructions?—A. I didn't get any.

Q. You did your duty on the day of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You followed out your instructions?—A. As well as I knew how.

Q. You didn't electioneer for anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any deputy marshal electioneering that you saw?—A. Well, I believe I did see one. I didn't pay much attention to him, but I think I did see him writing on the ticket.

Q. You don't know what he was writing on the ticket? You don't know but what he was writing out his own vote, do you?—A. I can't tell; it might be.

Q. As far as you were concerned, you carried out your instructions, and didn't interfere in the election, except as you were authorized to do by the pamphlet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first tell anybody about this matter?—A. I think about two or three months ago.

Q. Who did you speak to?—A. I met a gentleman down town and he asked me, and says he, "you were a marshal;" "yes," says I. Says he,

"what is your instructions?" and I told him my instructions just as I told you.

Q. What did you tell him were your instructions?—A. He asked me who put me on, and I told him a gentleman named Henry Pohlman, and he says "all right, what did he tell you?" I told him he told me he didn't care for the head or the tail of the ticket; all he wanted was Metcalfe.

Q. And you didn't consider those were your instructions, did you, what Pohlman told you?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Did you recognize him as having any authority to instruct you?—A. Well, he had authority to get me on, I guess.

Q. Did you recognize him as having any authority to instruct you in your duties after being appointed deputy marshal?—A. Not afterwards, except to come up. I don't know whether he had authority or not.

Q. As far as your instructions went from those who had authority, you carried them out, didn't yon?—A. As well as I knew how.

Q. This man that you spoke about two or three months ago, what was his name?—A. His name was Tierney.

Q. How did he happen to come to you?—A. I met him coming out of the Four Courts. He was going, in I believe.

Q. What were you doing at the Four Courts?—A. I was down there on a case.

Q. A case of your own?—A. Yes; five or six in it.

Q. What for; what were you prosecuted for?—A. Wait till I see now. I forget the name of the charge, but I don't know as that has anything to do with this.

Q. Yes, it has, and I wish to know what you were prosecuted for?—A. We were prosecuted for it, and discharged.

Q. What for?—A. Well, interfering with an officer.

Q. Who was trying to arrest you?—A. No, sir; not trying to arrest me.

Q. In the police court, wasn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you spoke to Tiernan then about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he tell you you would get if you gave your evidence?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. He didn't promise you anything?—A. Never a cent.

Q. Didn't say it would be to your advantage?—A. No, sir; not that I remember.

Q. Not that you remember?—A. Well, I know he didn't.

Q. Did nobody ever tell you if you came here and testified it would be to your advantage, that you would make money?—A. No, sir, never offered a cent or was told I would get it.

Q. You are as willing now to tell a story to make money as you were when you testified that you told a story to Pohlman to make him believe that you would vote for Metcalfe in order to make money as deputy marshal?—A. I didn't swear to it.

Q. And you consider that it is not so binding upon you, because you didn't swear to it at that time?—A. I didn't swear to Pohlman.

Q. You didn't consider it so binding as if you swore to it?—A. I said "all right" to him.

Q. And you stated to me you considered that a promise, that you understood what he meant, and that you wished to convey the idea to him that you accepted it?—A. Why, certainly.

Signature waived.

MICHAEL WELCH, sworn on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to this witness on same grounds as heretofore.)

By F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Question. Your name, please?—Answer. Michael Welch.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 1715 Biddle street.

Q. Were you connected in any way with the election held in the third Congressional district on the 7th day of November, 1876, in any official capacity?—A. Well, yes; I was deputy marshal that day.

Q. Through whom did you secure the appointment?—A. Through Richard Mollincott.

Q. Who is Richard Mollincott?—A. Well, I wasn't personally acquainted with him; I know the man if I see him, that is all. He was at that time a candidate, I believe.

Q. On what ticket?—A. Republican ticket for State representative.

Q. What did he have to say to you?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that the question was irrelevant to any issue made in the pleadings. 2d. That any statement made by Mollincott was incompetent.)

A. I was standing down at the post-office, on the second floor, and he came up and asked, "What are you doing?" And I told him I was trying to get a commission if I could; and he says, "I will get you one;" and I says, "All right." Then I wasn't paying much attention to him, but he said something that made me understand, or he asked of me if I was going to vote for Metcalfe, and I told him Metcalfe might be dead on the day of election. That's all I said. I don't remember exactly the word he said, but I understood him to ask me if I would vote for Metcalfe.

Q. And your answer was?—A. Metcalfe might be dead.

Q. That was rather an evasive answer to his question, wasn't it?—A. Well, I don't know, I just said it; I thought he could take whatever meaning he wanted to out of it.

Q. Where were you stationed on that day?—A. I was stationed at National Hall, I think it is, Broadway and Chambers streets.

Q. Who had charge of that station as chief of marshals then?—A. His name was Captain O'Connor.

Q. How many marshals were at National Hall?—A. I don't know; I think every precinct had a representative there; every voting precinct.

Q. How many marshals were there while you were there?—A. I never counted them; I suppose thirty to thirty-five during that day.

Q. Did you stay there all day?—A. Yes; I staid there all day, except I went out to vote; I got into trouble about my vote, and my residence was changed on the poll-books, and I had to go to the city hall to get a certificate so I could vote.

Q. What was Captain O'Connor doing at the National Hall?—A. Well, he was giving orders. Well, in fact, he was captain of the whole Congressional district at that time, I understood it. And he had all instructions to give, and he was to receive all reports from all the precincts and different officers from different districts.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of Captain O'Connor giving private instructions to United States deputy marshals?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Please state what they were?—A. I have heard him tell men——

Q. State what men?—A. I don't know their names; they were com-

missioned marshals; came in there with orders from their captains, whatever precincts they were stationed at, and I have heard him talking to one party walking down the stairway with him. He told him to bring in all the Democrats he could and "keep them from voting, damn 'em." That's the way he said it.

Q. To arrest them?—A. He said bring them in.

Q. What did he call them?—A. He sometimes called them Democrats or Copperheads, just that way.

Q. To bring in as many as possible?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So as to prevent them from voting?—A. He didn't say so as to prevent them from voting.

Q. Did he say you were to bring in or to arrest?—A. Bring in, he says. Bring in all the Democrats you can to keep them from voting—damn 'em. He said that to one man, that's a man from the twelfth ward, I believe.

Q. Do you know of a man up there, a Democrat and a supporter of Frost, being arrested?—A. I do, sir. On that day there was a man brought in——.

Q. Who was this man?—A. I don't know his name; they told me his name, but I don't remember it; he said he worked for the Broadway Street Car Company. He said he wanted to vote and was arrested.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to anything said by this man.)

WITNESS (continuing). He said he was arrested, and the reason he was arrested was because he was not voting from where he was registered from. I spoke to him myself and said, "You have no right to vote only where you are properly registered from." "Well," he says, "it became a necessity for me to move day before yesterday;" and he says, "the register's office was closed and I couldn't get there to be properly transferred—to have my name transferred—and I thought I could vote anyhow." I told him I thought he could, and he said General Frost said he could. I told several men in there that I thought had some influence with Marshal O'Connor, that the man was entitled to vote; but they kept him there anyhow until after dark, and didn't let him out.

Q. They arrested him at what hour in the morning?—A. I should think about nine or half past nine, somewhere about there.

Q. They kept him there until after the polls closed?—A. Well, I suppose so; yes, sir; it was dark. He was there until quite a crowd came to the hall, and the hall was already quite full, about half past seven or so. At that time I didn't pay any attention to him as to whether he was there or not; but he was there all day.

Q. Was this man a working man?—A. Yes, he said he worked for Broadway street car

Q. Had he just left his business to go to vote?—A. That's the way he said it. Yes, sir; and was arrested.

Q. Did he state where he had moved to?—A. Well, he said he had just moved across the yard; that he was boarding, and the man he boarded with and he had a falling out, and he said he didn't move far anyhow, that he moved across the yard.

Q. He moved the day before election?—A. He said it this way, "I moved yesterday," that's all.

Q. And that was all the offense there was against him?—A. Yes, sir.

(Contestee's counsel objects to anything that was said by this man.)

Q. Were you present in the National Hall two or three days subsequent to the election, at a meeting of the marshals there, presided over by the marshal of the eastern district of Missouri, Mr. Leffingwell?—A. I was.

Q. Do you recollect what transpired at that meeting?—A. Well, yes. A great many things I don't recollect. I recollect some.

Q. Did Leffingwell make a speech on that occasion?—A. Yes, sir. He was called on to make a speech, and he said the marshals of the third Congressional district had reason to feel proud of the way they had carried their district; and somebody in the crowd hallooed out that they had elected Tilden. And then he said that his ass would never warm the seat of the President's chair.

Q. What did he say, as near as you can give the language he used, in congratulating the marshals?—A. Well, he just stated they had reason to congratulate themselves on the victory they had won. He said they had carried a district that was never before known to go Republican; that they had elected their man out of it. He said it in that way.

Q. You was a duly registered voter?—A. I was registered from 1546 North Second; on the poll-books it was 1526 North Second.

Q. What efforts did you make to cast your ballot; did you go to the polling-place?—A. Yes. I went down there, and on the books they had me right, and proposed to give me a certificate to the effect that I was properly registered and entitled to vote. And I brought that up to the polls and voted.

Q. Do you know whether your ballot was counted or not?—A. Well, it wasn't put in the box. My ballot and the certificate was put together in the envelope.

Q. Where was this polling-place?—A. It was on Broadway, between Mullanphy and Florida.

Q. You don't know the number?—A. 1500 and something, I don't remember what.

Q. Do you know the number of the polling-district?—A. Sixty-six, I think.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. F. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. You say you live now at 1715 Biddle street?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you live at the time of the election?—A. 1546 North Second.

Q. How long had you been living there?—A. About eight years.

Q. Were you a registered voter from that place?—A. I was.

Q. Where did you say you saw Mollincott?—A. On the second floor of the post-office building.

Q. How long before the election?—A. This was somewhere about Wednesday.

Q. How happened you to go to him?—A. I didn't happen to go to him at all; he came to me.

Q. What were you doing at the post-office?—A. I was standing there that I might see somebody I knew—personally acquainted with.

Q. What was your idea in going there?—A. To get a commission, if I could.

Q. What was your idea in getting a commission?—A. What's my idea?

Q. Yes; what did you want it for?—A. Well, I wanted to get a salary.

Q. You wanted to get the pay?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. What did you think you would make by it?—A. I expected to make a salary by it.

Q. How much?—A. Well, I expected to get $5 a day.

Q. For how long?—A. For all the time I was in employment.

Q. You didn't get it, did you?—A. Well, I don't know as that concerns you now, whether I did or not.

Q. I wish to know. You didn't get that much, did you?—A. I don't think I've any right to answer that question.

Q. I ask the question, and I guess you'll have to answer it.—A. I got $5 a day for two days.

Q. You didn't get as much as you expected, did you?—A. I didn't expect that much; I thought it was a fraud from the start.

Q. But you thought you would get some money, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not very mad about not getting as much as you expected; and were you not mad at the National Hall, three days after the election, when you went there?—A. No; I wasn't a particle mad.

Q. Well, you went there for the purpose of getting a commission, and you wanted to get a salary?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. What were you doing at that time?—A. I don't know as I will have to answer that question. I don't see any use in answering questions that has nothing to do with what I am subpœnaed for.

Q. You will have to answer it.—A. I was working for the Laclede Gas Works then.

Q. What are you doing now?—A. Driving team.

Q. You spoke to Mollincott about getting a commission, and of not paying much attention to what he said?—A. I say he spoke to me.

Q. What did he say?—A. He asked what I was doing, and I told him I was trying to get a commission, if I could; and he said he would get me one.

Q. And then you said you were not paying much attention, and did not hear exactly what he said, but you thought he said he wanted you to vote for Metcalfe?—A. I understood him what he said was he wanted me to vote for Metcalfe.

Q. He did not say so in so many words, so that you understood it beyond a doubt?—A. Well, there was quite a crowd, and I understood beyond a doubt he wanted me to vote for Metcalfe.

Q. What did you say?—A. I told him probably Metcalfe might be dead.

Q. What did you mean by that?—A. I meant I didn't care whether he was or not; I wouldn't vote for him anyhow.

Q. But you wanted to give him the impression, didn't you, that you might vote for Metcalfe?—A. I didn't want to give him any such impression.

Q. Will you swear he said you must vote for Metcalfe?—A. I will not swear that he said I must vote for Metcalfe.

Q. Will you undertake to swear now, a year and a half after the interview, when you said you were not paying much attention to him, that he actually said anything to you with reference to your voting for Metcalfe?—A. I certainly do swear it.

Q. What did you understand him to say?—A. Well, on account of the length of time, I don't remember exactly how he did say it, but that is the strength of the thing anyhow, him wanting me to vote for Metcalfe.

Q. You don't know that he had authority to make any such promise?—A. I know he had influence with his party.

Q. You don't know that he had authority?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Is it not a fact, on the day before election, all the marshals assembled at National Hall, and were given instructions by properly-authorized deputy marshals?—A. Yes; they were given instructions.

Q. Is it not a fact that at that time those deputy marshals gave you instructions in effect that you should not interfere in any way in the election or in any way electioneer?—A. Yes; my commission gave me those instructions.

Q. You had those in the way of printed instructions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you carried out those instructions?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. You did not electioneer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not instructed in Frost before the election?—A. I was; yes.

Q. You voted for him, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say Captain O'Connor was captain of what precinct?—A. Captain of the Congressional district.

Q. Where was he stationed during the day?—A. At National Hall.

Q. Were you there all day?—A. Except when I was getting my dinner, and going to vote, and going to the city hall.

Q. How far is the city hall from there?—A. I guess you know as well as I do.

Q. Well, I want you to state.—A. Well, I guess I don't see no sense in your asking such a question as that. You are acquainted here in the city as well as I.

Q. But I wish to get this on the record, and you are a witness, and I wish you to state how far you think it is. Would it take you an hour or two to go to the city hall?—A. It might take an hour and a half or so.

Q. It was in the morning you went there?—A. Yes, sir; in the morning, about ten o'clock.

Q. You say you don't know to whom Captain O'Connor, although these private instructions were given—but you don't remember a single person to whom he gave them?—A. I don't know the man's name. I would know the man if I saw him

Q. Did you hear him give that instruction?—A. I did.

Q. It was given in your presence?—A. It was. They both walked down the stair-way.

Q. Then they were not private instructions?—A. They were private. It was in a private conversation, and I considered it private as long as he didn't occupy the stand and call everybody's attention to it.

Q. Was not his language merely intended to instruct those marshals to whom he spoke to bring in any party who might be trying to vote illegally, whether they were Democrats or Republicans?—A. That was the general instructions given from the platform, but privately, as far as I could understand from what the men told me, the instructions were to bring in all Democrats, and I heard him say myself to this man to bring in all Democrats.

Q. Were any Democrats brought in?—A. The instructions were given publicly to be neutral, but to have no more interest for one party than another; but they were given privately to bring in all the Democrats they could, according to the instructions they gave this man.

Q. He did instruct them privately to bring in parties who were trying to vote illegally, whether Republicans or Democrats, didn't he?—A. No, sir; he never gave those instructions to anybody there.

Q. You don't remember the name of a single man in whose presence he gave those private instructions?—A. No, sir; I do not; there were only a few in the hall I was acquainted with.

Q. Did they obey those instructions, except in the case you stated?—A. There didn't any come to the hall that day but that one.

Q. This man whom they brought in, and you do not know his name?—A. No. sir.

Q. You don't know anything of the circumstances under which he was arrested, or the fact that he was arrested, excepting what he told you?—A. Yes. Well, the charges that were given against him.

Q. He told you he had simply moved, and his name was not on the registry-list, did he?—A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. You understood that was the charge, then; was that it?—A. He said the charge made against him was for trying to cast an illegal vote, but he told me he was properly registered, and he just said it this way, "Yesterday (that is the day before the election) it became necessary for me to change my boarding-house, and I thought I was entitled to vote from where I was last night." And when he went to vote he was arrested because his old boarding-boss came and arrested him.

Q. He had moved?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know where he moved to, do you?—A. Except across a yard, he told me.

Q. You don't know whether his ballot was illegal or not, except what he told you, do you?—A. No, sir; that is all.

Q. For all you know it might have been a man who had no right to vote in the city at all, except what he told you?—A. Certainly. I didn't see the man register.

Q. What time in the morning was he arrested?—A. Somewhere about nine or half past nine.

Q. How long was he kept there?—A. He was kept there until—I can't say—I know he was kept there until after dark. He was standing about the store at half-past six or six o'clock, and then the crowd began to come in—that is, furnished with tickets by the Republican party, and they had turned the hall into a kind of jollification meeting.

Q. To receive news of the returns as they came in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you say you were present at the National Hall three days after the election, at a meeting that was there to pay the marshals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a good many deputy marshals were very mad, were they not, about not getting enough pay, or as much as they expected?—A. Yes; some expressed that idea.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Leffingwell, in his speech, referred to them, and said they need not get their backs up, that they were doing the best they could; that he hadn't but little of this money to pay them with, and he congratulated them on having done a good work that day; wasn't that the case?—A. Well, he started off in this way: He told them if they didn't want to take what they could get, they could go to hell; they wouldn't get a cent. That is the way he said it.

Q. There were a good many who were mad because they didn't get as much as they expected?—A. I don't know. I guess they were, from the way they acted. You can judge how you would feel yourself if you were hired yourself at $5 a day for five days, and only got two days' wages. You would feel pretty mad. You can judge for yourself from that how the marshals felt.

Q. You felt that way?—A. Yes; I felt that way. I thought it was a fraud, and do yet.

Q. Well, you say Mr. Leffingwell said he congratulated the marshals on they way they had carried out their instructions?—A. No, sir; on carrying the district. That is the way he congratulated them, on carrying the district, a district never known to go Republican before.

Q. You swear that?—A. I am on my oath now.

Q. What else did he say?—A. That is about all that I remember.

Q. You don't remember anything else?—A. O, yes, I do.

Q. Why didn't you state it?—A. I remember him stating that Tilden would never——

Q. You said that before; what else?—A. That is all.

Q. How long did he speak?—A. I don't know. I suppose he spoke a half an hour or so. He got excited.

Q. How does it happen, although he spoke a half an hour, that you only remember those two things?—A. Because those were remarkable.

Q. You remember those that you have occasion to remember, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You have had your attention called to them lately, haven't you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Haven't you tried pretty hard to remember them lately?—A. I have, the last five days. I knowed I was coming to testify what I knew here.

Q. And you have tried to remember those things, and do remember those things, but you don't remember anything else?—A. You don't suppose that a man could sit down and take a whole speech down in his mind? Can you do it?

Q. I am not the witness. I am asking you how you remember those two things and don't remember anything else connected with that half hour's speech?—A. Why, certainly those were enough remarkable points I thought for a man who was a government officer. They were not proper for him to make those remarks congratulating the party. That is the reason I kept it in my mind.

Q. And it is only lately that you have thought so?—A. A thing like that, occurring so long ago, a man can't carry a speech in his mind and remember all these things.

Q. How long ago did you speak to anybody about this matter?—A. I never thought anything about it. Didn't know anything was going on until I was subpœnaed last Wednesday.

Q. If you thought that was a remarkable speech for a government officer to make, why didn't you say something about it; why keep it to yourself a year and a half?—A. Because I didn't care about telling everybody what I don't choose.

Q. Isn't it because you knew that nothing was said at that time that was wrong for anybody to say, illegal or unjust to anybody; don't you know that, and don't you know that it is only within the last few days that your attention has been called particularly to one or two things which you have tried to remember, and you now state that you remember them?—A. Well, I do remember those things. Do you suppose I am coming here to take a false oath? You talk as though I am telling lies.

Q. Never mind; don't talk to me that way. I am an attorney, and I have a right to cross-examine you?—A. Well, then do in a gentlemanly way.

Q. I am doing it in a gentlemanly way.—A. Well, that is all right then.

Q. You say you never spoke to any body about this matter until within the last five days?—A. Until I was subpœnaed.

Q. Who subpœnaed you?—A. Well, I don't know his name. There is the gentleman out there who subpœnaed me.

Q. You never spoke to anybody about it?—A. No; I have never mentioned it as a special subject. Of course the deputies there that day said it was not right.

Q. You said you never spoke to anybody about it until the last five days?—A. No, sir; not all through last year. Of course right away after that it was spoken of by the marshals.

Q. Nobody has promised you anything if you would come here to testify?—A. No, sir; they did not.

Q. You have not been promised anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were somewhat interested in Mr. Frost's election?—A. Same as any other Democrat. I voted that ticket.

Q. You know Mr. Frost, do you?—A. Yes; I am acquainted with him.

Q. Some time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were quite anxious to see him elected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Especially in this case?—A. Yes, sir.

Re-examination by Mr. Donovan:

Q. Was that a quiet election on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir; quietest I ever saw.

Q. Was it any quieter than the elections the year previous, or previous years during an experience, say, of ten years?—A. No; they were always quiet in our ward.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

Q. What experience did you have at previous elections?—A. I have seen in the tenth ward elections always carried on quiet during the few times. I never seen a row at the polls there.

Q. Through what period of time does your experience run in witnessing elections in the tenth ward?—A. Well, I never took any particular interest in elections until the last six years. During this time I have been a voter.

Q. How many elections did you witness during those six years?—A. Most every election in the city in that ward.

Q. Was this last election of 1876 any quieter than the previous elections that you had witnessed?—A. Well, it could not be quieter. They were always all quiet in that ward, just as quiet as they——

Q. Was there much use for those United States deputy marshals?

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

A. I don't think any at all, no sir; they didn't do a particle of good in that ward.

Q. Were they any more necessary at that election than at previous elections?—A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. In fact, not needed at any time?—A. No, sir; I don't think so.

(Counsel for contestee objects, as not relating to anything that was brought out on cross-examination.)

Q. Do you know a man named Dyer—A. J. Dyer?—A. By reputation, and when I see him.

Q. What is he?—A. Took an active part in this marshal business.

Q. Was he a marshal himself?—A. I don't know whether he was commissioned or not; he gave instructions; I got instructions to obey his orders; he was a man that spoke in favor of Metcalfe; I have heard him speak in favor of Metcalfe.

Q. Where?—A. I have heard him speak on Fourteenth and Cass avenue one night, and Mullanphy one night; that is, the night before election; and I have heard him get up there and tell them to be sure and cast their votes for Metcalfe the next day. He was a marshal; I supposed he was a commissioned marshal then as well as anybody else.

Q. Who gave you orders or instructions to obey Dyer's orders?—A. Those that were there after we got up there that night, under Dyer and

O'Connor; instructions all together; never got no instructions there from the marshal himself.

Q. What was Dyer doing during the day of the election?—A. I don't know, sir; I have seen him and Henry Pohlman once, in a buggy, riding around.

Q. Do you know what he was doing?—A. I have no knowledge.

Q. You stated you voted that day?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Did you vote the Democratic ticket?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not your vote was counted?—A. I don't know, sir; they took the certificate I got from the register's office and put it and my ballot both in an envelope; that is all I know about it.

Q. Did the judges tell you whether it would be counted or not?

(Counsel for contestee objects.)

A. They said they didn't know.

Q. You were a duly registered and qualified voter?—A. I was.

Q. You obtained a certificate to that effect from the recorder of votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You voted for Frost?—A. Yes; I voted the straight Democratic ticket; read it before I voted.

Recross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. How long did you say you had been living in the Tenth ward?—A. I answered that question before; I told you eight or nine years.

Q. Do you consider yourself an expert in political complications, political machinery of the city. In answer to Mr. Donovan's question with reference to how quiet the election has been for some years; do you consider yourself an expert so thoroughly identified with politics as that you can judge of that matter?—A. I think any man can that goes around a ward very long and has resided in it; he ought to notice those things.

Q. You have been identified with the politics of your ward for a number of years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have taken a great interest in it?—A. If I had time, always did.

(Signature waived.)

Not being able to continue the taking of depositions to-day, an adjournment was had by consent of parties till to morrow, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM. P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE.
Notary Public.

SAINT LOUIS, *February* 12, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment, as above stated, we resumed the taking of said depositions, as follows:

THOMAS MCNAMARA, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the calling of this witness, first, because the contestant has not announced that he is through with the witnesses under the first three notices, this witness appearing on the fourth notice; and, second, because his place of residence is not given.)

Examined by Mr. Donovan:

Question. State your name?—Answer. Thomas McNamara.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 1631 Franklin avenue.

Q. Were you a deputy United States marshal appointed for the election on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom did you receive your appointment?—A. Well, through the influence of A. J. Dyer; through Leffingwell, I suppose, but through his influence, I suppose. He brought the commission to me.

Q. Who is A. J. Dyer?—A. He is a lawyer, here in Saint Louis.

Q. A Republican?—A. Yes; I guess he is.

Q. How long previous to the election did you receive your commission?—A. Eight days, I think.

Q. On the day that you received your commission from whom did you receive instructions?—A. From A. J. Dyer.

Q. What were your instructions?

(Objected to, on the ground that Dyer is not shown to have been authorized to give instructions.)

A. To go around, and he instructed me privately to do what I could for Metcalfe—to move around in the ward.

Q. Did you spend those eight days previous to the election in that manner, in working for Metcalfe?—A. I did.

Q. How often did you report?—A. Well, generally every time I would see him; sometimes once a day and sometimes twice a day.

Q. Well, what did you do, Mr. McNamara?—A. I got a list, furnished me by Captain Bishop, I think it was, and went up through the ward and found out whether parties was at home or likely to be at home on election-day.

Q. Just tell us how you did the work.—A. I went to a house and asked—we had the names wrote down, and we asked if a party lived there—"Yes." Well, then, if he was at home—"No." Well, did they think he would be at home on election-day—"Didn't know; wasn't certain."

Q. What did you do then?—A. We would put a cross back of his name, that man not found, and write down afterwards at the marshal's office. Altagee wrote opposite that name, "Not found."

Q. What did you do with the list, as between Democrats and Republicans?—A. Well, we were told that we knew our business in that.

Q. You were told you knew your business?—A. Captain Bishop furnished—gave me the list and said, "You know your business, how to do it."

Q. What did you understand from that?—A. Well, what I understood my commission—several things. I understood I was to do all I could in the interest of Metcalfe with the list; that it was for me to keep Democrats from coming to the polls and voting that I thought had no right to.

Q. Well, did you strike off many Democratic voters?—A. Yes; struck off a good many votes. I don't remember how many.

Q Of duly qualified voters?—A. They were—I don't know whether they were qualified or not. I think the list was furnished from the central committee. I can't say whether they were qualified or not. I think the list was furnished from the Republican central committee.

Q. Did you strike many off?—A. Yes; struck off a good many.

Q. Well, now, after you went to the house and found the man lived there, and you went in and asked if so-and-so was at home, and they said "yes," and you asked if he would be at home on election-day, and they said they didn't know, what did you do with a name like that?

(Objected to as leading.)

A. Well, if it suited us we would strike it off. It was left to our own discretion.

Q. What do you mean by "if it suited you"?—A. Well, I suppose if it was thought to our interest or to Metcalfe's interest to strike it off, we would do it.

Q. How many days were you thus laboring?—A. I think it was two days we were in that work.

Q. Now, what was done by this list thus revised by you?—A. It was turned in, I think, to either Bishop or Capt. Dan. O'Conner.

Q. What was done with it on election-day?—A. Well, I don't know whether it was exactly the same list or not. I never paid much particular attention to it. I stood up with that list at the door and as fast as they came in, I would have the names, and if such a name came up to challenge it.

Q. The list was placed in the hands of the United States supervisor, was it?—A. Yes; they had the list inside, I think, the supervisors that were inside. I don't know whether this list or not. This was on the outside that I mean.

Q. Well, it was for use at the polls that list was prepared?—A. Yes; that is what that list was prepared for.

Q. Every voter marked "not found" there was challenged?—A. Challenged, I suppose.

Q. And lost his vote—and they were generally Democrats?—A. Generally Democrats.

Q. You say you reported once or twice a day every day to Mr. Dyer?—A. Yes, sir; very often I went up; I won't be certain; I may have missed a day, but I hardly think I did, in that time.

Q. Who told you to report to Dyer?—A. Mr. Dyer, himself; after I would be leaving him he would say, "Come around to-morrow again."

Q. Did you report to anybody else than Mr. Dyer?—A. No, I didn't report to anybody else.

Q. Did you put in eight solid days of hard work for Mr. Metcalfe?—A. Yes, I put in eight days' work for Mr. Metcalfe and put in more than eight days.

Q. While acting as United States deputy marshal?—A. Yes. I had understood that was to be work for him.

Q. Now, was there a list of deputy marshals handed to you for revision?—A. There was no list handed to me. I was told if I knew any Democrats that would get on there to report them and they would be struck off. There was no list handed to me, but if I knew any that had got on.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Dyer.

Q. Was there any other deputy marshals besides yourself reporting to Dyer?—A. That I don't know. I believe he had put on several. I don't know who they were, though.

Q. He was United States marshal himself, was he not?—A. That I can't say.

Q. You don't know the fact?—A. I don't know the fact. I don't know whether he was or not.

Q. He was a rabid Metcalfe man, was he not?—A. Yes, a very strong Metcalfe man—making speeches for him through the ward.

Q. Was it Mr. Dyer that spoke to you, that if you knew of any Democrats that were appointed United States marshals and wouldn't vote for Metcalfe, that you must tell him of it?—A. It was; yes, sir.

Q. For what purpose were you to tell him?—A. Well, he said he would have them knocked off, might be.

Q. They had smuggled themselves in there?—A. No; I didn't bother myself about it. There were a couple of men whom I knew to be Democrats, and I spoke to them, and they said they were going to vote for Metcalfe, and I let her go.

Q. You did make some inquiries pursuant to those instructions?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But didn't press the matter?—A. I didn't press the matter.

Cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You say your name is Thomas McNamara?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you live at the time of the election?—A. 1631 Franklin avenue.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district?—A. No.

Q. How did it happen that you were appointed marshal in the third district?—A. Colonel Dyer done it. I don't know how it happened. He told me to go up there.

Q. How long have you known Colonel Dyer?—A I have known him for I can't say how long. I first got acquainted with him about four or five months before the election.

Q. In what way?—A. Through the scheme and charter.

Q. What did you have to do with the scheme and charter?—A. He asked me would I stand there and hold tickets for him for the scheme and charter.

Q. For or against it?—A. For it.

Q. You say you went to him to get your commission through him, did you?—A. I got my commission through him. He first gave it to me, without my knowing I was to get it.

Q. Whereabouts were you?—A. He met me at the post-office, I think, and he says, "I have got you put on as deputy marshal."

Q. Was anybody present?—A. There was a crowd around there. I didn't notice any particular person that I could hear their conversation.

Q. You say he gave you instructions?—A. Generally gave me instructions.

Q. Did he give you instructions that day?—A. Yes; gave me instructions that day. He said——

Q. What?—A. He said I knew what to do; to go up around there and do what I could for Metcalfe.

Q. That is what he told you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You swear to that?—A. I am swearing now, I think.

Q. That he told you to do what you could for Metcalfe?—A. Yes; that was the understanding all along with Dyer.

Q. Did he tell you anything else?—A. Oh, he told me several things, but I can't remember all now. Used to have conversations with him very often.

Q. You met him prior to the time you got appointed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said you were given a list; who gave you that list?—A. It was Captain Bishop, I think.

Q. Who went with you when you investigated with reference to that list?—A. F. W. Altagee.

Q. Who is F. W. Altagee?—A. He keeps a grocery on Twelfth and Biddle.

Q. He went with you at that time?—A. Yes; he went around with me.

Q. What did you say you understood was the object of this investigation; what it was for?—A. To find out those parties if they were there and would be there on election-day.

Q. Don't you know better than that?—A. No.

Q. Will you swear that was your understanding of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know that list was furnished to you as a list of voters who were supposed to have moved their place of residence from where they were registered, and that this was merely given to you so you could find out the names of the parties who had moved, and check them off; don't you know that that was the fact?—A. No.

Q. Don't you know you went to the house, and asked if the parties lived there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when they said they didn't, you put down "Not found," didn't you?—A. Yes; that is the way. Let me explain. If I went to a house and the family lived there, and some member of the family said the man was not there, and didn't expect to be there, he was to be knocked off. His family may live there, but himself not there at the time. Maybe he was down town, or something.

Q. Will you swear you were instructed to ask whether a man would be there on the day of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You swear to that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know that you were instructed that you were to examine simply with reference to whether the parties had moved from their last place of residence, and that that list was given to you for that purpose?—A. No; I don't know anything of the kind. If we found the party had moved from where his family lives, and himself was not there, in that sense I suppose that would be the case.

Q. Don't you know in every case where you found the party had moved you put him down as "Not found," whether he was a Republican or Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know, further, that investigation was not for the purpose of ascertaining if he would be at home on election-day?—A. Well, that is the purpose—that is what we done.

Q. By whom were you instructed to do that?—A. Bishop.

Q. Were those Republicans or Democrats?—A. I didn't notice.

Q. Was Altagee instructed in the same thing?—A. I don't know what Altagee was instructed, but I got the list myself, and had Altagee go with me.

Q. Altagee was with you?—A. Altagee was along. If he had to talk German, he would talk it.

Q. You said you would go there and ask whether the parties would be there on election-day?—A. I would ask if they would be there on election-day, and if they were not, I would just put this down.

Q. To what places did you go?—A. I don't remember. We went in the district between Tenth street and Twelfth street and Wash and Howard.

Q. Do you remember any place where you went?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Do you remember any one family?—A. Yes; I think Curry's.

Q. Was there a single place you went that they said that the man living there would not be at home on election-day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where?—A. On Tenth street, between O'Fallon and Cass avenues.

Q. What was the number?—A. That I can't exactly remember. Curry was his name.

Q. How do you spell it?—A. I think it is C-o-r-r-y.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields, esq.

(Counsel objects to all the above testimony, on the ground of irrelevancy and not responsive to any issue in the pleadings.

Q. How old are you, Mr. McNamara?—A. About twenty-nine.

Q. How long have you lived in the city?—A. About twenty-seven years.

Q. What is your business?—A. Iron-moulder.

Q. Where do you work?—A. The last place I worked was in Saint Charles, Mo.

Q. Are you at work anywhere now?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long has it been since you have been at work anywhere—about how long?—A. About a month and a half or two months.

Q. And the last place was at Saint Charles?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you work at Saint Charles?—A. About two months.

Q. Where did you work before you went to Saint Charles?—A. Across the river, at East Saint Louis.

Q. With whom?—A. The Missouri Car-Foundry Company.

Q. How long did you work there then?—A. I worked off and on six or seven years or five years; something like that.

Q. How far is that from this city, the place where you worked, the Missouri Car-Foundry Company?—A. I should call it about a mile. I don't know exactly. It is the old O. and M. machine shops.

Q. Were you working for them at the time this election took place?—A. No; I don't believe I was.

Q. What were you doing at that time?—A. I don't believe I was doing anything at the time of the election.

Q. Just previous to the time of the election—how long before the election had you been at work?—A. I think a week or two; I don't know exactly.

Q. Did you know Mr. A. J. Dyer before the election?—A. Before the Presidential election?

Q. Yes, sir. Where did you know him?—A. I got acquainted with him first on Washington avenue, I think.

Q. About how long before the election?—A. I think five or six months; something like that.

Q. Are you a Democrat or a Republican?—A. The last vote I cast was for Peter Cooper, greenback candidate. I am rather an independent voter, with Democratic tendencies.

Q. Of Democratic proclivities?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were appointed marshal, you say, through A. J. Dyer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean that Dyer recommended you to the appointment?—A. It was his influence, I suppose. He brought me up the commission himself.

Q. Had you had any conversation with him about the matter before?—A. No; the first thing I knew Dyer came up to me and says, "I have got a commission for you as marshal."

Q. You did not ask him to put you on as marshal?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you express to him before that time who you were for for Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were you for for Congress?—A. I told him I was for Metcalfe.

Q. Mr. McNamara, then you were not bought over to Metcalfe by an appointment as marshal, were you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You supported Metcalfe because you preferred him?—A. Yes. I supported Metcalfe at that time because he suited me, and Colonel Dyer got me to use my influence for him. I suppose that didn't amount to much.

Q. You say you put eight solid days in after you were appointed

United States marshal. Did you put in any time before you were appointed?—A. Yes, sir; I had been talking to Dyer before that time.

Q. Attending meetings and talking to others in favor of Metcalfe?—A. Yes; I suppose I did.

Q. Well, then, after the appointment there was no particular change in your conduct as far as Metcalfe was concerned?—A. No; no particular change.

Q. You were sworn in as deputy marshal, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You recognize and realize the obligation of an oath, do you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You understood your duty as marshal?—A. I understood my duty; yes, sir.

Q. Well, did you violate that duty knowingly, after taking your oath?—A. I took an oath and I didn't violate my duty. I was put there for that, I know.

Q. Well, then, you endeavored as an honest man to carry out your duty as United States marshal?—A. Yes, sir; what I was put there for I endeavored to carry out.

Q. Did you in any way interfere with anybody's voting at that election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you challenge anybody's vote at that election?—A. Not to my knowledge. I don't think I did.

Q. Where were you stationed at that precinct?—A. I was stationed, I think the precinct is 55 or 57. I am not sure which one; on Biddle between Eleventh and Tenth, 55.

Q. Well, you didn't see anybody rejected there on your challenge?—A. Not on my challenge.

Q. Did you see anybody rejected on anybody else's challenge?—A. I didn't take notice.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that nobody was rejected at all, except those who were not on the list as registered voters?—A. That I don't know, as a matter of fact. I wouldn't say. I don't know that there was.

Q. While you were there?—A. While I was there I didn't see anybody; I didn't pay attention enough to it. I only stood up at the door myself about half an hour, or something like that.

Q. Now, I understand Mr. Dyer had instructed you to do what you could for Metcalfe; did he instruct you to do it as a part of your duty as marshal, or did he ask you as a friend of Metcalfe to help him all you could?—A. He just asked me as a friend, I suppose. He didn't tell me my duty as marshal was to do that.

Q. You were intelligent enough to understand that it was your duty as marshal not to, were you not?—A. I didn't understand it was my duty as marshal. I don't suppose it was my duty as marshal.

Q. Is there anything you did for Mr. Metcalfe at that time in which you violated your duty as marshal?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You didn't consider because you happened to be a United States officer, therefore you sank your preference for whoever might be running for office?—A. No; I didn't consider, I sunk my preference.

Q. Now, you stated that you had a list put into your hands; you took that list and went around to the houses of the different persons, and when you couldn't find out the whereabouts of a man, or found that he was not at home, you put a cross opposite his name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after that, that list was delivered to Captain Bishop?—A.

Either to Captain Bishop or Captain O'Conner, that I can't state exactly.

Q. They were United States marshals, captains of squads, were they not?—A. I think they were.

Q. Now, this was simply the list of registered voters furnished you, was it not?—A. Yes, the list; I don't know what they were, whether registered or not; I suppose they were. I was told to take that list and go to see if those persons lived there, or were to be at home on election day.

Q. Wasn't it the object simply in going to those houses to see whether or not the parties whose names appeared on the list were properly registered from the places?—A. To see whether their residence had been changed, and then find out whether they were to be there on election day.

Q. Well, when you found a man that didn't live in the place where he was registered from, you struck his name off, or rather put a cross opposite it?—A. Put a cross opposite.

Q. Did it make any difference whether it was a Democrat or a Republican; didn't you strike the names off of all?—A. Struck them all off generally.

Q. Then your simple duty was to discover, or assist the supervisors of registration in knowing, whether a party was correctly registered from the place where the poll-books showed he was registered?—A. Well, that, I suppose—I don't know that I got any such instructions as that.

Q. But that is what you did?—A. I was simply told to take the list and to go around.

Q. Did they tell you to strike off Democrats and leave Republicans on?—A. No, sir; no such plain instruction as that.

Q. It was simply to strike off anybody that you didn't find registered properly, was that it?—A. Didn't find properly registered and were not to be there on election day.

Q. Then another one of your instructions was to find out whether the parties who were registered and lived at this place would be present at the election?—A. To find out whether they would be present, yes.

Q. When you made out the list, or when a list was made out of this, was this same word, "Not found," written against them?—A. I think Altagee—he wrote on the list—on the whole of them, and I think he wrote not found, wrote just not found as a general thing, and put a cross behind them, and having a list at the marshal's office, when he got down here, I found him finishing the list myself.

Q. Now, you stated that that was all left to your own discretion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew it was a crime against the laws of the State, did you not, to attempt to prevent anybody from voting, who was entitled to vote; did you use that discretion with any of the parties in preventing anybody from voting?—A. No, sir; I just simply, if I was told a man would not be at home on election day, put a cross back of him and let him then attend to it himself.

Q. Nothing you did, I understand, prevented anybody from voting that you knew of?—A. That I paid no attention to afterwards. The lists were then fixed up, I believe, at the central committee or the marshal's office, I am not sure which.

Q. You do not know and are not able to swear whether a single man

whose name you struck off and marked with the cross was prevented from voting at that poll?—A. I did not; only what I heard afterwards.

Q. I mean of your own knowledge?—A. Of my own knowledge, no; I would not stay at the poll all the time; was up there generally.

Q. I mean while you were there.—A. While I was there I did not.

Q. Dyer, you say, was a warm friend of Metcalfe?—A. I should judge he was.

Q. He made speeches for him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You stated that Dyer told you if you knew any deputy marshal who would not vote for Metcalfe to let him know?—A. Dyer told me if I knew any, that is, Democrats, who had smuggled themselves on as deputy marshals, to report to him and he would have them knocked off.

Q. The idea was, if a Democrat got on as a marshal, Dyer wanted to know it, so as to have him turned off?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Was there anything that took place between you and Dyer, or any other friend of Metcalfe's, that indicated that they wanted to make use of your position as deputy marshal to do any illegal act in regard to this election?—A. Illegal act; no, not that I know of.

Q. Did you do any illegal act of any kind in the interest of Metcalfe, or against Frost, at this election?—A. No, sir; not what I would consider an illegal act. I don't suppose it was illegal striking off men that would not be there on election-day.

Q. It was not an official paper you had?—A. No; it was——

Q. A private list?—A. A private list.

Q. You would have had the right to strike off their names if you had chosen?—A. I suppose so; but that would have been against instructions, I suppose; but I believe their names were struck off; I am not certain; I believe a few were left on.

Q. I say, as far as the paper itself was concerned, it was not an official paper in any way connected with the election?—A. That I don't know; I cannot say; I think the paper was used on election-day or a revised list of it.

Q. Wasn't it simply what was used at nearly all elections, a tally-sheet of the respective parties, Democrats and Republicans, to see who was voting on it?—A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Don't you know they always use them at elections, that the canvassers and the friends of the candidates use those tally-sheets to discover who has voted and who not, so they can send for them and have them vote if they have not?—A. That I don't know. I have never seen one used as this was.

Q. How was this used differently from any other?—A. Well, a man stood right at the window where they voted that day, the policeman, and before, I believe, they used not to allow them there; but this time a man was standing there with this list.

Q. That was the supervisor or marshal?—A. The marshal, I think.

Q. He had this list revised by the committee after you finished your work?—A. Yes.

Q. And if anybody came to vote whose name was not there, he was challenged?—A. Anybody who came to vote who was not entitled to vote, they challenged him.

Q. Now, if that is so, how did it happen that you did not see anybody challenged while you were there?—A. Well, I did not pay any attention; I know I stood myself there about a half an hour or so, and held the list myself, and I know I challenged nobody while I was there; in fact I was not very enthusiastic in the matter; but this other man

Foster, stood there, and whether he challenged anybody or not I don't know.

Q. What is Foster's name?—A. I think it is Michael. I am not sure his name is Foster; I understood it was. He was a red-bearded man, and a captain of a Republican club, up at the headquarters at Fifteenth or Fourteenth and Cass avenue.

Q. Mr. McNamara, either he or you, were there with that list all day?—A. I say him or me, or somebody else.

Q. Now, will you please tell me when you first gave Frost or his attorneys notice of these facts that you have testified to. When did you first tell them of these facts?—A. Yes; I think it was after I was subpœnead. I was subpœnaed to come down here, and Mr. Donovan, I think, took me in there and questioned me, and I answered him.

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Donovan.

Q. How long ago has that been?—A. A couple of days ago; I think last Saturday.

Q. Did you say anything about the matter to anybody previous to that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who to?—A. Ryan had asked me was I deputy marshal, and I told him yes, and then he asked what I had done, and I told him what I was doing, and he then came and got a subpœna for me.

Q. Did Mr. Ryan serve the subpœna on you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is engaged in serving subpœnas for the benefit of Mr. Frost, hunting up testimony, is he not?—A. That I do not know.

Q. Didn't he tell you he was hunting up testimony for Mr. Frost in this contest?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Did Ryan or any other person make a promise to you of compensation for your testimony?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any promise of work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been paid money by anybody to come to testify?—A. No, sir; no money.

Q. Any property of any kind?—A. Nothing whatsoever.

Q. You came freely and voluntarily?—A. In fact, I did not come of my own will; it was against my will.

Q. You came under subpœnea, without promise of any kind?—A. Yes, sir.

Re-examination by the counsel for contestant, F. J. Donovan:

Q. How many names were on that list that you furnished?—A. I cannot say exactly.

Q. About how many?—A. I should judge about fifty; something like that. It was a paper about as large as that in your hand, and full of names on it.

Q. Were the names written or printed?—A. Written.

Q. Do you know who furnished that list?—A. Who furnished it to me I know, but outside of that I had understood it was the central committee.

Q. Which central committee?—A. The Republican central committee.

Q. Do you know whether or not all the names on that list were not the names of Democratic voters?—A. All the names that were on the list?

Q. Were they not all Democratic voters?—A. That I suppose they were.

Q. How many of them did you strike off?—A. I think about twenty-five or thirty. Some were struck off, I think, before I got the list, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Did you know of any other United States marshals furnished with similar lists?—A. That I do not know of my own knowledge. I had understood they were divided off into districts, the same as I was, divided from ten to twelve.

Q. And furnished with similar lists?—A. Furnished with similar lists.

Q. By the Republican central committee?—A. No; it was down at the marshal's office; each got the list.

Q. Was the list furnished first to the United States marshals written or printed?—A. That I do not know.

Q. What instructions did Mr. Bishop give you?—A. He told me to take that list and to go round and to see if those parties were at home or would he at home on election-day, and if not, to strike them off.

Q. You stated to General Shields you qualified as United States deputy marshal, and that you proposed to do the duty you were put there for?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what duty were you put there for, as you understood?—A. I had understood I was put there for Mr. Metcalfe's interest. This deputy marshalship was given to me as a compensation for services I had rendered to him.

Q. And it was on that understanding you put in your eight solid days' work for Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Recross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Did not you testify a moment ago, on cross-examination, that your being appointed deputy marshal had nothing whatever to do with your work for Metcalfe?—A. I believe you asked me did it change my vote.

A. I asked if you did not state that fact on cross-examination a moment ago, that your being appointed deputy marshal had nothing whatever to do with your work for Metcalfe?—A. Well, I cannot say yes or no; ask the question again.

(Question repeated.)

A. Yes, sir; I may have testified that.

Q. Didn't you state a moment ago you understood the duties of a deputy marshal, and that you took a solemn oath to perform those duties?—A. Yes.

Q. And that you did nothing contrary to your duties as marshal for Colonel Metcalfe or Mr. Frost?—A. I did nothing contrary to my duties as marshal, contrary to the interests of Metcalfe or against Mr. Frost. I suppose what I had done was not contrary to him.

Q. Didn't you testify a moment ago that you were a friend of Metcalfe's before; that you had worked for him before you were appointed marshal, and that the appointment of marshal made no change in your work or feelings for Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir; I was a friend of Colonel Dyer's.

Q. Don't you so state now?—A. What is that; made no change in my feelings?

Q. Yes.—A. No, it made no change in my feelings.

Q. Didn't you state in your cross-examination a moment ago that the appointment of deputy marshal was given to you not as a compensation for any work you had done for Metcalfe?—A. I do not think I did state that.

Q. Didn't you state a moment ago in your cross-examination that Mr. Dyer and Mr. Bishop instructed you to strike off the names on this list indiscriminately, whether Republican or Democrat, if you found them not properly registered?—A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Didn't you state a moment ago that you made no discrimination

in the names you struck off; that if you found a man was absent you struck his name off or marked it, whether he was a Republican or Democrat?—A. Yes; I think I did.

Q. Is it not a fact in no single act as deputy marshal, connected with this matter, you showed any partiality between Frost or Metcalfe in your official capacity?—A. In my official capacity I do not think I did show any partiality between Frost and Metcalfe. It was left to my discretion who to strike off, if I thought they would not be there.

Re examination by counsel for the contestee, F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. You said that your instructions were to strike off the names of people whom you found would not be in the city on election day whose names might be on that list, whether Republican or Democrat?—A. Yes, sir; but he did not make that remark; that is the question he asked me. I think Bishop did not ask it, whether they were Repulicans or Democrats.

Q. There were no Repubicans on your list, were there?—A. O, I do not know what it was, whether Republican or Democrat. He told me to look these parties up; didn't say whether Republican or Democrat. I think that is the way that gentleman there has it.

Q. He told you to look these parties up and exercise your discretion?—A. He told me to look these parties up, and see if they were liable to be there on election day.

Q. And exercise your discretion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a man named Robert Curry?—A. Yes, sir. I am not intimately acquainted with him. I knew him around there.

Q. He was a Frost man?—A. I think he was.

Q. Do you know his brother Charlie?—A. I know him.

Q. Charlie was a Metcalfe man, was he not?—A. That I cannot say, as to any man's politics, what they were. It was understood that Charlie was a Metcalfe man.

Q. They were both Democrats, however?—A. That I do not know.

Q. Now, do you know those names were on your list?—A. I do; one of the Currys; I think, Bob Curry.

Q. Did you strike him off?—A. I believe he was struck off; yes.

Q. What was he stricken off for?—A. It was not understood he was to be there on election day, or something like that; I don't exactly know what he was struck off for; I paid very little attention to it; but it was something like that that caused him to be struck off.

Q. Did he and his brother Charlie live in the same house?—A. That I do not know, whether they did or not. I believe they did, though; at least on the same street—east side—east, I think, or west side of Tenth.

Q. Are they living there yet?—A. That I do not know. I cannot say whether they are living there or not.

Q. How much did you get paid as deputy marshal?—A. I got $20.

Q. That is more than the balance got, is it not?—A. I believe it is more than some of them got.

Q. You did better work for Metcalfe than the balance?—A. I do not know what the balance were doing.

Q. You were working for Metcalfe all the time?—A. That, I suppose, is what I was doing.

Mr. SHIELDS. Do you know whether Charlie and Robert Curry voted?—A. That I don't know. I found out afterward Bob Curry had a fuss at the poll because he could not get his vote in; that was after the election; not of my own knowledge.

Q. You do not know whether they voted or not?—A. I don't.
(Signature waived.)

JOHN BERG, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestee, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. State your name.—Answer. John Berg.

(Counsel for contestee objects to the calling of this witness, first, on the ground that contestant has not announced he is through with the first three notices; second, the place of residence of witness is not given; third, his name is not given sufficiently definite to identify him in the notice.)

Q. Your name was spelled wrong in the subpœna?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you connected in any way, or in any official capacity, with the election held in the third Congressional district on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Well, I was a United States deputy marshal then, and I had one of them fraudulent lists, as we called them; and I went around on Sunday, and I looked around and inquired at every place where I had a name or number, and I could not find the party, I just put a cross, or else "dead," "removed," or "not found;" and if I found a man, I would put "O. K." And I found one man in a frame house, on Eighth and Biddle, and I marked him "O. K." on the list. I went then to Sixth street, between Washington and Carr, right back of Metzger's there, and looked for a couple of niggers, and I could not find them, so I chalked them off. I went to see whether they lived there. They didn't live there. And then I turned in the list. There was just one man on the list I found; the other parties had been men registered on men's names that were dead.

Q. Were you an officer of any political club?—A. Yes, sir; I was second lieutenant in a Hayes and Wheeler club, company A, tenth ward.

Q. How many days did you serve as deputy marshal?—A. Seven or eight, I am not sure which.

Q. How many days of actual service did you put in?—A. Well, I put in a Sunday, and then the day of election.

Q. How much money did you get?—A. Fifteen dollars, if I am not mistaken.

Q. What is your politics?—A. Well, my politics previous to joining that club was a Democrat all along, but they nominated me as second lieutenant of that club, so I thought I would turn out with them just for the "cod" of the thing.

Q. The honor of the thing?—A. No, I didn't honor this body; if there had been any honor in it I would not have taken it.

Q. Now, have you any objection to telling who you voted for for Congress?—A. I voted for L. S. Metcalfe, I think his name is.

Q. Now what consideration moved you to vote for L. S. Metcalfe?—A. Well, I voted for Mr. Metcalfe more because them fellows put me in that club; and they put me on as United States deputy marshal, and then I thought it was no more than just to vote for him; otherwise, if I could not have been a deputy marshal I would not have voted for him, and I guess they would not have put me on as marshal no how unless they thought I was a Republican.

Q. Those were the considerations that moved you to vote for Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Otherwise your preferences would have been for Frost?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had been a Democrat previously?—A. Yes; I had turned out with the Democratic club before that.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Are you in the habit of changing your politics simply for being elected a lieutenant in clubs? Did you ever do that before?—A. No, sir; I never was a lieutenant of a club in my life before.

Q. Did you ever belong to a political club before?—A. Yes; I did belong to King's club, which it was called; I think on Broadway, between O'Fallon and Cass avenue.

Q. That was a Democratic club?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not an officer in that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, when they organized the Hayes and Wheeler club, you were present, were you?—A. No, sir.

Q. They elected you in your absence?—A. They elected another young fellow—elected Mr. Wheeler in my absence, and then they would not agree to have him second lieutenant, and so they put me in his place.

Q. You were quite a popular pet among the young men, I suppose?—A. Well, all those old German men, they all wanted me there; there were not very many young men.

Q. At the time you took this position, you made up your mind by accepting the position to vote the Republican ticket, didn't you?—A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you vote for Hayes and Wheeler?—A. I voted for Hayes and Wheeler; yes, sir. I voted the straight Republican ticket.

Q. Well, I say when you accepted the position in this club, you did not intend to hold yourself out to the world as a man sailing under false colors, did you?—A. Well, I didn't join the club with the intention of voting the Republican ticket at all. I just joined the club more for the fun of the thing, as I said before.

Q. You believe in the principles of honesty and honor, don't you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, didn't you undertake to say that a man who became an officer in a Hayes and Wheeler club, or a Tilden and Hendricks club, and had the confidence of his fellow-citizens thus bestowed upon him, would be under some obligation to vote that ticket from a sense of honor?—A. Well, I don't know. I don't think the club amounted to anything in the first place.

Q. That may be; nevertheless, at the same time, you were holding yourself out as an officer of the club. It may have been a very poor club. I am inclined to think, if it had such officers as you appear to be, that it was a very poor club.—A. Yes; it may have been.

Q. I mean, if your actions accord with your views of right and justice. Now, I ask the question whether or not you believe in the principles of honesty and honor, and you say yes; now, I would like for you to reconcile how it is you held yourself out to your fellow-men as a Hayes and Wheeler man, and became an officer in a Hayes and Wheeler club, without intending to vote the ticket?—A. Well, I told them, previous to that, I was not going to vote the ticket, and I voted the ticket because I belonged to the club.

Q. Just what I supposed.—A. That is the reason why, just because I belonged to the club; merely because I associated with them; that is the reason.

Q. You had honor enough, as your friends up there supposed you were going to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and honored you with this position, to do so?—A. Well, I thought I would vote for them because they had put me in the club and on as deputy marshal.

Q. Do you believe a man ought to vote for what he can get for his vote? Do you think a man ought to sell his vote?—A. Well, I know I would not sell mine.

Q. Do you believe in the idea of a man going to the polls and voting against his conviction of right, or against the man he thinks ought to to be elected, simply for pay?—A. Do I believe in voting for a man that pays me?

Q. Yes; you may put it that way; but that is not my question.—A. No, sir; I never voted for a man that thought he could buy me, and I would not.

Q. Well, you don't mean to say you were bought by the appointment of deputy marshal to vote for a Republican?—A. Well, no; I was not just exactly bought, in one light—in one way; still, in another light, I don't know how it is, as the fellow says. I was not bought; but if I would not have got to be deputy marshal, I would not have voted for the Republican ticket.

Q. I thought you said, a moment ago, the reason you did that was because you were elected an officer of the club, and associated with those gentlemen up there?—A. Well, I would have voted for Hayes and Wheeler, but I would not have voted for Metcalfe.

Q. You would have voted part of the ticket?—A. Yes; I would have voted for what the principles of the club was—Hayes and Wheeler principles—but not for Metcalfe.

Q. Now, you said a moment ago you didn't think you would have been appointed a deputy marshal if they had not thought you a Republican?—A. I know I would not.

Q. No promise made to you at that time, that if you would vote for Metcalfe, they would appoint you deputy marshal?—A. What?

Q. No promise was made that if they would appoint you deputy marshal, you would vote for Metcalfe?—A. No; they didn't; but there is the young man Ryan. That young man Ryan——

Q. I am not talking about Ryan, but I am talking about you. We will have him on the stand after a while. I want to know what you know.—A. This is what was given me while he was there.

Q. Now, you did not consider your compensation of $15, which you got for your services, was in any way a bribe to you to vote for Metcalfe, did you?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Well, would you have accepted a bribe if I had come to you, or anybody else, and offered you $15 to vote for a man that you thought ought not to be elected; would you have accepted it?—A. No, not in that light; I would not.

Q. Is there any difference between taking a bribe directly and indirectly? Don't you think a man is just as liable and just as dishonest that takes a bribe indirectly as one who takes it directly?—A. Well, if I had known this was a bribe—buying these votes—this marshal business—I would not have taken it or looked for it.

Q. It was not with that idea you accepted the office, was it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say they gave you a fraudulent list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who called it a fraudulent list?—A. It says the thing is a fraudulent list.

Q. On the top?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the list printed or written?—A. Printed.

Q. It was furnished you by somebody with instructions to do what?—A. With instructions to go round and see where parties lived, and if they were not there to report.

Q. You did go round and found some of the parties on the list all right?—A. Yes; I found a man on Eighth and Biddle, northwest corner.

Q. You marked him O. K.?—A. I marked him O. K.

Q. Do you know whether he was a Republican or Democrat?—A. I don't know what he was. I supposed he was a Democrat.

Q. You supposed he was a Democrat?—A. Yes; to my opinion, he was.

Q. You did not make any discrimination, then, in this case against parties whether Democrats or Republicans, but you wanted to find out whether they were properly registered?—A. I wanted to find out whether every man was a legal voter to get his vote.

Q. And not that you were not working against any particular man, or in favor of any particular candidate?—A. No, sir; not working against nor in favor of nobody.

Q. Wasn't it your instructions to find out, and is it not a fact that you tried to find out as to the persons on that list, whether they were registered from their proper places, and were not those the instructions you should be guided by?—A. Yes; they sent me out with that list; that is about all there was of it.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you said that you hunted for a couple of negroes, who are generally Republicans?—A. Yes.

Q. Having been registered from a certain place, you could not find them, and you reported they could not be found?—A. Yes, sir; I did; and on the day of the election those niggers was, I found, some of Metzger's "lay out;" they came to vote, and I nipped the first fellow under the name of Clark. I thought I would make a case out against him, and I collared him at the third district polls, and I supposed they had him locked up, but he got back again and staid. They told me in the morning to see whether there was anybody voting on the list, that they was not going to let anybody vote on it, and I didn't care who it was; and directly there came a young fellow up and wanted the same number, and I was where I saw him coming, and I heard his name; I was where I could hear it, and I seen when he offered to vote; I objected to that, that he was no voter, and I walked to him and told him he ought to leave there, and he got so nervous he started and walked off and didn't say a word.

Q. You don't know how he would have voted?—A. Well, I do not know how.

Q. You did not see the balance?—A. Well, I saw the first fellow have a Metcalfe, or Hayes and Wheeler ticket. I don't know whether Frost or Metcalfe was on it.

Q. And you would not let him vote?—A. No, sir; he was not a legal voter, and I would not let my daddy vote.

Q. In that you did your duty.—A. I tried to.

(Signature waived.)

MICHAEL HELLER, sworn on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Michael Heller.

Q. What is your business?—A. Chair-manufacturing business.

Q. Did you at any time occupy the position of county judge?—A. I did, unfortunately, about two and a half years.

Q. When did your term of office expire?—A. It would expire next November or December—November.

Q. When did you go out of office?—A. I went out of office on the 18th of July, 1877.

Q. You were then on the county bench, on the day of the election, which was the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Frost, contestant here?—A. Three or four years, I think; I don't exactly know.

Q. How long have you known him to be a resident of the State of Missouri?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that there were no averments to that effect in the notice of contest.)

A. Well, I only know him that long; I didn't know him previous to that.

Q. Did he reside here?—A. Yes; I never see him anywhere else.

Q. Did you vote on the day of election?—A. I did.

Q. Please state what effort you made to have your ballot cast and counted.—A. I voted in one precinct of the eleventh ward—what they called the eleventh ward there—which was situated, I think, on Twelfth street; I had been living in that ward and voted in that precinct for about seven years. I went to vote on the day of election about noon, and Bluemeyer, United States supervisor, objected to my vote. I told him that I came here to vote and I was going to vote; and one of the judges of election, I think it was Matthias, said I was entitled to vote. I asked him the reason first what objection he had to my vote, and says he, "You have moved;" and says I, "I admit that I moved, but I moved too close to the registration, and it was an impossibility for me to change my vote on the registration list;" and says he, "I object to the vote going in; it shall not go in the box;" and I says, "That vote must go in, and if it don't go in, Mr. Bluemeyer, I will hold you here, or any one who objects to it, individually responsible for its not going in, and will sue you for every dollar you are worth if you prevent me from voting." Well, then he wanted to take it under protest; and I objected and said, "I am a legal voter or none at all, and that vote must go in that box, and I am not going to leave till I see it go in." Well, he hee'd and hawed and gee'd around, and the judges of election decided finally that the vote should go in, and he muttered something and I went off, and the vote was put in the box, I think.

Q. What was the number of that polling-district where that ballot was cast?—A. I don't recollect the number, although I made the district myself. It was a district that I made myself—made the polling-place, as county judge. There were three precincts in the ward before, and I just doubled them in that district, so that from the river to Thirteenth was one precinct, and I put up another. Then there was one near Biddle and Broadway, and one between Ninth and Thirteenth, and so I run them that way to nearly Grand avenue and Saint Louis avenue, so that it made it more convenient for voters in that district to vote.

Q. That was precinct 71, was it?—A. I forget the number, but it was on Twelfth near Benton; that is, I think, precinct 71.

Q. You have been a close observer of elections held in this city and county for a great many years, have you not?—A. Yes, sir; I have voted since I was twenty-one.

Q. And have acted as judge yourself?—A. No, sir; I never acted as judge in my life, that I know of.

Q. You have taken a considerably active part in elections?—A. I have. I have been taking part in politics since I was twenty-one.

Q. Now, did you ever know of an election held in this city before where the ballots were received and not counted?—A. Never in that way; never at an election in that way like that election held last fall a year ago, Presidential election.

Q. If a ballot is rejected no notice of it is taken at all, is there?—A. No, sir; if a ballot is rejected it is destroyed. It is either in or out.

Q. Not preserved as the ballots were at this election in envelopes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you please tell us how this confusion at this election was created?—A. Well, I can attribute it to the appointment of those deputy marshals and supervisors. That is all I can say to it, that I can attribute it to. If they had let it alone I think the election would have went off peaceably. That is my opinion.

Q. Were there any particular disturbances at previous elections?—A. O, there had been many years ago. I have been here when they had riots, but not of late years, not since the police.

Q. Was the election of 1876 any quieter than previous elections held here?—A. No, sir. I didn't consider it was necessary.

Q. In your judgment was there any necessity for United States marshals on this occasion?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that it was a question of opinion.)

A. Why, my opinion was they were as unnecessary as the fifth wheel to a wagon. My opinion is that if the people of Saint Louis or any other city where we have an organization of police such as we have here, it is not necessary to have marshals to preserve the peace, as they pretended. That is my opinion. It was only a pretense. I could see the drift of it.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to the redistricting of the city just a few days prior to the election?—A. Yes; I was one of the members of the court that did it.

Q. How was that work done, Judge Heller?—A. It was done—the reason why it was done?

Q. Yes, the reason why it was done, and how it was done?—A. It was done for this reason, that some of the wards had so many voters registered that we came to the conclusion it was an impossibility for three precincts and two precincts in some of these wards to take in all of the votes, to have them come in the morning and stay in a row and vote all day. It was almost an impossibility to have a vote for the sixth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh wards. The sixth ward had 7,200 votes; the tenth, 4,900; the eleventh, 5,500; and the ninth, between 5,000 and 6,000, I think, but I know the others were that number, and they could not all vote, and we wanted to make it convenient for the people so that they could vote, and we came to the conclusion that if we could redistrict them, and provided they could get the registration-books right, it would be a good thing, and we counseled in the matter and found that it was a physical impossibility to do it in time; that is, we had several printers, who went before the committee, and Mr. George Knapp, he appeared and said he could do it and would risk his reputation on it, and would do it for a certain amount of money; and upon his guarantee that he would get these ballot-books right and get them in good order, or alphabetical order, the same as others in the precincts of the county, we was to pay him $6,000, which was, according to his statement, about 40 per cent. less than the other printers had charged heretofore for such printing.

Q. Well, how was that work done?—A. Well, it was executed badly. It was badly done in my opinion, very badly.

Q. Any names left off?—A. Lots of them; any amount of them. For

instance, a man registered in this district was put in the registration in the next district, and he would go to vote where he resided, and he could not find his name, and if he would go to the next district he would find it in that district, and things of that kind happened, and it was very badly gotten up.

Q. Do you know to what extent, or have you ever endeavored to form an opinion of the number of voters that were thereby disfranchised?—A. Well, I can't approximate, but they were all over the city in all the wards, in fact almost every precinct from what I could learn.

Q. Can you state whether or not, or can you state the wards in which the greater number of names were left off?—A. Well, I was down in the tenth ward, in one or two precincts, and they could not find names there, and I told the judges of election if they were satisfied, if they could bring proof that they were citizens, or swear in, to take their vote and put it into the box, as this was a botched job of getting up this registration vote, and I told the judges of election that I wanted every man to vote; that I didn't care a cent what his politics was; that I wanted to get his vote in, his right to the franchise. I know I would feel pretty bad myself if a man robbed me of my vote, and I think I should go for him for all he was worth.

Cross-examination on the part of the contestee, by George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. You are a Democrat?—A. I am, sir.

Q. And always have been?—A. Always, pretty much. I started in to vote for Tom Benton, and I followed it up.

Q. You were a member of the county court that appointed the judges of election in 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were those judges appointed?—A. Appointed by the court.

Q. Recommended by the judges from the district?—A. Recommended by the judges from the district, yes.

Q. You were from one of the districts in the third Congressional district?—A. I was.

Q. Did you recommend the judges of that district?—A. I did.

Q. What proportion of the judges and clerks of election appointed there were Democrats?—A. I didn't appoint the clerks.

Q. Well, of the judges?—A. I appointed some half and half, and some three Democrats to one Republican.

Q. Well, there was no instance in which the Republicans had a majority, was there?—A. No, sir. Well, I don't know—not in the appointment. They might have in the election, if they didn't serve.

Q. Didn't you generally try to appoint honest, straightforward men?—A. I did; yes, sir. I didn't think there were any dishonest men that I know of, that I appointed in my district. You see I didn't have the whole third district.

Q. I know that.—A. I only had the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards—had nothing to do with the ninth.

Q. Who had the ninth?—A. Joshua Houston.

Q. Was he a Democrat or Republican?—A. A Democrat, I believe, in later days. Formerly he was a Know Nothing, but I understand he is a Democrat.

Q. Now, you state that you had been living in this precinct at Twelfth street for seven years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But that you had moved. When did you move?—A. I moved a few days before the election.

Q. How many days?—A. I don't recollect. I had intended to move

before the registration was closed, so that I could change my vote, but it was an impossibility, and I could not. I hadn't my house done.

Q. Can you give the approximate number of days?—A. No; I cannot.

Q. Three days before the election?—A. Yes; at least three days.

Q. Ten days?—A. I can't tell.

Q. What is your best impression? The election was on the 7th of November.—A. I don't know what day the registration closed, and therefore I can't tell.

Q. I am not speaking of the registration closing. I am speaking of the election generally. Don't you know the day you moved?—A. I think I moved in the beginning—either the first of November or last of October. I think it was in that neighborhood. I think the last of October. Yes, it was the 30th of October, I believe, I moved, because my mouth's rent was just out, and I moved out of the house.

Q. Then at the time you cast your vote you didn't live in this district?—A. No, sir; I didn't live in the district.

Q. But you voted for Frost?—A. Indeed I did. Yes, sir.

Q. This supervisor objected to your voting on the ground that you had moved out of the district?—A. Yes; but he knew just exactly when I moved, because he was my grocery-man; that is, I bought my groceries of him.

Q. The judges of the election considered the matter, and put your vote in the box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, except the disagreeableness of an old resident like you having his vote challenged by anybody——

WITNESS (interrupting). There was no challenge by anybody. It was a point-blank objection to taking the vote by one of the officers, so called, of the precinct.

Q. But, I say, aside from the unpleasantness which it is to any man who is an old resident to have his vote challenged or objected to, you had no harm done you; your vote was taken, wasn't it?—A. O, yes; I forced it in. I will tell you one thing. I don't believe that nine out of ten men would have got that thing in except myself. I made him flop by threats.

Q. Well, you got your vote in; you forced him, didn't you, by threats?—A. I did. I threatened to sue him, and I would have sued him if he hadn't taken that vote, because I was entitled to it.

Q. Well, that is a question for the committee of the House of Representatives to determine.—A. Well, certainly I cannot lose my vote. I am a resident of this city and in that ward.

Q. But you didn't live in the precinct.—A. Well, it was an impossibility for me to register anywhere else and get my vote changed, for the registration had closed.

Q. When that state of facts was represented to the judges of election, they, of course, received your vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever arrested for it? Were any proceedings commenced against you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then the only disagreeable thing was the fact that this man objected to your vote; but there was no harm connected with the matter as far as you or your vote was concerned?—A. Not at all. Only, if I could not have got it in I would have considered that I was robbed of my vote, and it would have been a very disagreeable thing.

Q. But you did get it in?—A. I did get it in. Yes, sir-ee.

Q. You said that but for the appointment of United States marshals you thought there would have been no confusion at the election?—A. I

say this: That they were just as useless as the fifth wheel to a wagon, and that if there was any confusion around the whole city I attributed it largely to the appointment of United States marshals. That is my opinion now. This is my opinion still. I have said it, and I still say it.

Q. Do you know of a single instance in which the United States marshals or United States supervisors on the day of election created or excited any confusion?—A. I was not around the polls, only in one or two precincts of the wards where men could not vote, and I asked the judges to put them in—the only precinct that I voted, only that, and I think one or two in the tenth ward that I recollect where I was at.

Q. At these precincts can you instance a single thing in which the deputy marshals of the United States or United States supervisors contributed to the confusion of the occasion?—A. I don't know about the deputy marshals. I was appointed one myself.

Q. Then you were a deputy United States marshal yourself?—A. No; I was not. They sent me a commission and I ignored it. I treated it with contempt; with the utmost contempt.

Q. They sent you a commission?—A. They sent me a commission without my knowledge or consent, or asking for it.

Q. And you didn't act?—A. I didn't act.

Q. But the question I asked was whether you can give a single instance in a single precinct that you were at that day where the marshals or the supervisors contributed to this confusion?—A. I can't; for I don't know none of the marshals only myself.

Q. Well, then, your expression of opinion which you gave to Mr. Donavan a moment ago that you believed those marshals contributed to the confusion of the election is not based on your own personal knowledge?—A. No, sir; only on general hearsay and conversations, as a general thing. It has that general reputation. It does in this city from wards I was concerned with.

Q. Wasn't it a fact that the vote cast in 1876, in Saint Louis, was one of the largest votes that had ever been cast at an election in this city?—A. Yes; there was more registered.

Q. But wasn't there more that voted?—A. Well, Mr. Shields, I don't recollect that. I don't know what the number of votes were now. The reason I know there was more registered is because we went through this registration business; that is, I did—the county court, I mean, to redistrict the wards.

Q. Don't you know that in consequence of the action of the county court in reducing the size of the precincts and allowing people more time to cast their votes on account of the registration, that there were more votes cast at that election, and that it was a quieter election, than any that we had had for a long time.—A. No; I don't know that. I don't know whether more votes were cast or whether as many, but we fixed the precincts up so that they could do it. We put the machinery in motion if it hadn't been spoiled by the printers, George Knapp & Co., who took the contract. Of course, I can't say—I don't know how many mistakes they made. They might have omitted thousands of names for all I know. I don't know the amount of names, but I know there was great confusion on the day of election around these polls, and that men were complaining to me that "My vote is not on that registering-list and I can't vote."

Q. Isn't it a fact that the confusion on that day of the election arose from the fact that names were left off the printed list?—A. Yes, by omission.

Q. Isn't that a fact that contributed largely to the confusion of the

election and much more so than the appointment of United States marshals?—A. Well, I don't know how much they done, but I know there was great confusion in consequence of the omission of these names on the list as a general thing.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you and Judge Finney and other judges of the county court who had charge of this election and which was under your supervision endeavored to allay the confusion by authorizing the judges of election to take the votes in of those people who would swear that they were citizens and count them?—A. Yes, I sanctioned it. That placard that was sent around to take the names in that way I didn't sign it because I didn't see it, but I would have sanctioned it because I thought it was right.

Q. Isn't it a fact that a great many of the names of Republicans and Democrats were left off the printed list?—A. Yes. I don't think there was any intention of depriving Democrats of their votes; all I think is that it was a blunder. I don't think there was any premeditated thing to one party or another because I know that they were both omitted, both Republicans and Democrats; but of course in Democratic wards it struck a majority of Democrats. There is no doubt about that. In the third Congressional district the majority of the votes were Democratic. Take the ninth ward. It is largely Democratic, and the tenth; and the only ward that is largely Republican in that district is the eleventh, which generally run from 800 to 900 majority, but in the tenth ward they went 1,000 or 1,100.

Q. Well, there was no more included in one ward than another, was there?—A. Well, I don't know that I can tell, but it was a general bungle, and the thing might strike heavier in some precincts than others.

Q. Is it not a fact that one of the arguments used to the county court to get the precincts reduced in size was that it would afford facilities for having a more straightforward and square election than we had had previous to that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that the people at that time were very much exercised on both sides of the political controversy, some claiming that there had been immense frauds at the election of the scheme and charter, and some denying that there had been any such frauds, and that that fact was made use of as an argument why the size of the precincts should be reduced?—A. The scheme and charter at that time was not in contemplation; that is, it was not before the people in 1876.

Q. It had been voted on, hadn't it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are mistaken about that?—A. Well, yes; I think I am; but to show you that I was conscientious in that thing, I voted $6,000 of the people's money to do this very thing, and therefore I was conscientious in voting it. I wanted every vote to go in, no matter to what party he belonged. I was conscientious about that.

Q. And is it not a fact that there was a great deal of complaint and talk about frauds that had been committed at the previous election in regard to the scheme and charter?—A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. And didn't you, as a member of the county court, afterwards, in view of the contested election on the subject of the scheme and charter, appoint a special watchman to take charge of the scheme and charter ballot-boxes, at the request of the county clerk?—A. No, sir; I had nothing to do with that.

Q. You were not on the bench at the time?—A. Yes; I was on the bench at the time, but that ballot-box business was done by the clerk

himself, who took the responsibility all himself, and put a watchman there. I never seen the boxes.

Q. That is your recollection?—A. Well, I know the thing never came before the court.

Q. You are mistaken about that.—A. Well, I might not have been on the bench. It may have been reported to the court, and sanctioned by the court, but I think Mr. Garesche did it himself without the knowledge of the court, and afterwards sent in a communication which was indorsed by the court. (Paper shown to the witness.) This is the communication from Mr. Garesche.

Q. Now, didn't the court make an order in regard to that matter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you think this election that was held in November, 1876, was as fairly conducted, and as honest an election as we have had for many years in this city?—A. Well, you want my knowledge?

Q. I want your general knowledge.—A. Well, from my own knowledge, no.

Q. Give me your reasons why.—A. Well, my reasons is this: I will tell you what I have seen, and the conversations I have had in the precinct Eighth and Biddle streets and in the tenth ward. There was a great crowd of negroes there at the polls, standing in a row, and I found from parties' conversations there that those negroes had filled up the ranks of the voters. For instance, they were there early in the morning, and at noon when the workmen would visit the polls to offer to vote, on their way to dinner or breakfast or supper—going to supper from their work—these niggers would be piled in rotation, packed up in ranks, so as to prevent the working-men coming in to vote the ticket or anything. It was a Democratic precinct, and they could not get behind these twenty or thirty niggers, and could not remain there. They had to go to their work, and so they lost their vote. And that is the reason I think the election was not conducted or carried on as before. I have never known it to be done in that way. I thought at the time it was a very sharp trick set up by the Republican party, Chauncey I. Filley & Co., or whoever did it, I don't know who.

Q. Do you know whether those negroes were registered or not?—A. They used to come to the polls and get to the windows, and then walk off.

Mr. DONOVAN. That is a Democratic precinct, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHIELDS. Do you mean that the negro would go in and vote?—A. He would stand in the ranks fifteen or twenty of them in a row, and when they got up to the polls they would skip out. When this nigger, for instance, would get up near the window, he would switch out, and I considered it a political dodge, a very good one, on the part of the Republican party, to deprive Democrats of their votes.

Q. Do you know how many voters were prevented from voting in that way?—A. No, I don't know now. How could I tell?

Q. You don't know of any, do you?—A. No, but it worked first-rate. That is a Democratic precinct, and many working people, they could not afford to vote, because they could not stand there and wait till the river froze over. I could have afforded to stand there. It was a very good dodge, first-rate dodge, and I congratulated the gentleman who inaugurated it for his ingenuity, as a political trick.

Q. That is not a new dodge, is it?—A. It is a new one to me, something that I never knew, for them to stand and waste time in standing around to get in to fill a vacancy where they had no business.

Q. What precinct was that in?—A. Corner of Eighth and Biddle. I don't know what precinct it is.

Q. Do you know how many voters were registered in that precinct?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know how many votes were cast there?—A. No, sir; I was not just there when they were taking these votes in. I was there to tell these judges to take in the votes.

Q. You didn't see this and you don't know anything about it except what somebody else told you?—A. I didn't see. Somebody else told me. I went there to talk with the judges. I was inside and there was a crowd outside; these votes were coming in, and I told the judges to take them.

Q. You didn't see these negroes trying to force the voters away, did you?—A. No; I didn't see them, but they were there.

Q. But whether they were trying to force voters away you have no knowledge?—A. None personally, I didn't stop long enough.

Q. And as far as your knowledge goes, this election was conducted squarely?—A. As far as my knowledge goes.

Q. It was conducted under the supervision of the Democratic county court, who appointed some of the best Democratic judges in the city?—A. Well, I don't know whether that was general through the city.

Q. Well, in the third Congressional district?—A. Well, I endeavored to appoint men of undoubted honesty. I didn't want no stuffer.

Q. Did you appoint the judges of this precinct?—A. I did. I didn't know who they were in fact. They were recommended to me.

Q. By men that you knew and had the highest confidence in?—A. Well, I have had, I expect, 20 men recommended for a precinct.

Q. Well, at this precinct, where you heard the negroes were trying to force people out, the judges were Democratic judges, were they not?—A. They were there half and half, or three to one, that is three Democrats and one Republican.

Q. Judge, is that an Irish precinct?—A. That is an Irish precinct.

Q. Now, you are an Irishman, and so am I; do you believe that the Irish people in that precinct would have submitted to allow the negroes to drive them away from the polls?—A. How come you to reach the conclusion that I was an Irishman?

Q. I thought you were. You talk like one. Do you believe the people of that precinct would submit to anything of that kind?—A. I don't think they could do anything.

Q. But do you believe they would have submitted to it?—A. Under the influence of these marshals I have seen the Irish submit to anything.

Q. But the influence of the marshals—you said you didn't see them?—A. I don't know. They may have been as thick around there as——

Mr. FROST. As leaves of Valambrosa?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any attempt on the part of any person to object to those negroes being around there?—A. No, sir; of my own knowledge, I knew nothing. This is what I give you as the general thing talked of around there.

Q. Don't you know that the Irish people, and particularly Irish, on that subject are extremely sensitive?—A. They are, and they are the easiest people to subdue that I ever saw in my life, in case of a United States marshal or any military people around. I have seen that done in the city.

Q. I don't know about that; that is not my experience with them, as they did some of the best fighting in the war on both sides?—A. And I

have seen them flicker over a gun here, sir; and I have flickered myself.

Q. Don't you believe at any of those precincts that the Germans, Irish, or Americans—I will not select any nationality—but that the white men of that precinct would not have submitted to 20 or 30 negroes attempting to take up and occupy the polls to the exclusion of anybody's vote?—A. I suppose if they had had knowledge they would not have done it, but how can men get knowledge? For instance, here is a row of niggers there, and what are you to do, if a nigger goes along in the row until he gets to the window and then walks off without voting? Are you going to arrest him for standing there? There was no violence, simply standing in a row to vote, but when he got near to the window, you know, he chassaed out.

Q. Did you see him chassae out?—A. No, I told you I didn't see him; I wasn't there long enough. I didn't see it from my own knowledge. I tell you what they said around there. As I said before, if a working man was going to his dinner, or to his meals, and tried to get up to the window to vote, they stood there so that he could not afford to wait long enough to get his vote in.

Q. But that you don't know of your own knowledge that it was done; you don't know of your own knowledge that it was done at that precinct or any other precinct; and it is rather an improbable story, isn't it?—A. No, sir; because I saw the negroes there in great numbers.

Q. You didn't see them do anything?—A. No; I didn't see them do anything; but I went right into the door, and I saw this: There was great confusion there; men were saying that they had been omitted, and that they could not get their votes in; and so I went in and told the judges, "If these men will swear that they are citizens, and if you are satisfied that they are citizens and voters, no matter whether they are on the list or not; no matter who they may be, take their votes; take the names." That is what I said, and I went off; whether they did it, or not, I don't know.

Q. You were a judge of the county court at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And one of your duties was to see that the election was a fair election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go and protest to the court afterwards that negroes crowded out legal voters?—A. No; I did not.

Q. You mentioned it to nobody?—A. Suppose if I had; what good would it do?

Q. I ask if you did it.—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) This was a strong Democratic precinct?—A. Yes; this was a strong Democratic precinct; they are all strong Democratic, except the northern precinct of the tenth ward, and that is about half and half, a little Democratic.

Q. How would that reprinting of the poll-list of the third Congressional district, as between Frost and Metcalfe, affect these gentlemen, in your opinion?

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that it was calling for an opinion of the witness, and he has already stated the fact.)

A. Well, my opinion is that it would affect Mr. Frost, because a majority of the votes are in his favor in that district—that is, Democratic; the district is Democratic by a very handsome majority.

Q. Thickly settled also, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Densely settled?—A. In that district in the city; I don't know what it is outside, in the county.

Q. This didn't go to the county?—A. The district—certainly it did.

Q. But the reprinting of the list did not.—A. O, that is only in the city; something—well, 16,000, 17,000, or 18,000 votes in that district registered; in the neighborhood of 18,000.

Q. Registered?—A. Yes; that is, in the four wards; take the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth; I think, 2,400 in the twelfth; I think, 5,700 in the eleventh; I think, 5,500 in the ninth, and 4,900 in the tenth. So, if this omission was general, my opinion is that it would do an injury to Mr. Frost. The main fact is, that the man who had the majority vote in the ward would be greatly injured. In the eleventh ward I suppose Mr. Metcalfe would be injured, because there was a majority for Metcalfe there; but I don't think there was anything intentional about it; I don't believe it was done intentionally.

Mr. SHIELDS. You don't know, as a matter of fact, how many Democrats or how many Republicans were omitted from the list there in that district?—A. O, no; I can't tell.

(Signature waived.)

DANIEL CAVANAUGH, sworn on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Donovan:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to this witness on the ground that attorneys for contestant have not announced that they are through with their witnesses under first three notices.)

Question. State your name, &c.—Answer. Daniel Cavanaugh.

Q. Your residence.—A. 1713 Webster avenue.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Going on eight years.

Q. Were you connected in any official capacity with the election held on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you at the polls that day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What polls?—A. 75. I think Stuby's Garden, Saint Louis avenue, near Grand.

Q. Did you stay there all day?—A. Pretty much. I went down town once; that is all.

Q. I want you to tell us what you know in regard to rejected votes, if any were polled at that polling-place.—A. There were several that were objected to, receiving the ballots on account of their not being registered. At the same time I knew that they were registered at previous elections. I knew that, for they were neighbors of mine, and they had never moved, and owned property, with one or two exceptions—twelve or thirteen of them there. Well, I protested against it in the presence of the deputy marshals and the supervisors there, and also in the presence of the judges, and I said, "Why not let these men vote?" and they said "No"; and I said, "Why?" "Because they were not registered"; and they were not allowed to vote. I protested against it in several cases, and asked one of the United States officers—I asked him if he wouldn't swear along with me that they were entitled to vote, and he said "Yes," and then the judges refused. And then, on account of their names not being on the books and the objection being made to them, I took a wagon and asked the men if they wouldn't go to the register's office, at the city hall, to get a certificate from Mr. McHenry. Well, we got there, and the place was crowded there, and nobody could get in except one man who jumped through a window, and he said he got in after being half killed, and he got a slip, and came up and he was allowed to vote; but the others could not get in, and the others got disgusted and went away and didn't come back again. Well, that after

noon, late in the afternoon, Judge Finney gave word to allow men that the judges knew that they were registered voters, to allow them to vote, and they voted, some of these men, Shea, Crinon, and three or four others, but they was not received under this, only under protest, and I asked my brother——

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

WITNESS. I am only saying what I said.

Q. Well, go on.—A. Well, that is the sum and substance.

Q. How many of those men were refused permission to vote on that day, whom you knew to be registered?—A. I think they were all registered except Crinon, and he was born there, and I knew him, and I think he had neglected to register previous.

Q. Excepting him, how were the balance?—A. I am sure they were all registered voters. They had voted at previous elections, for I had known them to vote.

Q. State whether they were Frost or Metcalfe men.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the ground that it made no difference what sort of men they were.)

A. I saw several of them with the regular Tilden ticket straight through, and Frost for Congress.

(Counsel for contestee objected on the further ground that there was no such issue in the pleadings.)

Q. Well, they were all straight Democrats?—A. Yes, sir; as long as I knew them.

Q. And the votes of three, you say, were received?—A. O, the votes of a great many were received. I think sixteen or seventeen altogether received, but none were counted, but put in an envelope.

Q. And some didn't have a chance to offer their ballots?—A. Yes; very few that I know of, only one or two.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Only two, you think, that didn't have a chance to offer their votes?—A. They did offer them.

Q. Wait till I get through with my question. I say there were only two that offered to vote after the order of Judge Finney was given to allow them to swear their votes in?—A. Only two or three that I know of.

Q. And the others all came and voted?—A. And were rejected.

Q. But their ballots were cast?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And received by the judges?—A. Some of them.

Q. And put in a rejected envelope or box?—A. Yes; envelope.

Q. You are positive those men voted for Frost?—A. They offered to vote, I said, when I saw them.

Q. Did you see their ballots when they put them in?—A. Some of them.

Q. Were the ballots open?—A. They were folding them up when I saw them, and I knew they were Frost's men.

Q. How many where there?—A. There was Tim Shea was one.

Q. Did you see his ballot?—A. I did.

Q. Before he voted?—A. I did.

Q. Who next?—A. Kilcullen; I don't know his first name. He lived on the boundaries of the street between Glasgow and Clay avenue.

Q. Did you see his vote?—A. I did.

Q. Before he put it in?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who else?—A. A brother-in-law of his; I disremember his name. His vote was rejected.

Q. Did you see his ballot?—A. I did. They were all together; picked them up off the table together.

Q. Did you see any other?—A. I did; I saw one or two others; I disremember now. I know I saw some but I can't think of the names.

Q. Did you electioneer that day for Frost?—A. I didn't electioneer in any way—yes, I was electioneering off and on. I made no public remonstrance as to what they did, but if these men came and asked me how I done, I told them how I done and how I wanted them to do.

Q. That is how you came to see those ballots?—A. No; those men are old enough to see to it themselves, but I knew they were Democrats and wouldn't vote for anybody else.

Q. And ballots were received by the judges and put in the envelope?—A. I think so.

Q. Of course their ballots will show how they voted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They would be a great deal better evidence of how they voted than what you testify?—A. I don't know as they will; I think I have clear evidence of that fact, because I saw them go in.

Q. Suppose I show you a ballot that was voted by Shea, and that Metcalfe's name is on it, and not Frost's?—A. I would not believe that it was a genuine one. I would make affidavit to that fact from the fact I know the man.

Q. Suppose I should show you another ballot with Kilcullen in that way?—A. The same in his case. I never knew him to vote a Democratic ticket in my life.

Q. But you knew a good many Democrats to vote for Metcalfe at that election?—A. I did not.

Q. All pretty straight, were you?—A. Yes, sir; the reason we run a larger vote than before is because the registering was handy. There were so many precincts.

Q. Isn't it a fact that owing to the number of precincts and the ease with which you could get to a precinct that there was a great deal larger vote cast than usual?—A. I think some larger. The population is getting larger anyhow.

Q. Wasn't it a pretty quiet election?—A. About as quiet as generally, only some of these government officers made themselves very busy about citizens not registering, when they created a little turmoil about the manner in which they were off the roll. They thought that these men done it, and some were ignorant of how it was done, and sometimes some of these voters thought that these marshals struck their names off. That was probably the cause of it, and there was some excitement until they heard it was going on in each district.

Q. You don't know this fact?—A. I don't know to the contrary.

Q. Don't you know that names were left off the lists by misprinting and by accident?—A. I suppose from what I hear now that that was the cause of it.

Q. Now, in regard to those ballots that you said a little while ago, you would not have believed Tim Shea voted anything but a straight Democratic ticket. Suppose a judge of election put that ballot, as you say he did, in an envelope and returned that envelope to the county clerk with the other ballots, and suppose the county clerk would bring the ballot here and testify that that was the one that was received from the judges, and it should show that it was scratched, that Frost's name was scratched off and Metcalfe's name was on it?—A. Then I would say it was a forgery. I would swear it from the fact I know the man so well.

Q. Then you would only give your opinion on the subject?—A. Well, I would, sir.

Q. Now, you voted for Frost?—A. I did.

Q. In what precinct?—A. 75.

Q. Did you have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. None whatever of any kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any property, money, hats, whisky, or anything of the sort?—A. No, sir; might bet a hat, for fun, with a man at the close of the election that Frost was elected. There were two or three marshals about there, and I might have bet two or three hats with them for fun.

Q. Before the election?—A. No; not before that I know of.

Q. Or during the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see that the deputy marshals or supervisors created any difficulty or trouble up there?—A. None, except one or two who were a little noisy.

Q. I mean on the day of election?—A. Yes, the evening of the election.

Q. What did they do?—A. One or two of them were a little noisy. They made out that they had done the thing up their own way.

Q. They didn't deter anybody from voting, did they?—A. Only in this way, that these men, when they wanted to vote they would say they would take them away by force if they didn't go away.

Q. Did they take them away?—A. No; the police might.

Q. The police made everybody behave, didn't they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) What is your business?—A. I am a contractor and stone-mason.

Q. How long have you been in the city?—A. About twenty-eight years.

Q. Are you a property-owner here?—A. Yes, sir.

(Signature waived.)

PATRICK WALSH, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the calling of this witness on the grounds, 1st. The contestant has not announced that he is through with the names of the witnesses under the three first notices. 2d. The place of the residence of the witness is not given. 3d. This name is not given in such a way as to identify him.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. State your name.—Answer. Patrick Walsh.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am at present a police officer.

Q. Were you a duly registered qualified voter on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir; I was registered from 1416 North Seventh. I had changed my residence to 1414, next door.

Q. Were you a police officer then?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was your polling district?—A. My polling district was the central district. I polled my ballot on Eighth and Cass avenue.

Q. Do you know the number of the polling place?—A. Yes, sir; northeast corner of Eighth and Cass avenue.

Q. In the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote that day?—A. Well, I polled my ballot. I was challenged at the door, and they wouldn't poll the ballot, but they put it in an envelope, in order to let the court investigate it.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congress?—A. I voted for R. Graham Frost.

Q. And the judges didn't put your ballot in the box?—A. No, sir.
Q. They put it in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. What is the number of this precinct?—A. I am not able to ascertain the number. I didn't take any interest in it.
Q. How long before the election had you moved?—A. I can't tell exactly. I am not able to state the date.
Q. You didn't register after you moved?—A. No, sir; I did not register after I moved; simply moved next door.
Q. But you had moved?—A. To the next door from where I had been living and next to the place where I was registered.
Q. You say you went on election-day and tried to vote?—A. I went and tried to vote. My ballot was received and put in the envelope.
Q. You saw it put in the envelope?—A. I saw him take the ballot from me; that is all I know. I can't say whether it was put in the envelope or not.
Q. Did they take the ballot?—A. They took the ballot.
Q. You don't know what was done with it?—A. No.
Q. You don't know whether it was counted or not?—A. No; I am almost certain it wasn't because they challenged it.
Q. But they took your ballot?—A. They took my ballot.
Q. You don't know but they counted it afterward?—A. I am not able to swear that they did, but I think they did not.
Q. Well, you don't know?—A. I heard they didn't count it; one of the judges told me so.
Q. But you don't know?—A. No; I am not certain; I can't say.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. They challenged your vote?—A. They challenged my vote as I was going in, and said I had changed my residence, and wasn't living at 1416.
Q. They said they would take your ballot and it would be investigated afterwards?—A. It would be investigated afterwards.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You don't know whether it was counted or not?—A. No; I do not.
(Signature waived.)

DAVID DUNN, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the calling of this witness on three grounds: 1st. The contestant has not announced that he is through with the names of the witnesses under the three first notices; 2d. That the place of the residence of the witness is not given; 3d. His name is not given in such a way as to identify him, his last name only being given, there being more than three dozen names of Dunn in the directory.)

By Mr. DONOVAN:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Dave Dunn.
Q. Where do you reside?—A. I live at 1128 North Seventh street.
Q. Where did you reside on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I have been living there the last nine, ten, or twelve years.
Q. In the same house?—A. Well, not exactly the same house.

Q. Was this in the third Congressional district, the Frost and Metcalfe district?—A. Well, I don't know whether in that district or not.

Q. What is the number of your polling district?—A. Biddle street between Seventh and Eighth.

Q. What is the number of the election district, do you know?—A. I don't know what the number is.

Q. You voted at what place?—A. Between Seventh and Ninth on Biddle.

Q. Were you a duly registered voter prior to that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you vote on the day of election?—A. Yes, sir; I voted on the day of election. They didn't want to take my vote, and scratched it off. I went back in the afternoon, just at sundown, and voted; put it in; don't know what they done with it.

Q. What did they say to you?

(Counsel for the contestee objected.)

A. They sent me away from the polls. When I went in the morning before I went to work they wouldn't take it. I went to the city-hall to see if it was marked off.

Q. What did you find?—A. I couldn't find nothing.

Q. Why?—A. There was too many in it.

Q. Now, you went back at sundown and handed in your ballot?—A. I put it in.

Q. Who did you give it to?—A. I don't know who. Some of the judges inside took it; can't say what they done with it.

Q. When they took it what was said?—A. They said that is all right.

Q. What did they do with your ballot?—A. I don't know what they done with it. I passed it in; that is all I know.

Q. They put it in the box?—A. I didn't see that.

Q. Was it put in the envelope?—A. I didn't see what they done with it.

Q. You didn't wait to see?—A. I just put it in. A man took it out of my hand. Johnny Wulf is the man who took it out of my hand; he was one of the judges.

Q. You don't know what was done with it?—A. I don't know what was done with it.

Q. Are you sure they did not put it in the box?—A. I am not sure at all, because I don't know. I wasn't inside to see.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. For all you know your vote may have been counted?—A. No, sir; I don't know. I don't suppose that it was counted, because they were crossed off altogether.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. I voted for Frost. I voted for Tilden for President.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. For all you know, your vote may have been counted?—A. I don't know, sir; I don't suppose it was counted.

Q. You can't tell?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any bets on the election?—A. No.

Q. Did you have any bets of a hat or drinks?—A. No, sir; nor as much as a cigar. I am long enough in this city for not to be crossed

out. Just take a look at that to see how old they are (showing his naturalization papers).

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. Well, your name had been left off the polling-list?—A. Yes, sir; scratched off.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. How long have you lived in the place where you were living at that time?—A. Well, going on ten or twelve years.

Q. You were registered from there properly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long before had you registered?—A. The last time there was any registering. My papers will show how many days I have been registered here.

(Signature waived.)

JOHN BRADY, sworn and examined on behalf of contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to this witness on the grounds, 1st. The contestant has not announced that he is through with the names of the witnesses under the three first notices. 2d. That the place of the residence of the witness is not given. 3d. His name is not given in such a way as to identify him, only his last name being given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Where do you live?—Answer. Three hundred Biddle street.

Q. Where were you on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was at the polls.

Q. In any official capacity?—A. No, sir; I was trying to get all the ballots or votes I could for Mr. Frost.

Q. Did you see any fraudulent practices that day in the interest of Mr. Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they?—A. A man by the name of John Doran told me he was in Carondelet that day, and wasn't in the city (counsel for the contestee objected to the witness stating what Doran told him), and he said another man had voted for him, and voted for Metcalfe in his place, and that if he was at home Frost would have got his vote.

Q. Where was the polling-place?—A. At Powers's office.

Q. Do you know the number of it?—A. No, sir; I don't know as I do.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. You don't know anything about it except what Doran told you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Where is Doran; in the city?—A. No, sir. I haven't seen him in four months. He is out of the city.

Q. You voted for Frost?—Yes, sir.

Q. You are a Democrat?—Yes, sir.

Q. You took a lively interest in the election?—A. I did.

Q. Did all you could at the polls?—A. I did.

Q. Did you have any bets on the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not one cent?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any bets of whisky, drinks, or anything?—A. No, I bet nothing.

Q. You swear that you bet nothing?—A. I bet nothing before the election.

Q. You swear to that, will you?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Who is this Mr. Doran?—A. He is a young man.

Q. Is he a Democrat?—A. He is, sir.

Q. A Frost man, was he?—A. Yes.

Q. He took a great deal of interest in Frost, didn't he?—A. He told me so.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. This polling place of Powers's, is it Justice Powers's office, tenth ward?—A. Yes, sir; old tenth ward; fourth ward now.

(Signature waived.)

GEORGE SAUNDERS sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the calling of this witness on the grounds, 1st. The contestant has not announced that he is through with the names of the witnesses under the three first notices. 2d. The place of residence of the witness is not given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. What is your name?—A. George Saunders.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. Eleventh and O'Fallon, 1236 North Eleventh.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. About twenty-two or twenty-three years anyhow.

Q. Were you a judge of election at any polling-place in the third Congressional district on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What district or polling-place?—A. Fifty-five, I think it was; in Smythe's office, on O'Fallon between Eleventh and Twelfth; it was on the corner next to Smythe's.

Q. What do you know regarding the rejected ballots cast at that precinct on that day?—A. Well, I don't know nothing about it, except they put them votes in an envelope.

Q. How many votes did you put in an envelope?—A. I can't say exactly; I think a little over forty; we put the number on the envelope on the outside, and we were instructed not to count the votes, as they could be counted by the county court, so we put them in the envelope, closed the envelope, and handed them over.

Q. You didn't count them?—A. No, sir.

Q. You put the names of the voters on the back of each ballot?—A. I don't know whether we did or not; I think it was, though.

Q. Do you know who the majority of those ballots were for for Congress?—A. I can't state; because I never read the votes.

Q. You didn't count those rejected votes?—A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't make any return of them at all?—A. No, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. You were a judge at 55?—A. I think so; I think it was 55; I am not certain.

Q. Were those forty votes of parties who brought certificates or those who merely swore in their votes?—A. Some brought certificates and some not. Judge Finney came and told us he heard so much complaint how so many names were not on the poll-books, and if we knowed they were qualified we should take the votes and put them in the envelope, they should be counted in the county court afterwards, so we didn't count them; that is the way he instructed us, and so we done it.

Q. You don't know how those votes stood, whether Republican or Democratic?—A. I can't tell; I never looked.

Q. You say you didn't make any return of them in your returns?—A I did not.

Q. You simply put them in an envelope loose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't put them in the ballot-box?—A. No, sir.

Q. You put them in loose in an envelope, and didn't string them?—A. No.

Q. You sent them in loose in an envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't put them in the box?—A. No.

By Mr. Donovan:

Q. Do you know any of those gentlemen who cast those rejected ballots?—A. It is so long ago I can't remember. I know one; that is all.

Q. Was he a duly qualified voter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had he been living in the ward?—A. O, he had been living there a good many years.

Q. A registered voter?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. You don't know whether he voted the Republican or Democratic ticket, do you?—A. He voted the Democratic ticket.

Q. How do you know he was registered?—A. O, I know it.

Q. Do you know whether he had moved previous to that time?—A. No; he didn't move.

(Signature waived.)

A. D. HALLSTRON, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the calling of this witness, because the contestant has not announced himself through with the witnesses under the three first notices. 2d. The place of the residence of the witness is not given, nor is the name given with sufficient distinctness to identify him.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. A. D. Hallstron.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 1012 O'Fallon street.

Q. How long have you resided there?—A. I have resided there for ten years on the 1st of September last year; I lived off and on in that house about twenty years, since 1857. I believe I was living in the house about seventeen years.

Q. Were you a judge of election at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir; I was a judge there.

Q. What is the number of your district, if you know?—A. Well, I saw it was 55 on the paper.

Q. Where was the polling-place?—A. Corner of the alley, south side, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Q. Any rejected ballots cast there that day?—A. There was some.

Q. How many?—A. Well, gentlemen, I can't say; if you are willing to take the pains to look on the envelope they are all marked on the envelope, the exact number.

Q. Are the names on the back of the ballots?—A. I presume so. I think Mr. Kohn put the names on every one; to the best of my belief, on every one; I put on several.

Q. You know you put the names on some of the ballots, but you don't know that you put them on all?—A. I can't say all; but I know most all they were told to put on.

Q. For the purpose of afterwards identifying the ballot?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you know any of those gentlemen that cast those ballots?—A. Yes; I know my neighbor straight across the road, Kollmeyer; he didn't find his name in the list; I knew he was a citizen, and I took his vote under protest.

Q. Did you count it?—A. No; I had no right to do it.

Q. You knew him to be a properly-qualified voter and registered?—A. Yes, sir; I can't say he was registered. If registered his name would be on the list.

Q. How long had he lived across the street?—A. I believe eleven or twelve years.

Q. He had voted at previous elections?—A. I can't say that, because I am not a politician.

Q. How old a man is he?—A. In the neighborhood of fifty years.

Q. Any action taken on those rejected ballots?—A. No, sir.

Cross examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. Were you receiving or counting judge?—A. Receiving. We counted the tickets every hour. Mr. Hannibal and I counted the tickets.

Q. You were counting-judge?—A. Yes, sir; and between times, of course, we received the tickets.

Q. Were those rejected votes votes of the parties who obtained certificates or who swore they were registered?—A. We would take them under protest. Some brought certificates from the city hall.

Q. And they voted, didn't they?—A. Well, I presume they did. If they didn't vote they were put in an envelope. We received every vote.

Q. You put them loose in an envelope?—A. That is the way they brought them in, in an envelope.

Q. You didn't make a return except to send them in with the name of the voters on the back of the same?—A. I presume we did, because we were so told. We counted them the last thing, and after we counted them we sealed up the envelope and put the number of tickets on the envelope.

Q. You didn't make a return in your certificates on the back of the poll-book of those rejected votes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you seal up the envelope?—A. Well, I don't know; there is generally glue on it.

Q. What did you do with the envelope?—A. We put it in the box.

Q. Fifty-five?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Saunders a judge of 55?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You put those rejected votes in a box and sealed them up?—A. Well, I know they were taken along with the box.

Q. You don't know whether they were put in the box?—A. No.

Q. Who took them, do you know?—A. Mr. Saunders took one and Kohn took another. I can't say, but I know the box was taken away in the morning when I went away, about half past four o'clock, and the box was taken away from the office where we counted.

Q. Who were the judges at that precinct?—A. Myself, Saunders, Kohn, and Hannibal.

Q. Are there any marks on this envelope by which you could identify it now?—A. No; I cannot, because the gentleman who marked them down I couldn't identify his handwriting.

Q. What are your politics?—A. Why, gentlemen, I have no politics. I vote for the man that I think is the best. I don't follow politics.

Q. Do you know the politics of the other judges?—A. No.

Q. What are Mr. Saunders's and Kohn's politics?—A. Well, gentlemen, that is a question I can't answer very well. I don't trouble myself with politics. I attend to my business, and I leave other people to do the politics themselves.

(Signature waived.)

RICHARD WALSH, recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Shields, counsel for the contestee:

Question. Please take that poll-book from election precinct 77—the returns of the election judges of precinct 77 are made on both books, A to H and I to Z, are they not?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to look at the whole number of votes returned by the judges in their certificate of returns and state what the number is?—A. Nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Q. That is the whole vote cast, is it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now please look at the vote for presidential electors and read the first vote.—A. "Edward McCabe received 397 votes; David P. Dyer received 529 votes."

Q. How much is that?—A. Nine hundred and twenty-six.

Q. Please turn to the vote for governor.—A. John S. Phelps received 392 votes; G. A. Finkelnburg received 527 votes; Jesse P. Alexander received 5 votes.

Q. How much is the aggregate?—A. Nine hundred and thirty-four, I take it.

Q. Now read the vote, if you please, for county marshal?—A. Geo. Pendergast received 379 votes; Isaac M. Mason received 550 votes.

Q. How much does that make?—A. Nine hundred and twenty-nine votes.

Q. Please read the vote for sheriff.—A. For sheriff Joseph Brown received 384 votes; Emile Thomas received 548 votes—932 votes in all.

Q. Now read the vote for collector.—A. Joseph H. Trenian received 397 votes; M. A. Rosenblatt received 527 votes—total, 924 votes.

Q. Read the vote for coroner.—A. Justin McCarty received 372 votes; Hugo Auler received 553 votes—total, 925.

Q. Read the vote for Congressman.—A. R. Graham Frost 377 votes; L. S. Metcalfe 554 votes—total 931 votes.

Q. Now if Metcalfe had 25 votes counted for him twice, and those 25 votes had not been counted twice for any other person on the Republican or Democratic ticket, would not his figures 931, I mean the aggregate vote, wouldn't it have been 25 votes more than the aggregate vote at that precinct for other officers?—A. Yes, sir; it ought to be.

Q. Then is it not a fact—that is Frost's and Metcalfe's vote—and 931 votes is the average vote cast for governor, collector, coroner, sheriff, county marshal, and presidential electors from that precinct?—A. Yes, they run about alike.

Q. Is there anything in those figures to indicate that 25 votes were cast for Metcalfe twice?—A. I don't see anything here.

Q. And not counted for any other person twice?—A. I don't see anything in the book here to indicate it; that's all I can go by.

Q. Metcalfe received 554 votes, and only received 1 more vote than the Republican candidate for coroner? Isn't that so?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And six votes more than the Republican candidate for sheriff?—A. Yes.

Q. And 4 votes more than the Republican candidate for county marshal?—A. He received 4 more; yes, sir.

Q. Then from the figures on that poll-book, showing the aggregate vote for the different officers, there is nothing to indicate that twenty-five votes were counted twice for Metcalfe, unless they were counted twice for the others?—A. Nothing that I see here.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestant, Frank J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. Now I will ask you if Mr. Metcalfe did not receive a higher number of votes than any one else on the ticket?—A. Republican candidate?

Q. Yes, than any other Republican candidate on the ticket?—A. Yes; it is the highest vote here.

Q. Did he not receive exactly 25 votes more than David P. Dyer, candidate for presidential elector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not receive 25 votes more than James A. Cole, a Republican candidate for elector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not receive 25 more votes than Henry Heimenz a Republican candidate for elector?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In fact, did he not receive 25 votes more than all the Republican candidates for electors?—A. Yes; they all received 529 and he received 554.

Q. Didn't he receive 25 votes more than the Republican candidate for attorney-general?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't he receive 25 votes more than the Republican candidate for State auditor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not receive 25 votes more than the Republican candidate for the four-year term railroad commissioner?—A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. Didn't he receive 25 votes more than Isaac Hayes, the Republican candidate for railroad commissioner for the two-year term?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't he receive 25 votes more than the Republican candidate for judge of the court of criminal correction?—A. Yes, sir; he received some 33 votes more.

Q. Didn't he receive 25 votes more than the Republican candidate for office of collector?—A. Yes; he received 27 votes more.

Q. And for the Republican candidate for probate judge?—A. He received 41 votes more.

Q. The Republican candidate for public administrator?—A. He received 29 votes more.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that he received 25 votes more than any Republican candidate at that poll?—A. No, sir; there were some higher.

Q. That is on the average, I mean?—A. Yes; on the average.

Recross-examination by the counsel for contestee, George F. Shields, esq.:

Q. Mr. Graham Frost received 377 votes at that precinct, did he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell me how much less that was than the vote for Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket?—A. Twenty votes less than McCabe.

Q. How much less than Charles H. Thornton, Democratic candidate for Presidential elector?—A. Twenty-two votes.

Q. How much less than John S. Phelps, Democratic candidate for governor?—A. Fifteen.

Q. How many less than Brockmeyer, Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor?—A. Twenty-two votes.

Q. How much less than Jackson L. Smith, Democratic candidate for attorney-general?—A. Twenty-two votes.

Q. How much less than James Hardind for the six-year term railroad commissioner, Democratic candidate?—A. Twenty-two votes.

Q. How much less than John S. Marmaduke, Democratic candidate for the four-year term railroad commissioner?—A. Twenty-three votes.

Q. How much less than Thomas A. Dryden, the Democratic candidate for Representative for the fourth district?—A. One hundred and six votes.

Q. How much less than James A. Lindley, the Democratic candidate for judge of circuit court?—A. Thirty-two votes.

Q. How much less than Amos M. Thayer, judge of circuit court, Democratic candidate?—A. Twenty-nine votes.

Q. How much less than Charles F. Cady, Democratic candidate for court of criminal correction?—A. Twenty-eight votes.

Q. How much less than Charles Speck, presiding justice of the county court?—A. Thirty-two votes.

Q. How much less than Gabriel Werner, Democratic candidate for probate judge?—A. Thirty-eight votes.

Q. How much less than the Democratic candidate for sheriff?—A. Seven votes.

Q. How much less than the Democratic candidate for collector?—A. Twenty votes.

Q. How much less than the Democratic candidate for county marshal?—A. Two votes.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that the aggregate vote for the two candidates for Congress is a fair average of the aggregate vote for all the other offices at this precinct?—A. Well, they run about alike, take them all through, both of them.

Q. Mr. Metcalfe runs ahead of his ticket, averaging from 1 to 25 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Frost runs behind his ticket, from 1 to 106 votes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the indications of these poll-books, if they indicate anything, go to show that Frost did not run with his ticket, and that Metcalfe run ahead of his ticket?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And not that 25 votes were counted twice for Metcalfe, but only counted once for him?—A. I don't know anything about the counting 25 votes twice.

Q. I am speaking about the returns, the indications in that book?—A. In the book, yes.

Q. Does not the failure of Mr. Frost to run with his ticket account for a part of the votes that Mr. Metcalfe runs ahead of his ticket?—A. The failure of his remaining behind?

Q. Yes; his running behind?—A. Well, I can't state.

(Counsel for contestant objected to the foregoing, inasmuch as it was a mere matter of argument from the figures, and Mr. Walsh was no more competent to testify as to that than any other gentleman.)

Q. Will you please read the vote there for coroner again? Justin McCarty, Democratic candidate.—A. Justin McCarty received 372 votes; Hugo Auler received 553 votes.

Q. Auler run ahead of his ticket considerably there, didn't he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And McCarty run correspondingly behind, didn't he?—A. He run some behind some of the candidates.

Q. Well, the average?—A. Yes, sir.

(Signature waived.)

EDMUND T. ALLEN, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected on same ground as heretofore.)

By F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Question. Please state your name.—Answer. Edmund T. Allen.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am an attorney at law in the city of Saint Louis.

Q. Were you connected in any official capacity with the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district?—A. As one of the commissioners of the United States circuit court for the district of Missouri, I was designated by the circuit court as chief supervisor of elections in the city of Saint Louis, under the Federal law.

Q. Will you be good enough to state to us what your duties were?

(Counsel for contestee objects on the ground that the law would show.)

A. I can state better what I did than what my duties were. I am not fully advised yet what my duties were. What I did was to recommend to the circuit court parties to be appointed deputy supervisors—I think that is the term—in the several precincts of the city; one from the Democratic party in each district, and one from the Republican party in each district. In almost every instance—every instance that I now remember—in the third Congressional district, comprised in this city, names were given me of the Democrats whom I recommended, by the Democratic central committee, and the same was true in every instance, as I remember, of the Republicans recommended by me. They were appointed by the court, and in most instances qualified. In some instances they did not qualify, and other appointments were rendered necessary. I furnished to each of the supervisors a copy of the poll-book and some blanks for the returns to be made by each of the supervisors as soon as was convenient after the election. I had printed some brief instructions and copies of the law, which were placed in the hands of the different supervisors. They made their returns to me after the election, those that served, and those returns were collected together, tabulated, and preserved in my office in a book which I bought for that purpose.

Q. How many deputy supervisors were appointed under you, Mr. Allen?—A. Well, it was intended there should be two appointed for each precinct, and with one or two exceptions in the precincts in the city that was the fact.

Q. Do you know how many there were altogether?—A. I am not able to state at this time.

Q. Can you approximate to the number of deputy marshals?—A. If you can tell me the number of precincts there are in the city, I can tell.

Q. There were two supervisors to each polling precinct, were there?—A. To each voting precinct or polling precinct, the same thing.

Q. It is stated that there were 24 voting precincts in the city limits, in the third district, and there were then 48 supervisors?—A. Yes, there were that number appointed, and if they all qualified that would be the fact.

Q. In cases where parties failed to qualify, what rule did you adopt to substitute others?—A. I reported the fact to the Democratic central committee and took additional names from them.

Q. And also to the Republican central committee?—A. Yes; except

where I learned in one or two cases, though that, I think, did not occur in the third Congressional district at all, on the day of election. I learned that parties were absent who had qualified, and in one or two instances, on the morning of election-day, having no opportunity to confer with any member of the central committee of either party, I made my selection as I was best able to do without such aid, but that, I think, did not happen in reference to the third Congressional district at all. I am pretty certain it did not.

Q. Who were your advisers in this matter, Republicans or Democrats?—A. I don't remember I had any at all.

Q. Did you receive suggestions from parties?—A. I think not, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. Well, I have always voted the Republican ticket when I could find a good name on it, and when I could not, and preferred the Democratic nominee, I voted for a Democrat.

Q. Do you know anything regarding United States deputy marshals that were appointed?—A. Only by rumor.

Q. You don't know, then, the number of United States deputy marshals that were appointed in the third Congressional district?—A. No, sir; not in the third district. I will say this, that under a provision of the law the oaths taken by the deputy marshals were required to be filed with me, but I never examined them with reference to ascertaining in what district, or for what district they were appointed, and whether the oaths so designated.

Q. Can you approximate to the number appointed throughout the three districts of this city?—A. Only by the number of oaths that were returned.

Q. Do you know how many there were?—A. In the neighborhood of 900.

Q. Altogether?—A. Yes, that is all I know anything about, all that were returned to me. I don't say that is all. That is all returned to me.

Q. That is all that were returned to you?—A. I have no reason to suppose there were any more.

Q. Do you know who made application to the United States circuit court to have supervisors and marshals appointed for that particular election?

(Objected to by counsel for contestee, as the record will show.)

A. Well, I suppose—I only know from the newspapers and rumor, but I don't remember the names now. I have an impression, if you care for it.

Q. Let us have the impression.—A. The impression that I had then and still have from recollection in regard to it was, it was about an equal number of Republicans and Democrats in the city, but who they were I don't remember. I don't remember that I ever did know. I have so been told.

Q. How long have you lived in the city?—A. Fifteen years next August.

Q. Have you watched the course of previous elections for Congress in this city?—A. Not very carefully; no, sir.

Q. You have voted at various elections?—A. I have usually voted at Congressional elections, perhaps always.

Q. Did you vote at the last election?—A. I did.

Q. Did you notice any difference in the manner in which this election of 1876 was carried on, and the elections held previously in this city?—A. The only difference that I noticed in the matter was the less confu-

sion—to the most part, in my opinion, owing to the larger number of election precincts.

Q. Was there any less disturbance at this election of 1876 than there was at previous elections?—A. When I speak of confusion, I don't mean riot, I mean the ease and facility with which the vote could be polled.

Q. There was no difference as far as disturbance was created by riot and tumult?—A. As far as it came in my observation not. I was only at three polling places in the city on that day; those were in the southern part of the city.

Q. Was there any more necessity to have United States marshals appointed for that election of 1876 than there was for the previous elections?—A. That I am not able to state. I will say this, that as far as my duties as supervisor were concerned I had no occasion to make use of United States marshals, and saw no occasion for their use, and so expressed myself often, and am prepared to say the same thing now.

Q. Did you see any use for United States marshals at that election?—A. I did not.

Q. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Allen, that there was really more confusion at this election of 1876 than there had been at previous elections?—A. So far as my observation goes that is not the case. I am only speaking now of what I saw.

Q. Then it is your opinion, Mr. Allen, that there was at that election no necessity for the appointment of United States marshals?—A. That was my opinion, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Mr. Allen, you stated that you vote for a Republican when you find a good name on the ticket and when you don't you vote for a Democrat; isn't it a fact you belong to what is known, in Missouri, as the Liberal Republican party; generally vote, do you not, without reference to party lines?—A. Well, that is pretty near true, sir; but, other things being equal, I vote for the Republican ticket.

Q. Who did you vote for for President in 1868, when Grant and Greeley were running?—A. I did not vote for President at all.

Q. Well, for Presidential electors?—A. I did not vote for Presidential electors at that election.

Q. Isn't it a fact you have been United States commissioner for many years here in the city of Saint Louis?—A. No; some eight or ten—well, certainly six.

Q. You stated that you appointed men, or rather recommended for appointment names of men who were given to you by Democratic and Republican committees. Isn't it a fact that the Republican committee declined to furnish names for supervisors, I mean the Republican county committee?—A. No, sir; they did not decline; they promised to, and did not keep their promise in a great many instances.

Q. You mean promised to decline?—A. Promised to give the names.

Q. And then did not do it?—A. Then did not do it.

Q. But the Democratic county committee of Saint Louis furnished names of prominent Democrats, and on their suggestion you recommended them to the court, and they were appointed?—A. Yes; perhaps I ought to explain that answer of mine with reference to the Republican committee. There seemed to be no unwillingness on the part of the Republican committee to furnish names, but they seemed to want organization and system, and were not up to time in reference to anything; whereas, I will say this for the Democratic central committee, that they seemed

to have organized thoroughly and attended promptly to everything, as far as I could see, that I called upon them to do. They furnished me with the names very promptly and rendered me a very great deal of assistance in the matter of selecting the supervisors.

Q. Isn't it a fact in the appointment of supervisors that you yourself and the Democratic committee recommended some of the most prominent business men in the city of Saint Louis, and didn't they serve as supervisors of that election?—A. That is my belief, sir.

Q. And at each polling-place there was one Democrat and one Republican appointed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was done with the express understanding that the object was to have a fair and square election for Congress under the United States law?—A. That is the way I understood it, sir.

Q. And no partiality shown to either side?—A. That was the fact.

Q. Who made the appointment?—A. Of whom, sir?

Q. Of the deputy supervisors?—A. Appointed by the court.

Q. Who constituted the court?—A. Judge Samuel Treat was acting then in place of Judge Dillon, who was not in the city.

Q. Did not Judge Treat confirm the recommendation you made?—A. Invariably.

Q. Do you know what Judge Treat's political position has been for many years?—A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know he is a Democrat, belongs to the Democratic party?—A. Well, that is what Mr. Bernard told me, and told me I was operating in the interests of the Democratic party in all that business all the way through, and gave me many blowings up for it. I don't know the fact, though; I never had any political conversation with Judge Treat in my life.

Q. You did not appoint supervisors of election in any except city precincts?—A. That is all, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not at the time of this election there was any registration had outside of the city, I mean precincts outside the city limits, under the State laws?—A. Well, sir, my information in reference to that is meager; my present impression is there was no such thing outside the city.

Q. Now, under the laws of the United States, those supervisors appointed by you made their returns to you as chief supervisor, didn't they?—A. Yes.

Q. Official returns?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you those returns?—A. I have, at my office.

Q. Do you know whether or not those official returns of the votes cast corresponded with the returns of the judges and clerks of election, appointed under the State law?—A. That was one matter which I required of them in the form which I gave to the supervisors to return, to report on, I mean simply as to the members of Congress. They made no report upon any other officer, and with one or two trivial exceptions where they reported, their returns corresponded with the return made by the judges of election. I don't think there ever was in all the city precincts a difference of more than one or two reported by any one of the supervisors. I never compared their figures with the official returns, that I recollect, to ascertain whether that is true or not; but that is the report they made to me.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that a short time previous to this Congressional election that they had an election here for the adoption of the scheme and charter at which the most unblushing frauds and corruptions were committed at the polls? Were you not one of the com-

missioners appointed by the court to investigate and report on the condition of that vote?—A. The city and county vote?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I had the information which every citizen had of alleged frauds at that election, but I never had any official connection with it in any shape or form that I remember.

Q. Wasn't it a notorious fact that at that election, at a great many precincts in the city, that there were open and notorious frauds committed to defeat the scheme and charter?—A. That is my belief; the only information I have.

Q. Wasn't it shown, and were not depositions published as a matter of public interest in the public prints showing that fact?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a further fact that the desire for appointment of supervisors for this Congressional election was advocated by both Democrats and Republicans, in order to insure a fair election in view of the frauds that were then committed?—A. Well, I can only give you my impression about it. My impression is that, and my information then was, that it was not solely on account of fraud in regard to the scheme and charter election, but to the effect that it was a generally understood thing that we had not had an honest election in this city for ten years.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Were not those publications regarding alleged frauds in the scheme and charter election made long subsequent to this election of November, 1876?—A. I don't remember the dates, but if I were to guess at it I should say that it was subsequent to that. I do not remember. Mr. Shields ought to know more about that than I do. 1876; no; I think, Mr. Donovan, that election was in August, 1876, the scheme and charter.

Q. And those publications, of which Mr. Shields speaks, were made when? How long after the November election?—A. The depositions might have been made very long after that, but I think that it was a generally understood thing there was a great deal of outrageous fraud in that election—from the day of election on—that is my understanding of it.

Q. That is, it was supposed there was?—A. It was supposed there was.

Q. But the publications which Mr. Shields speaks of and to which public attention was called?—A. I think it was later than that, sir.

Q. You have stated Mr. W. D. W. Bernard complained to you about the appointment of supervisors. What did Mr. Bernard desire you to do?—A. I don't recollect that he complained about appointments. I recollect he complained to me bitterly because I did not make use of his marshals.

Q. What use did he desire you to make of his marshals?—A. He wanted I should have them do my writing for me, and send them around here and elsewhere at my order or dictation. I did not have any work for them to do.

Q. What position did Mr. Bernard hold?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not he was a United States marshal himself?—A. I do not. He seemed to be generalissimo of General Grant at that time.

Q. You have no use for United States marshals?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had no United States marshals?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Bernard was a brother-in-law of General Grant, I believe?—A. I don't know that. I do not know his relationship at all. Never saw him before my appointment.

Q. Where are those returns of the supervisors?—A. They are not in my office. They are in an envelope in the safe-deposit vaults below.

Q. Can they be produced?—A. Certainly.

Q. You have said those returns generally correspond with the returns made by the judges and clerks of election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact the supervisors in most instances simply copied and adopted the return of the judges and clerks of election?—A. Not being present at the time they made their reports, I can't tell you, sir.

Q. What instructions did you give on the subject?—A. My instructions were copies of the law which required them, if they had any doubt as to the accuracy of the count, to count the votes themselves.

Q. If they had any doubt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find any instance in which they expressed any doubt?—A. No, sir; I believe not. I will say that in most instances they returned to me the poll-book checked so that had it been a matter of any moment their returns could have been compared with the check which they made on the poll-book, and the poll-book then compared with the poll-book made by the judges. That is true in almost every instance. But I have given the matter no attention since, not having been called on.

Q. Did any of them inform you they had simply made a copy of the judges' return?—A. No, sir.

Q. What particular work did Mr. Bernard want you to put his marshals to in the way of moving around?—A. Well, sir, I cannot at this time say. We had one or two stormy interviews in which he made charges which I was sufficiently imprudent a little while ago to mention, and I think one occasion was on the day after the election, when he insisted that I should call all the deputy supervisors together and have them go to the county clerk's office and recount the votes, or count the votes that had been returned not counted, and insisted I should do it, and ought to do it, and I insisted I had no authority to do anything of the sort. There were a good many high words passed between Mr. Bernard and myself at that time.

Q. At that time he thought Metcalfe was badly beaten up in the third Congressional district, didn't he?—A. Who, sir?

Q. Mr. Bernard?—A. I can't tell you, sir; he did not say. I will mention another thing about that: I was called from my house, I think—when did this election take place—on Tuesday?

Q. Yes.—A. I was called for at my house on Sunday evening and came down street and found a good deal of excitement in town growing out of the supposition on the part of some gentlemen that a great deal of fraud had been committed in reprinting or redistricting and reprinting the poll-books by the omission of names, and, if I recollect now, Mr. Bernard was anxious I should employ a large corps of United States marshals to take these poll-books and go with them through the city from house to house and find out whether they had been correctly printed as printed, and ascertain, if possible, all omissions, with the view of having these poll-books so used in the hands of the deputy marshals at the election. I was laboring under the opinion, and it has been confirmed since by the fact, that there were no serious discrepancies between the poll-books and the true vote and the registration, except such as had happened in the haste of redistricting and redistributing of names on the poll-books, and I declined to have anything to do with it. Now, that is another matter, but I have forgotten a good deal that passed at that time.

Q. Where was the necessity of having high words, Mr. Allen?—A.

Well, I presume I was a little stubborn, and Mr. Bernard was a little exacting, and that is about all there was in it, I reckon.

Q. You have stated the Republican central committee did not suggest to you names of Republicans to appoint as supervisors under you. How, then, did you proceed to get names?—A. No, sir; I haven't so stated. I stated they did not do it as promptly and readily as the Democratic committee did, and in some instances I had to look after the men myself.

Q. And you were careful to see there were Republicans and Democrats appointed?—A. I tried to ascertain, and did appoint in two or three instances, once in the third district, I recollect, where the Democratic committee and Republican committee both furnished me with the same name. In that case, much to the disgust of some of my Republican friends, I refused to appoint the party altogether, and had them select me another man. The reason of it was, because I knew in the future from that time that both parties would claim that man as belonging to their party, and I would not appoint him at all.

(Signature waived.)

At this point, by consent of parties, the further taking of depositions was adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

JOHN CARROLL, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, on the same ground as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your full name?—Answer. John Carroll.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I don't reside there now any more, on Eighteenth and Cass avenue.

Q. Where did you reside November 7, 1876?—A. On Eighteenth, between Cass avenue and O'Fallon. I moved from there since.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district; the Frost and Metcalfe district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What ward is it in?—A. Used to be the ninth ward. I believe it is the twelfth now.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I have lived there close on to twenty years. I believe twenty years in it next November, since I came to live in that ward. Once in a while I used to be away to be at work in some other place.

Q. How long have you lived on Eighteenth, between O'Fallon and Cass avenue?—A. I make my home here during all that time; never make my home anywhere else, except about six months.

Q. Lived in the same house?—A. O, not the same house; I rent.

Q. You have lived in the ward twenty years?—A. Twenty years.

Q. You lived in a house between O'Fallon and Cass avenue?—A. In that house I believe three years, not quite three years; two years and a half.

Q. Are you a registered voter?—A. I am a registered voter.

Q. From that place?—A. Yes, from that place.

Q. Did you vote on the day of election?—A. Yes. They objected to my voting in the first place the morning I went there.

Q. Why?—A. Because my name was not on the register.

Q. On the polling-list?—A. On the polling-list. They would not take my name in the morning.

Q. What did you do then?—A. Then I didn't do nothing. I had a sore leg. I couldn't come to the city hall to get a certificate I was a registered voter. If I came there I couldn't do any good, my foot was too sore; had been broke for some time. Then in the afternoon they took my vote.

Q. What did they do with it?—A. Put it in an envelope.

Q. Laid it aside?—A. Laid it aside.

Q. Did not put it in the box?—A. No. I stopped at the window until I seen that done.

Q. You saw what they did with it?—A. I saw them put it in an envelope.

Q. What did they say they did with it?—A. I don't know no more since I seen it go in the envelope. I turned back and didn't stay any more.

Q. Who did you vote for?—A. I voted for Frost; that is the man.

Q. For Congress?—A. Yes. I voted the clean Democratic ticket all through, never scratched a man out of it; that is who I voted for.

Q. Do you know Charlie Wilson?—A. Well, slightly acquainted with the gentleman.

Q. What is his business?—A. I don't know his business now. I understood he was a butcher some time ago. I can't say his business now.

Q. He takes a lively interest in politics in the ninth ward?—A. I guess the same as the balance of the politicians round the ninth ward. I guess he does take a little interest in it.

Q. Do you know of his influencing voters in behalf of Metcalfe?

(Counsel for contestee objects to the question as not responsive to any allegation in the notice of contest.)

A. Well, I can't say anything about that; that is something I don't know anything about.

Q. Do you know of his paying money to anybody?—A. Well, no; but I heard he did pay a little money out; but I didn't see any paid out myself. There was no use of my saying anything. I didn't see the man give any money to anybody.

(Counsel for contestee objects as hearsay.)

Q. Who did you talk to about it?

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

A. Well, I was not speaking to anybody about it. I understood some of the young fellows up there got some money. That is all I know; I never seen the man giving any.

Q. Did you have any talk with Charlie Wilson?—A. No, sir; I didn't talk to him many days.

Q. Did you have any talk with him about the time of the election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you state to me about Wilson having paid somebody $30 for his vote and influence there in behalf of Mr. Metcalfe?—A. Well, perhaps he may have paid him $100, for all I know. I didn't see him give anybody any money.

Q. You didn't see it paid?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. How did you come to know anything about money being paid?—A. Well, I heard between those young fellows that they got some money.

Q. They were Democrats?—A. Well, I believe they were.

Q. But you don't know anything personally about it?—A. No; I

don't know anything personally about it. I don't want to have anything to say about it.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. How long did you say you had lived in that house where you were living at the time of the election?—A. About two years and a half.

Q. Were you registered from there?—A. I was.

Q. How long ago, about?—A. A good while since I registered; I believe the last time I registered I registered in the feed store on O'Fallon street, Twenty-third and Twenty-second.

Q. How long before the election did you register?—A. I can't say how long before it. No need to be registered any more.

Q. You say you offered to vote in the morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They would not take it?—A. They would not take it.

Q. What did you do then?—A. I stopped some time, and saw some of the boys around there that I saw voting this long time in the ward and never before had a mistake in it. I thought it very wrong to throw my vote out.

Q. Your name was not on the list?—A. No, sir; that is the reason they throwed it out.

Q. You came and handed it in, and they received it?—A. Yes; and three or four more were put in the envelope, and I looking at them.

Q. You don't know whether the votes were counted or not?—A. I do not. I don't know nothing about whether they were counted or not any more. I was not around any more; I went to attend to my business.

Q. You simply heard it as a rumor that Charlie Wilson had paid money for 'lectioneering?—A. I had heard it for a fact.

Q. Didn't hear he paid money necessarily for buying votes or electioneering?—A. Well, I don't know whether for buying votes or electioneering, but I heard he paid money out.

Q. You don't know either how much he paid?—A. Well, I can't remember; I heard nine months ago or ten.

Q. You don't know anything about it personally?—A. No, I do not.

Mr. DONOVAN. Those three or four other men whose votes were in the envelope, you don't know whether they voted for Frost or not?—A. I know one of them.

Q. Were the others Democrats?—A. An old man—I don't know if he was not here; his name was Nash—living in the same block.

Q. Did you state where this polling-place was?—A. At Jim Culloden's house, Eighteenth and O'Fallon.

Q. The number of it?—A. It is the house at the corner.

Q. Do you know the number of the polling district?—A. Well, I can't remember.

(Signature waived.)

C. E. Soest, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same ground as heretofore).

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name.—Answer. C. E. Soest.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I live in Saint Louis.

Q. Whereabouts?—A. 2813 Chestnut.

Q. What is your business?—A. Deputy United States marshal.

Q. Under Hiram W. Leffingwell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not one of the temporary marshals?—A. No.

Q. You were duly appointed for the eastern district of Missouri?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you receive your appointment?—A. The 18th day of January, 1876, I believe.

Q. Did you have any special duties at the election held the 7th of November, 1876, in Saint Louis?—A. In regard to the election?

Q. Yes.—A. I was detailed—ordered to take charge of the deputies of the first Congressional district and superintend them.

Q. Who was deputed to take charge of this second Congressional district?—A. I think it was Col. Ferd. Meier.

Q. And the third Congressional district?—A. Capt. Dan O'Connor.

Q. What is Meier's first name?—A. Ferdinand Meier.

Q. What were your duties?—A. My duties were to see that the deputies under me, special deputies, that they did not infringe on any rights of any citizen, and to see that those men which were not found at their residences that they were not allowed to vote, and to preserve order at the polls.

Q. Were your instructions verbal or written?—A. We had written instructions—printed instructions, in fact, for the use of all the deputies.

Q. Were those duties which you mentioned embraced in those written instructions?—A. I think they were.

Q. Positive about it?—A. We had those printed instructions, I as well as the deputies, and had to be guided by them.

Q. Anything said in the written instructions about your duty to go around and ascertain whether certain persons would be there on the day of election?—A. No, not that I recollect.

Q. Wasn't it your duty to go round to ascertain whether people lived in the houses in which they registered?—A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Why have you stated you considered that one of your duties which you had to perform?—A. No; that was not.

Q. What did you state in regard to that?—A. The canvass had been previously made of different districts, and a great many persons on the lists which were registered on the register's books were not found on the printed list, and a list of those not found, and whom the supervisors considered to be not entitled to vote, were stuck up at each poll and distributed; and unless those men could prove by witnesses at the polls that they did live there, and bring satisfactory proof, then they should not be allowed to vote without being reported first.

Q. You received written instructions to do that work, or printed instructions?—A. Yes, to the best of my recollection.

Q. You were acting under Edmund T. Allen, chief supervisor, in that?—A. I believe we were.

Q. Or were you acting under Hiram W. Leffingwell?—A. My orders came from Hiram W. Leffingwell.

Q. You don't know whether you received any orders to have that work done from Edmund T. Allen, chief supervisor?—A. No; I do not.

Q. How many marshals were there—deputy United States marshals—in that district?—A. If I had known that question would be put I could have looked it up. I didn't know what you wanted; but I have no personal recollection; I can't tell you.

Q. Approximate.—A. Approximated about 120.

Q. In your district?—A. Yes.

Q. How many were at each poll?—A. Varied from two to eight.

Q. Do you know how many polling-places there were?—A. No; I don't recollect.

Q. How do you arrive at 120?—A. Well, from recollection of the number we paid; that is all the recollection I have.

Q. Well, there were a great many acted as marshals, received commissions as marshals, that were not paid, were there not?—A. A great many didn't report for it at all.

Q. And you arrive at the number by the number you paid?—A. All of the men that acted in my district, pretty near, was paid; to the best of my recollection none were not paid.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the testimony of the witness in reference to what was done at the first district.)

Q. How many marshals were in the second district?—A. I don't know.

Q. How many in the third?—A. I don't know that.

Q. Do you know how many marshals were appointed for Saint Louis County altogether, and city?—A. I know about. If you give me fifteen minutes' time, I can go over and state precisely.

Q. I wish you would go and see.—A. I don't know whether Leffingwell will allow them to be taken out of the office. If you want any of them over there, I will take them and count them up and they will tell you precisely.

Q. You don't know how many there were altogether for the city of Saint Louis?—A. No; I do not.

Q. The number you have given for the first district you approximate by the amount of money paid?—A. No; not by the amount of money paid, but the recollection I have that I did pay about that many men in that district—the first district.

Q. Now, do you not know that there were about from one thousand to one thousand and twenty-eight deputy United States marshals specially employed for that election?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as leading.)

A. I don't know that there were that many appointed. My recollection is between 800 and 1,000.

Q. When they received their commissions they were appointed how many days?—A. Their commissions did not entitle them to act longer than ten days, but they were not appointed for full ten days, but they were to receive pay only for the time they were actually employed.

Q. How long before the election were those commissions made out—how many days?—A. I believe they commenced issuing commissions about seven or eight days before, and were issuing commissions for four days, I think.

Q. How much a day were those marshals to receive?—A. They were to receive $5, for just the days they were actually employed.

Q. Do you know how those marshals were selected?—A. They were selected under recommendation of people known to Mr. Leffingwell, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Do you know Mr. W. D. W. Bernard?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he not have more to do with the selection of those marshals than Mr. Leffingwell?—A. Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Bernard consulted about the appointment of men together, but that he had more to do with it than Mr. Leffingwell, I can't say.

Q. Didn't Mr. Leffingwell practically turn over this whole marshal business to Mr. Bernard?—A. Mr. Bernard refused to appoint certain men; I saw him do that; and during the time while these marshals were being appointed I had charge of the business transacted in the

office, and I had little to do with it except when I read names that came in which I didn't think were proper subjects for marshals; I objected to them in several instances—objected to having them appointed—but I had very little to do with the marshals while being appointed.

Q. But Mr. Bernard was there all the time, was he not?—A. Yes; or nearly so.

Q. On what theory were these marshals selected—on what principle; what kind of men were they?—A. They were men appointed on recommendations that they were good, honest citizens and would perform the duty required.

Q. Was J. O. Codding one of the parties making recommendations?—A. I think I have seen his name on a few recommendations; yes.

Q. Was Mr. Doering of the ninth ward another?—A. Yes; I have seen Doering up there; whether he made recommendations I don't know.

Q. Peter Dailey another?—A. I don't know Mr. Peter Dailey.

Q. Peter P. Dailey used to be clerk of the criminal court.—A. I don't know him at all.

Q. Was A. J. Dyer another who made recommendations?—A. I don't know; I believe so, though.

Q. Was Pohlman another?—A. Mr. Pohlman was around there a good deal; also, Colonel Slayback, Wells, and others.

Q. Were you present at any conference between Bernard and those various gentlemen, Codding, Dyer, Pohlman, and Doering?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Do you know whether or not those gentlemen had any understanding with Bernard as to how to select those marshals?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know whether or not it was a rule to select as many Democrats as possible to vote the Republican ticket in consideration of their being marshals?—A. My understanding was that was not to be one of the considerations—that they were appointed irrespective of parties, on the recommendation of men that were thought to be responsible. In fact, I have heard Mr. Leffingwell state to men who spoke to him who were Democrats, that it didn't make any difference to him whether they voted the Republican or Democratic ticket; that he wanted good men.

Q. Did Mr. Leffingwell know that the parties recommending those gentlemen to him were making conditions with those gentlemen that they should vote the Republican ticket, and promised to do so before they could be appointed marshals?—A. To the best of my knowledge, not.

Q. You don't think he knew it?—A. No; I don't believe it. My personal conviction is positive he did not, or he would not have allowed it.

Q. Mr. Loesh, do you recollect an interview on Olive street, held between yourself, Mr. Meirr, Mr. Geggie, and Mr. Bernard, in which you congratulated one another, or one of you congratulated the rest, or some third person did, that, by reason of the counting of twenty-five votes twice for Mr. Metcalfe, in one precinct of the city, or of twenty-five improper votes being cast, Mr. Metcalfe's election was insured?—A. There was no such interview at which I was present, I am positive.

Q. You were not one of the parties present at an interview of the kind?—A. No.

Q. Were you present at any interview where the question of bringing negroes over from Illinois, from Venice, and other points, and voting

them here in the interest of Mr. Metcalfe, was spoken of?—A. No; I was not. I never knew of such an arrangement.

Q. Did you hear the question raised about those negroes being brought from Illinois?—A. No; I simply heard such charges were made through the Times, I believe, and at the same time that charges were made by the Republican papers, and it was talked about that Democrats were doing that, and bringing over men from Illinois, but I never heard of it.

Q. Did Bernard make any threats to arrest anybody that was found doing that?—A. Yes; he said, if he could get proof that anybody was doing that, that he would have them arrested.

Q. Why, then, you were present at some interview when this question came up?—A. No; this was no interview. It was quite publicly stated that Bernard said that such and such, or he had heard such and such a thing was being done—men were being imported to vote, and if he could get proof of any one he would have them arrested; but there was no private interview. It was public, in the office, in the presence of a great many people.

Q. Where was this?—A. In our office, I think.

Q. Who was there?—A. I don't recollect; but I recollect the remark of Bernard—if such a thing was being done he would have those parties arrested.

Q. You never had a conversation in a private office on Olive street, where the four gentlemen I have mentioned, three others beside yourself, were present, about this matter of twenty-five votes, or twenty-seven, or some number like that, being counted twice, was brought up—being voted improperly, was brought up?—A. To the best of my recollection, I never was present with those gentlemen you have mentioned, in any office on Olive street, during that time, and certainly never heard it.

Q. That is your recollection?—A. No, I am positive that this was never talked of between us.

Q. This was about three or four days after the election I refer to.—A. No; I don't know anything about it.

Q. Do you know how much was paid out of your office to United States marshals for services at that election?—A. My recollection is, supervisors of election and deputy marshals together, there was between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars. That is my recollection; I saw the figures.

Q. Was not $25,000 allowed for that purpose, and was not $23,800 paid out?—A. To the best of my knowledge, there was no specific amount allowed for that purpose from the first, and all our bills that were sent to Washington were audited there; and in several instances where the receipts had been signed by the attorneys of parties that were on the rolls they were disallowed; but as to any specific amount being allowed for the purpose, I never knew of it.

Q. Do you recollect the particulars of $23,800 being paid out?—A. No, I cannot. I am not the cashier of the office; had nothing to do with it except in my business.

Q. There were a great many of those men appointed and not paid, were there not?—A. Some men didn't receive pay because they didn't do any work.

Q. The majority didn't receive the amount of pay which under their commissions they thought they were entitled to?—A. That they thought they were entitled to; yes.

Q. There was a great deal of complaint among them, however?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many of those marshals were Democrats?—A. No, I do not know.

Cross-examination by counsel for the contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. You are still a United States deputy marshal, are you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under Hiram W. Leffingwell, United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you received your commission January, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been acting in that capacity ever since, have you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you took charge of the deputies of the first Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, do you know how marshals were appointed for that district?—A. Well, I had nothing to do with the appointing of them.

Q. What work did you do; what were your duties?—A. My duties were to go round to the polls to see that everything was kept quiet, and that deputies did not infringe on the rights of anybody; at the same time to prevent any illegal voting.

Q. What was the result; what did you find out on election-day?—A. On the election-day?

Q. Do you know of a single instance where a deputy marshal infringed on the rights of voters?—A. I know one instance where they objected to a citizen electioneering for Mr. Kehr.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) He was a Democratic candidate?—A. Yes, sir; and I came to the poll and stopped the man. I told them they had no right to interfere with anybody's election; that everybody had as much right to electioneer as anybody else, except deputy marshals; I told them specifically the deputies had no right to electioneer for anybody.

Q. (By Mr. Metcalfe.) He desisted then, did he?—A. He did.

Q. Do you know of any other case?—A. No; I don't know.

Q. Or where they interfered except in their capacity as deputy marshals?—A. No; I do not know.

Q. What were their instructions generally? Have you a copy of their instructions?—A. Yes, sir; we have a copy yet.

Q. I would like you to get it, and make it an exhibit.—A. I will.

Q. You think the general instructions were to prevent illegal voting, and to see that quiet was kept, and to assist the supervisor of registration?—A. That is the general instructions given; yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of their detecting fraudulent voters; is it not a fact in that capacity they acted as deputy marshals in order to help the supervisor of election to find out fraudulent voters?—A. Yes; to assist the supervisors.

Q. The idea was to find out whether voters were properly registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And put a list of those that were improperly registered in such a place as to allow the supervisor of election to challenge their votes?—A. Yes; a printed list of these men was suspended, being improperly registered, at each poll. The roll was placed and distributed around so that anybody could see.

Q. Were any such instructions given as that they should find out the names of voters who were not to be at home on election day and mark them off?—A. No, sir; no such instructions.

Q. You never gave such and never received any?—A. No.

Q. State any single instance of names properly registered, that came under your supervision, that were stricken off the polling-list.—A. I had no complaint whatever in my district.

Q. You never heard of any complaint?—A. No, sir.

Q. With reference to the acts of deputy marshals?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Except charges on the part of the contestant?—A. That is all.

Q. For eight days previous to the election, were you in the United States marshal's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether or not it was attempted in as many cases as possible to appoint as deputy marshals good and honest men?—A. Those were our intentions, and in a few instances, which I did not consider proper subjects to be deputy marshals, and I had the commissions destroyed or taken away.

Q. Is it not a fact that a number of gentlemen in your office in an official capacity, objected to many names that were brought in, on the ground that they were political bummers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, if it was a fact that out of the many names appointed in each district a few were appointed who were objectionable, it was a mere accident and could not be helped, was it not?—A. It was not our intention to do it.

Q. It was impossible to prevent some few names, I mean who were objectionable, being appointed?—A. Hardly possible to prevent it.

Q. Especially as they were appointed under the influence of outside parties?—A. It was impossible for Mr. Leffingwell, or those who had charge of the office, to know everybody, and when parties we knew recommended them, we considered they were responsible if we appointed them.

Q. Is it not a further fact that parties were appointed deputy marshals at the suggestion of gentlemen who were prominent in the Democratic party?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mention some of the names.—A. I believe Senator Armstrong was one, Colonel Slayback, and Mr. Wells.

Q. Anybody else?—A. I believe, in fact, every Democratic Congressman had some appointed or his friends.

Q. Is it not a further fact, or is it a fact, that deputy marshals were appointed at the instance of Mr. Kehr in the first district?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know some were appointed at the instance of Mr. Slayback and Mr. Wells?—A. So I heard; yes.

Q. Is it not a further fact, or do you know, that deputy marshals were appointed at the suggestion of Judge Dryden, or do you know anything about the recommendations by him?—A. I don't recollect; I do not know it.

Q. Do you know whether suggestions of names were made by George Knapp, of the Republican office?—A. I believe so; I am not positive. I stated before that during that time I was about the business transacted in the office, and had nothing to do with the appointment.

Q. As far as your personal observation went, a number of marshals were appointed at the instance of those parties who were Democrats?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You aimed in appointing those men to appoint good, honest men, if possible?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if the names of men crept in that were objectionable, it was

through natural reasons and the appointment of so many, Leffingwell not being acquainted with them, was it not?

(Counsel for contestant objected to the question.)

Q. If such was the case, if the names of any did creep in who were objectionable, it was for that reason, was it not; it might be the case?—A. Yes; I will state Mr. Leffingwell gave me positive instructions if I knew of anybody being appointed, or learned anything disreputable about him, to report him immediately to him, and his commission would be destroyed.

Q. Did you report such names?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were destroyed?—A. They were destroyed.

Q. You said, in a number of instances, the deputy marshals appointed at that election did not receive as much pay as they expected to?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As they were entitled to? You stated there was a good deal of complaint on that question?—A. The complaint that I heard of, between fifty and sixty of those who were not satisfied with the amount they received.

Q. They were mad about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were paid generally for the services they rendered—the actual time?—A. For the actual time employed.

Re-examination by counsel for the contestee, F. J. Donovan, esq.:

Q. Did not Senator Armstrong, George Knapp, and other prominent citizens of the city wait upon Mr. Leffingwell and protest against the appointment of United States marshals for that election as an outrage?—A. I don't know that; I know that Colonel Armstrong, and several other gentlemen, who I didn't know, came to the office looking for Mr. Leffingwell one day, and I told them I met Mr. Leffingwell on the street, and they went down again. There was objection made, I believe, but I was not present when the objections were made.

Q. You stated that the Congressmen of the first and second districts suggested some names?—A. I do not remember about the first.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Frost suggesting any names for United States marshals?—A. No; I do not know.

Q. You stated that the intentions of Mr. Leffingwell were to appoint good and honest men; that his intention was to appoint such men; but do you know whether his advisors, Codding, and Doering, and Mr. Pohlman, and others, on whose recommendation he was making these appointments, had any such intention?—A. I do not know; I never knew the gentlemen before I saw them that day.

Q. But when the name came in with their recommendation attached, a commission was issued?—A. I do not know that, for I didn't have anything to do with issuing the commissions.

Q. How was that done; was the name sent in, and the name of one of those advisors placed to it, recommending it?—A. There was a file kept of all recommendations, and Mr. Leffingwell and Bernard, Captain Geggie, Colonel Meyer, and Dan O'Connor, who were well acquainted in the city, knew a great many people in the city, consulted over the appointment of those men.

Q. Over the recommendations they had of those men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those men were present at the time of the appointments of those marshals in the custom-house building; that is, Codding, Pohlman, and Doering, were they not?—A. During a part of the time, I saw them there.

Q. Devoted a great deal of time to it, didn't they?—A. They were there considerable time yet.

Q. When applications were made to Mr. Leffingwell, they were referred to Mr. Leffingwell, were they not?—A. No; I never knew that. I do not think any applications were made in that way. Some men came and applied for the position of deputy marshal, but were asked to bring recommendations of people known to Mr. Leffingwell before they could receive the appointment.

Q. Regarding the intentions of those gentlemen, acting as the advisors of Mr. Leffingwell, of course you know nothing?—A. I don't know of their intentions.

Q. Do you know of their making bargains and conditions, bargaining for Republican votes on the strength of those appointments?—A. No; I do not know.

Q. If such was the fact, you do not know it?—A. I do not know it; and I am satisfied Mr. Leffingwell does not know it.

Q. Now, this district of which you had charge, the first Congressional district, is a strong Republican district, is it not?—A. I believe so; it is considered so.

Q. Mr. Ittner was elected from that district?—A. Yes.

Q. By a large majority, as a Republican?—A. No; a small majority—only about 150, I believe.

Q. Wasn't Mr. Leffingwell at one time about to give up this whole matter of the United States marshals, after receiving the protests of many reputable citizens here?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did not Mr. Bernard insist that he could not give it up, and offer to take the whole trouble of it off his hands, and run it?—A. I heard Colonel Bernard say—that is, since this request was made of him to appoint those men—that he could not give it up; but in talking about it, about taking all the trouble off his hands, I didn't hear.

Q. Mr. Bernard was there nearly all the time, at the time of the appointments of these marshals, was he not?—A. Yes, nearly all the time.

Q. Was very officious in the matter, was he not?—A. I don't know about that. He was appointed one of the deputy marshals.

Q. Was Codding a deputy marshal?—A. I don't know whether he was or not; I believe he was.

Q. Was A. J. Dyer?—A. I do not know whether he was supervisor or deputy marshal, or what; I have no knowledge of it.

Q. And none of the others?—A. No; I don't know.

Q. Was Dyer a deputy marshal?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. (By Mr. Metcalfe.) As far as your observation goes, those deputy marshals were good and honest men, were they not?—A. In my district I heard no complaints.

Q. As far as the marshals generally were concerned, and your personal observations went outside of that district, they were honest and good men, were they not?—A. To the the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. Did not Mr. Leffingwell receive recommendations from a good many men, all over the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Codding and Doering and Pohlman were not the only men that were recommended?—A. I do not know even they recommended.

Q. But he received recommendations, did he not, from men all through the city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of both political parties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is it not a further fact that a number of commissions of United States deputy marshals were sent to gentlemen who did not qualify, and failed to qualify?—A. They were not sent to them at all; they were kept in the office for them.

Q. They were issued?—A. They were ready for issuing, but the people didn't come.

Q. Is it not a further fact, in a number of those cases they were the names of prominent citizens of both parties?—A. Yes; I know that.

Q. Don't you remember, as a fact, that one of those commissions was issued to Judge Dryden?—A. I don't know; I do not recollect.

Q. You remember those commissions were issued to a number of prominent citizens of both parties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So they could have taken them if they had called for them. You stated that Mr. Bernard said to Mr. Leffingwell, if that request was made he would have to carry out this law; what did he mean by that?—A. He meant, if the request was made by citizens, in due form of law, the polls should be guarded by deputy marshals; that he could not but assume this position.

Q. He could not evade the law?—A. He could not evade the law.

Q. That if the request was made legally, he could not evade the execution of the law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) Was not a commission sent to Webb M. Samuels, a prominent merchant here, and General J. S. Marmaduke, and to Michael Heller, county judge, and did not they send back a letter informing Mr. Leffingwell that it was an outrage in having these appointments made, and that they refused to accept?—A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know that Mr. Samuels's letter was published in the papers?—A. No; I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether James C. Edwards was a United States marshal?—A. I don't know that, either. I will tell you. I was very little acquainted in the city. I did not come here until a few years ago. I did not know many prominent men at that time. I had nothing to do with the appointments of those men.

(Signature waived.)

D. CAHILL, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. State your name in full.—Answer. Daniel Cahill.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. 1313 north Tenth street.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. I think something over twenty years; near about that.

Q. What is your business?—A. Contractor.

Q. Were you a judge of election at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the third Congressional district in this city; that is, the election at the time Mr. Frost and Mr. Metcalfe ran?—A. I was, sir.

Q. At what poll?—A. I disremember the poll. It was in the ninth ward.

Q. Where was the polling-place?—A. I think between Eleventh and Twelfth, on O'Fallon. I think it was the east side.

Q. Polling-place 55, or election-district 55—was that the number?—A. I don't know the number. It is where Smythe holds his 'squire's office.

Q. By whom were you appointed judge of election?—A. I declare I don't know. I think the county court appointed the judges.

Q. Did you act?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Were there any rejected ballots cast there on that day?—A. There was, sir.

Q. Were they received?—A. They were received by the judges.

Q. Were they counted?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why were they not counted?—A. We could not find the gentlemen's names on the poll-books, and the oath of office debarred us from receiving those votes. Now, to my own knowledge, I have known my neighbor, but I could not receive his vote. I have known him to be a voter for years, but I could not receive his vote, and I told him we had to take his vote under protest, and when this question would be settled that he was entitled to his vote on that. That is all I know about it.

Q. Who did that neighbor vote for?—A. That is a thing I can't tell. I didn't open the ballot.

Q. Was he a Democrat or a Republican?—A. A Democrat. At least he was always a Democrat.

Q. How long had he lived in that ward?—A. O, he had lived there some eight, I think, or ten years.

Q. What was his name?—A. Anton. I declare I can't think of his other name. He is a German man. There were three or four there that I have known as voters for a long time, but I can't think of all their names.

Q. How many of those rejected ballots were there?—A. Well, I declare, I can't tell the number; I think, 40 or 42. I can't say exactly how many, but I think a good many.

Q. What was done with them?—A. Why, we returned them in the box; put them in the box and returned them.

Q. Where did you put them when you received them?—A. Put them in with the votes.

Q. Put them in an envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know many of those 40 gentlemen whose ballots were thus rejected?—A. I know a good many by eye-sight, but I can't call them by name.

Q. Did you know them to vote at previous elections?—A. Yes; I have served as a judge so long a time in that ward that I knew many of them, and I had lived in the ward so long I knew many of their faces.

Q. Let me ask, do you know what proportion of those gentlemen voted for Frost?—A. I can't tell, sir; I have my own opinion, but still I might be wrong. My opinion would go that there were a good many of them that we used to call Frost men.

Q. What proportion of them, do you think?—A. Well, there was—I can't tell—three-quarters of them, by the appearance of the men, you know.

Q. From your own knowledge of them?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. Were you counting or receiving judge?—A. I was receiving-judge.

Q. You don't recollect of counting that day?—A. Counted at night.

Q. You helped count?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that those votes were not counted?—A. What were called protested votes?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I do, sir.

Q. Were those the ballots of voters who swore in their votes?—A. They all swore in their votes.

Q. Did they swear they were registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of them ballots where a certificate was obtained from the recorder of votes?—A. I don't understand the question.

Q. In some cases, didn't the voters have certificates from the recorder of votes?—A. We could not receive them.

Q. Were you not instructed to receive a certificate from the recorder of votes?—A. Well, we didn't take them. I think one of the judges of the county court came and told all the judges to receive all those that brought certificates, but our instructions was, unless we found men's names in the books we could not receive them; neither did we. We were under our oath, and we could not receive no man.

Q. What was done with those rejected votes that were put in the envelope?—A. They were put in the envelope, and, I think, we put them in the box.

Q. Were they put in the envelope loose?—A. Yes; put in loose in the envelope.

Q. And put in the box?—A. Put in the box.

Q. Which box?—A. We had one for votes and one for books.

Q. Which box did you put them in?—A. Along with the votes, I think.

Q. You are not certain?—A. No, I think with the votes.

Q. Might they not have been put in the box with the books?—A. I hardly think we did.

Q. You might have done so at that election, but you don't remember?—A. I don't remember, but it strikes me we put the rejected votes right along with the other votes we counted.

Q. Now, you didn't make a return of those votes in a certificate to the county clerk at all?—A. No, I don't think we did.

Q. No memorandum?—A. I think one of the judges took a memorandum, if my memory serves me right.

Q. Where did he put it?—A. That I don't know.

Q. What I mean is, that you made no return in this certificate on the back of the poll-book of those names?—A. O, none at all.

Q. You say you don't know the name of the gentleman, who was a neighbor of yours, who you thought had been a voter?—A. I can't name him.

Q. You would not be willing to swear he was a duly registered voter at that time without knowing him better than you seem to know him—you would not be willing to swear he was duly registered? Might not his name have been left off for good reasons, on account that he had moved out of the district?—A. As a matter of course he could not do it. He never moved. He could not move. He is a neighbor of mine, I say.

Q. You can't swear he was a duly registered voter at that time?—A. No; that I can't swear.

Q. In none of these cases can you swear they were duly registered?—A. I can't swear. I know they had a right to vote, and they were voters and had voted and were entitled to vote, I think.

Q. What I mean is, you didn't know at that election that they were proper legal voters. You could not swear to that, could you?—A. I could not swear to that, of course. All I am going to swear is, I know them to have voted for I can't tell how many years.

Signature waived.

J. B. GEGGIE, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

(Contestee's counsel objects to the calling of this witness, because the contestant has not announced that he is through with the witnesses under the first three notices, this witness appearing on the fourth notice.)

Examined by counsel for contestant, Frank J. Donavan, esq.:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. James B. Geggie.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Saint Louis.

Q. Where at?—A. 2817 Olive.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Deputy United States marshal.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. On the 17th of November, 1875.

Q. You are one of the regular deputies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any special duties over deputy marshals appointed at the election on the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were those duties?—A. Well, I had general charge of all the deputy marshals in the second Congressional district.

Q. Who had charge of the third?—A. I think Capt. Dan O'Connor.

Q. How many marshals or deputy United States marshals were there in the second Congressional district, appointed for it and acting under you?—A. Well, I can't tell.

Q. Approximate.—A. No, I don't remember. I might be wide of the mark. I could tell by referring to the rolls and counting them up.

Q. Was there 100 to 300?—A. Yes, sir, I think perhaps in the vicinity of 200. I don't know how many. I don't know how near that is, but as near, perhaps, as I could guess. That is, in the second district.

Q. Do you know how many were in the third?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know how many United States deputy marshals were appointed altogether?—A. I never counted the number on the rolls. They are all on the rolls, but I have never counted to see how many.

Q. Were there 1,000?—A. I think there was.

Q. Now, for how many days were those men employed?—A. Well, sir, one to ten.

Q. How much a day were they to receive?—A. I think they received $5 a day.

Q. Please tell us the manner of their appointment, who selected them, or did they make applications themselves, or who recommended them?—A. Well, the recommendations were as numerous, almost, as the applications. Each brought an indorsement and made an application.

Q. Do you know John O. Codding?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know Dearing, of the ninth ward?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know Pohlman, H. C.?—A. Not personally. I have seen him. I wouldn't know him if I should see him now. I have no personal acquaintance with him.

Q. Do you know A. J. Dyer?—A. Yes; no personal acquaintance; only by sight.

Q. Were those men deputy marshals?—A. Codding was.

Q. Was Dyer?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was Dearing?—A. I don't know. I can't tell. I think they were not in my district. I am not so familiar with those in other districts as of my own.

Q. Were you about the office much at the time those marshals were being appointed?—A. Nearly all the time, sir.

Q. Were there a great many recommendations made of those men whom I have just named?—A. I didn't see all the recommendations that came in, but I don't think there was. I don't know that I ever saw any recommendations. I think I have seen recommendations from Pohlman, and, I think, from Codding, but I am not sure. I don't remember Dyer gave any at all.

Q. Were Pohlman and Codding at the office nearly all the time while those appointments were being made?—A. Codding was there a great

deal. I don't know that Pohlman—I think he was there, but not as much as Codding.

Q. Codding spent a good portion of his time there?—A. A considerable portion of his time; yes, sir.

Q. Codding gave you a large number of applicants, didn't he?—A. Not that I am aware of. I never heard of it.

Q. Didn't very many of these men apply to Mr. Codding?—A. Well, I had no means of knowing who they applied to before they made application there.

Q. Did Mr. Leffingwell depute to Codding the selection of any number of those men, or rely on him for his assistance in selecting those men?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. What business did Mr. Codding have about the office?—A. Well, I hardly know. He was around there more or less; in fact, around there considerable.

Q. He was not one of the regular deputies?—A. No, sir.

Q. He has not been there since?—A. Well, he has been since.

Q. But he don't make it a business to stay in there, day in and day out?—A. No, sir; he has not been in as much before or since as during the election.

Q. He spent the better part of his time there? Well, now, was Mr. Judy there also?—A. Mr. Judy was there.

Q. Was he a deputy there; a special deputy?—A. I think he was.

Q. Did he make many recommendations?—A. I think not.

Q. Was Peter Daley there?—A. I don't know him, sir.

Q. Peter P. Daley?—A. Well, I don't know that I know Peter P. Daley. Is he the gentleman who is lame?

Q. No; he is his brother.—A. Then I don't know Peter P. Daley. I have always supposed that was Peter P. Daley, but never was sure.

Q. When this marshal business was first inaugurated didn't Senator Armstrong, and George Knapp, and many of our most reputable citizens, as a committee, wait on Mr. Leffingwell and protest against the appointment of United States marshals as an outrage in this city?—A. Well, in regard to the members of that committee, I can't say. I don't think George Knapp came there. My impression is that Capt. Dan. Taylor came; and I am also under the impression that Colonel Armstrong was there, and one or two others whom I do not now recall; but I didn't hear most of their conversation with Mr. Leffingwell, which was in a private office; and what I did hear I didn't understand. It was a protest against the appointment of marshals, so much as it was a protest against the appointment of marshals from one party. I didn't hear, however, the whole conversation; I only heard a small portion, and I got my impression, from what I did hear, that that was the object of their visit—to protest against that.

Q. You didn't hear the conversation?—A. I didn't hear the conversation in full; no, sir.

Q. Didn't Mr. Leffingwell, after that interview, contemplate abandoning the appointment of special marshals for that election?—A. No, sir; he never intimated anything of the kind to me, and I never heard a suspicion of it.

Q. Didn't Mr. Bernard, W. D. W. Bernard, protest against his abandoning it, and insist that he should not, and rather urging that he would take the whole labor of this matter on to his own shoulders?—A. I never heard the question of abandoning it suggested.

Q. Before?—A. No, never.

Q. Was Mr. Bernard much about the office?—A. He was; he had a desk there, and made his office there.

Q. Did he have anything to do except that business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?—A. He was national bank examiner.

Q. He had a desk in—— A. He had a desk in Mr. Leffingwell's private room.

Q. He devoted a great deal of time to this special marshal business, did he not?—A. He was there during the appointment of marshals; the week preceding the election.

Q. And devoted his time to it?—A. Yes, sir; considerably so.

Q. Had a great deal to say about it?—A. Well, yes; I think he had too much to say about it, for a man who was not connected with the office.

Q. Didn't he issue orders to the marshals?—A. No, sir; not that I am aware of. Deputy marshals?

Q. Yes.—A. Not that I am aware of. I never heard of his issuing orders.

Q. I mean to the special marshals that were appointed?—A. No, sir; I don't know of his issuing any orders.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, didn't all those special marshals report to Mr. Bernard?—A. In what way report to him?

Q. Well, in regard to what they were doing, and what they had to do?—A. No, sir; after the appointments were made, that is, the whole number that made the list full, after they decided to stop appointing marshals they were divided off into three electoral districts. I had the second, Mr. Soest had the first, and Captain O'Connor had the third. I took my men off into a room and subdivided them into wards and election precincts, and apportioned them around at each precinct, and I understand that the other—well, supervising deputy marshals you may call them—done the same thing with their respective marshals.

Q. When you say that Mr. Bernard had altogether too much to say, and too much to do, about that special marshal business, what was he saying and what was he doing?—A. Well, there was one man that was recommended there as a deputy marshal whom I thought, from what I heard of the man, was not a fit man to serve, and I objected to it, and he seemed to consider my objection was because he was a colored man, and we had some words in relation to that, and I thought he was altogether too officious in regard to that; and the man was not appointed.

Q. What was done with that man?—A. He was not appointed. I don't know what has become of him. He was thrown out.

Q. What else was he doing about there that was officious?—A. Well, he seemed somewhat officious. I don't know that I can say specially what it was.

Q. He seemed to want to run the machine, in other words?

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as leading.)

A. Well, that is putting it pretty strong, because I wouldn't like to make that statement; but he was a little, I thought, officious, inasmuch as he had never any connection with the office at all, and I thought he ought to have been a little more quiet about the thing; that is all.

Q. Was he a deputy marshal?—A. He was.

Q. A strong Republican?—A. I think he was.

Q. He was a brother-in-law of General Grant's?—A. I think not, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Leffingwell turn over to Mr. Bernard the management of this matter?—A. No, sir.

Q. He didn't?—A. No, sir; I never heard anything of the kind.

Q. If he did, you don't know it?—A. He didn't turn over the manage-

ment of it, because he gave me himself supervision of the second district. The supervision of it is in writing. I don't know but I have the letter right in my pocket now. I am not sure; I don't know that I have it here, but I have it somewhere—a regular written instruction.

Q. Were you, Colonel Meyer, Mr. Soest, and Mr. Bernard present at an office on Olive street, a few days after the election, in which either one of your number or some other party may have been present and stated that it was a fortunate thing for Metcalfe that 25 votes were recounted twice in one of those precincts, or that 25 votes improperly cast had been counted for Metcalfe, and thus his election was assured?—A. Who was present, did you say?

Q. Yourself, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Soest, and Mr. Meyer.—A. No, sir.

Q. Or any of those parties?—A. No, sir; no, sir; I don't know that I have ever met those gentlemen together in an office on Olive street; there never was a remark of that kind in my hearing by anybody until this moment. Never heard of a statement of that kind.

Q. You never heard that matter brought up or discussed?—A. No, sir; never in the world.

Q. Did you, in the presence of those marshals, hear the matter discussed of bringing negroes over here from Illinois to vote?—A. No, sir; I never heard a suggestion of that kind.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Bernard threaten to arrest anybody that had anything to do with bringing negroes over from Illinois to vote for Metcalfe?—A. No, sir; I never heard a suggestion of having colored men from Illinois brought.

Q. In the appointment of those special marshals did you know of any conditions whatever made with them to vote the Republican ticket for Congress?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Codding making it his principal business to remain there in the custom-house making those conditions with all applicants?—A. I never heard of it before.

Q. You don't know that he made that condition with every man that applied to him?—A. I was inside of the office.

Q. Of course you had no opportunity of knowing?—A. Well, I was inside the two rooms of the general office and private office of the marshal, and the halls were jam full, and there was a very great rush of applicants, and I was inside doing clerical work, and consequently I don't know what Codding was doing. I have never heard anything.

Q. When Codding would bring in the name, would he read his recommendation out?—A. Well, I am not sure; I don't remember.

Q. Or was it on a slip?—A. Well, they came in every conceivable shape, on pieces of paper, on envelopes, and cards, and pieces of newspaper, and everything else, in any way in which a name could be written or an indorsement.

Q. Codding came in quite frequently with his little slips, didn't he?—A. Well, I don't know. I didn't notice him. He was there.

Q. Out and in?—A. Out and in; I don't know that. I remember seeing him recommending somebody, but I thought not an excessive number, not many of them I thought; and another man, I have forgotten his name, I think he was from the eleventh ward, sent in a great many names, and I told him that he was recommending altogether too many men. I have forgotten his name. I am not sure either that it was the eleventh ward, but it was one of the upper wards, that he was sending in a great many names.

Q. Wasn't it Dearing?—A. I think not, sir; I don't know. I think it was a German.

Q. Pohlman?—A. Well, I wouldn't like to say. I don't think it was Pohlman.

Q. All these gentlemen are Republicans, are they not?—A. I am not sure. I don't know.

Q. Codding is?—A. Codding is.

Q. And Judy is?—A. I think Judy is.

Q. And Dearing was?—A. I didn't know him. I understand Pohlman is, but I don't know.

Q. If these conditions were made by these gentlemen with the applicants, you are not aware of it?—A. I am not aware of it.

Q. It was not in your province to know it?—A. Well, I don't know it. I never heard of it; never heard the suggestion before. I know there were a large number of Democrats that were appointed throughout the city here, and I don't suppose that any of those men would pledge themselves to vote in that way.

Q. That is just what they did?—A. After this visit of these gentlemen you speak of, when you spoke of George Knapp, I don't think Mr. Knapp was present, but Captain Taylor was present and Colonel Armstrong. There was a large list made, I don't know of how many names; the names included the men then present, a large list of men, such as Henry B. Belt, John G. Priest, George Knapp, Capt. Dan Taylor, and all those men that were put on the list and commissions sent to them.

Q. They were a sort of ornamental United States marshals?—A. I can't say. I don't know whether they were intended to be ornamental or not. I know a good many of them came there and got their pay for it.

Q. Any of those gentlemen?—A. I am not sure. I don't know.

Q. Just give me the name of one of those gentlemen, of those you have named, that came and got their pay?—A. I can do so, if I am allowed to refer to the roll.

Q. You haven't the roll with you?—A. No, sir; but there was a large number of those men. You were speaking of this arrangement made by which they agreed to vote in a certain way. Those men were selected out because they were living, representative Democrats.

Q. They didn't act?—A. They did; I think most of them acted; at least I know of a number that did.

Q. You could number the representative Democrats that were selected on your fingers, couldn't you?—A. No, sir; there was a large list of them.

Q. You sent one to Michael Heller, didn't you, a judge of the county court?

(Objected to as leading.)

A. I don't remember it; I think so.

Q. You sent one to Web Samuels, too, a highly respectable merchant, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir; I believe so.

Q. Did he act?—A. He did not. I think he replied with some——

Q. With some warmth?—A. Yes; declining to serve. A large number of names were taken, principally of members of the exchange, leading business men here.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. Wasn't it a fact, in the appointment of those deputy marshals, that it was attempted, as far as possible, to appoint good and honest men?—A. Yes, sir; there was nobody appointed unless they came indorsed by somebody who was known in the office, or were known to those in the office.

Q. The intention, at least, was to appoint good and honest men?—A. Yes, sir; that was the intention.

Q. As far as you observed, or your observation went in your own district, that was generally the case?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you know of any instance in your district where deputy marshals failed to act under their instructions, or in any way illegally?—A. I think there was not a single case in the second district where there was a violation of the orders given them.

Q. Do you know of any case where it occurred in any way so as to deprive a citizen of the right to vote if legally qualified?—A. I didn't learn of any such case.

Q. By whom were instructions in reference to their duties as deputy United States marshals given?—A. I don't know. There was a printed slip containing extracts from the Revised Statutes that was printed and distributed among the deputy marshals.

Q. By whom was that printed?—A. I don't know. I think that it was done by order of Mr. Leffingwell. Then each party who had charge of a Congressional district took his men in and got them subdivided so as to apportion them to their respective precincts and respective wards.

Q. What were the general instructions in regard to those deputy marshals?—A. Generally, the instructions in regard to the deputy marshals were to take printed lists that were furnished them of the names of voters found and not to be entitled to vote, and see that they didn't vote. In each ward there was a printed list of names found out to be not entitled to vote, of people who had removed or died.

Q. This was to assist the supervisors?—A. This was to assist the supervisors.

Q. In challenging a vote, if necessary?—A. In challenging a vote, if necessary, and to keep down all irregularities or disturbances at the polls; to see that every person who had a right to vote was not interfered with.

Q. Isn't it a further fact, as far as your observation went, the names which were so put down as not entitled to vote were the names of parties who had removed from the place where they were registered or not legally entitled to vote, whether Republicans or Democrats?—A. Were they not what?

Q. Were they not properly stricken off, as far as your observation extended?—A. As far as my observation extended in the second district, I think nine out of ten, or perhaps nineteen out of twenty, were found to be correct. Occasionally there would be one found to be wrong.

Q. Now, in a case where it was found to be wrong, what was done with the man when he came to vote?—A. He was allowed to vote.

Q. Upon doing what?—A. Well, he satisfied the officers, if he was allowed to vote; then they allowed him to vote. For instance, a misprint, or a typographical error, or a change of number, or something of the kind.

Q. Were any instructions ever given to the effect that any Democrats should be stricken off in preference to a Republican?—A. No, sir.

Q. No such instructions were given to your men?—A. No, sir; if they had, I wouldn't have served.

Q. You stated you think there were about a thousand marshals appointed in the city; you are not certain, are you?—A. Well, I am not certain.

Q. Were there more than that or less?—A. Well, I think very slightly

over that. I think very slightly over a thousand. I am not sure, because I heard at the time, but it passed from my mind.

Q. Is it a fact there were more marshals appointed in one district than another?—A. One Congressional district, do you mean?

A. Yes; one Congressional district more than another, any more in the first than in the second, or third than first?—A. Well, I think, perhaps, there was rather more in the upper district.

Mr. DONOVAN. That is the third?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was that necessary?—A. Well, there were some wards up there that required more men than others; they were disorderly wards that have always fights and riots at elections.

Q. Isn't it a fact previous elections have demonstrated the ninth ward in this city had been a very unruly ward of all the wards in the city?—A. That is my impression.

Q. Isn't it a fact it was considered necessary to put a larger force there than other wards?—A. Yes; that is the reason. Well, there was more appointments, I think, in that district, and we endeavored to put men in the district where they knew the voters, and put men where they would be able to prevent fraudulent voting most successfully.

Q. You know something about elections previously in this city?—A. Yes, somewhat.

Q. You know at a number of elections previous to this there were charges of fraud committed at the polls?—A. Almost universally.

Q. Whether true or not, in most of those cases the most fraud was charged to have been committed in the ninth and tenth wards?—A. Yes; the ninth ward I do, and also the tenth ward, the ninth ward especially.

Q. You remember the election for mayor in 1875, when Overstolz run, do you not?—A. I don't remember it specially now.

Q. You remember the time of the election when he run against Britton, then; against Barret first, and then against Britton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know there were charges of fraud then at different polls?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that at that election charges were made and general notoriety, generally believed, there were immense frauds committed at the polls in the ninth ward and tenth ward?—A. Well, that has been charged.

Q. It was so charged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whether true, I don't ask you to state.—A. O, I don't know anything about that.

Q. So charged and generally believed. Now, by whom were those deputy marshals recommended, one or three men?—A. O, I was going to say nearly a thousand men. The indorsers were almost equal to the number of applicants; that is not the case, but a very large number.

Q. Recommended by prominent men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some prominent men in the twelfth ward, isn't that so?—A. Yes; some of them were, and we appointed nobody except indorsed by some man of responsibility and known in the office.

Q. Do you know a case where parties were recommended by prominent Democrats?—A. Well, I think there were some of them. I don't recall them now. I can't recollect the names at present. I think there were names came in indorsed by leading representative Democrats in the city.

Q. You say Mr. Bernard was bank examiner at this time?—A. Yes.

Q. How long had he occupied a desk in your office?—A. This was 1876?

Q. Yes.—A. Seven or eight years; occupied a desk in our office when we were in the real-estate business.

Q. That is, his office as bank examiner?—A. Yes.

Q. You stated you thought Mr. Bernard had too much to say about it. He didn't have control of all those deputy marshals?—A. No, he did not.

Q. He was officious and wanted to have his own way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he have it in every case?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have it in the majority of cases?—A. No; I think not.

Q. Who was the head?—A. Why, Mr. Leffingwell, the marshal.

Q. His orders were executed, were they not?—A. Invariably.

Q. In the case where you mentioned you objected to the appointment of a certain colored man and Bernard desired his retention, was that the case?—A. Yes.

Q. He did not secure his appointment, did he; he was rejected?—A. He was rejected; I don't know that we objected so specially against that man, as he seemed to get the impression that I objected to the man because he was a colored man, and he insisted on the colored men being recognized, and seemed to think I was opposing the man because he was a colored man, which was not the fact.

Q. He insisted on the appointment?—A. No; I don't know that he insisted on the appointment, because when I explained the fact to the marshal he was rejected, but Bernard insisted on the appointment of the colored man, and he thought from the fact we objected to that man I was objecting to him because he was a colored man.

Q. Now, Mr. Donovan asked you if you were present at an interview between Mr. Meier, Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Soest, at which it was stated by somebody that Metcalfe ought to congratulate himself on having twenty-five votes counted twice. Did you ever know, or do you know now, or have you ever heard to this time, that Metcalfe did have twenty-five votes counted twice at this election?—A. I never heard of it until this moment, or to-day.

Q. Never heard such an intimation?—A. Never.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Was Mr. Bernard living in that precinct at that time?—A. Well, I can't state positively, but I think he was.

Q. You think he was living with Leffingwell, at his house?—A. Yes; he went to board with Leffingwell soon after Leffingwell was appointed, and was there a little less than a year. Now Leffingwell was appointed on the 17th of November, 1875.

Q. And this election was the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Yes; it was about a year—a little less, I think, than a year; my impression is he was boarding there a year.

Q. You have stated, in answer to Mr. Metcalfe, that in certain previous elections there were charges of fraud. I will ask you if you have not heard of charges of fraud at every election you have ever heard of?—A. Well, I think not every election; but that is very generally the case.

Q. Haven't you heard it in regard to this present election of 1876?—A. I don't think I have ever heard the charge except in regard to that disputed vote of precinct 54 or 56 or 57.

Q. Haven't you heard charges of fraud in various precincts in the city made and bandied about regarding that election of November 7,

1876?—A. My impression of what I heard of that election was that it was the most fair election that they had had in Saint Louis in many years; that is what I got; what I heard others say in relation to the matter.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the question as irrelevant. Question repeated.)

A. Well, I don't know in regard to the various precincts. I don't know that I have heard in regard to the various precincts.

Q. Well, in regard to any precincts?—A. Well, in regard to one or two precincts. In the ninth ward I have heard—I don't mean the ninth ward; I think it is the eighth ward, Vinegar Hill, I think they call it. I have heard men say there were more illegal votes polled there; that is, more that were repeated. I don't know whether that is in the eighth or the ninth ward.

Q. Now, you know, as a matter of fact, the ninth ward was a strong Democratic ward?—A. I believe it is.

Q. There were more marshals put in that ward than in any other in the city?—A. I don't know.

Q. I believe you said it was an unruly ward, and for that reason there were more marshals put there?—A. No; I didn't speak of that one ward. I spoke of some northern wards.

Q. You spoke of the ninth?—A. No: the ninth and others.

Q. Isn't it a fact there were more marshals put in the ninth ward than any other in the city?—A. I can't tell. I didn't have charge of the men in that ward. I know in my own district there were more in the eighth ward than any other, and I had more men out on what is called Vinegar Hill in that precinct than any other two precincts in the city, and had work to suppress riot there. I spent nearly half the day in that one election precinct.

Q. You have said that the ninth ward was an unruly ward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, isn't it a fact that at previous elections the metropolitan police force of the city of Saint Louis was fully able to preserve peace and order at an election in the ninth ward?—A. Well, I don't know. I was never in the ninth ward at an election in my life.

Q. How do you know it is an unruly ward?—A. Because I read through the papers.

Q. Did you hear of there being disturbance in that ward at elections? Haven't the metropolitan police force of this city been able to take care of that at all previous years of elections?—A. I suppose they got along. I don't know how they done; never in the ward in my life that I remember, on election day, so of course I know nothing about it.

Q. Do you know how many United States deputy marshals Mr. Lyne Lyne S. Metcalfe recommended?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. Did he recommend any?—A. I don't know whether he did or not. I think he did.

Q. You can't approximate to the number?—A. I cannot. I can't even say he did, but I think he did.

Q. Did Mr. Frost recommend any?—A. I don't know; I don't think I saw Mr. Frost's name at that time. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Frost, but if a name had come in and been handed to me with his indorsement on, I, not knowing it, would have given it to somebody else.

Q. You have stated Metcalfe gave orders to United States marshals?—A. Yes.

Q. They were obeyed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know in whose handwriting they were?—A. I do not.

Q. Were they not in the handwriting of Bernard, many of them?—A. No, sir; nearly all the instructions I remember were in writing or print.

Q. Were they not printed by Bernard?—A. Not that I know of. I don't know. Leffingwell did tell me he had prepared instructions from the Revised Statutes bearing on elections, so the deputy-marshals might know what they were required to do.

Q. There were many little special orders the United States marshal had to give for his deputy marshals, was there not?—A. I don't know of any special orders from the United States marshal.

Q. Did you ever see any orders from Hiram W. Leffingwell in Mr. Bernard's handwriting?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are your politics?—A. I am a Republican, though I vote for Democrats sometimes in local elections.

Q. Under whom were you appointed, what President?—A. Grant. I was appointed by the marshal, you understand.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, L. S. Metcalfe, jr.:

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether Slayback, Wells, and Kehr recommended any marshals for appointment?—A. I do not. I think Mr. Kehr did. I don't know. I don't remember in regard to Wells or Slayback.

Q. You stated in a certain part of the eighth ward you placed more men where you saw that it was necessary.—A. At what is called Vinegar Hill.

Q. Why did you place more men there?—A. Well, because I was told there was generally a greater disturbance there, a greater crowd than any other district, so I put more men there.

Q. You considered it necessary?—A. I considered it necessary.

Signature waived.

At this point, by consent of parties, the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, February 13, at 9.30 a. m.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

SAINT LOUIS, *February* 13.

Pursuant to adjournment the further taking of depositions in this case was resumed as follows:

HENRY G. CARSON, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness, as his name appears on the fifth notice for taking depositions, and contestant has not announced that he is through with the fourth; and, 2d, the place of residence of the witness is not given in the notice, and, 3d, the name is given in such a way as not to identify him.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Henry G. Carson.

Q. Business?—A. I am pilot and captain by turns.

Q. Where do you live?—A. 2436 Wash street, city of Saint Louis.

Q. Present business?—A. Not doing anything at present; boat not running in the winter time.

Q. What boat are you on?—A. I am not on any.

Q. Where were you the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was in the city of Saint Louis.

Q. When did you arrive in the city, about that date?—A. Well, it must have been three or four days before that. I had come down from La Crosse, Wis. Turned back from there that trip.

Q. What, if anything, do you know about the casting of illegal votes for Metcalfe in the third Congressional district?—A. Well, I was at the polls and seen parties take tickets there; seen Metcalfe tickets given to them and they put them in for Mr. Metcalfe.

Q. Who were they?—A. Well, I don't know the names. I knew well where they live, but I don't know who they were. I had a list of names but lost them.

Q. Were they black or white?—A. Black and yellow.

Q. Where do they live?—A. Some in Keokuk and some in Quincy.

Q. About how many of them were there?—A. There were five or six seen vote, and the others told me they voted, making eighteen in all.

Q. Six you saw vote for Metcalfe?—A. Five or six; I don't remember exactly which I saw; five or six I seen put in Metcalfe tickets.

Q. How did you ascertain about the balance?—A. I was talking in the crowd there, and several others said that they had voted, and the parties I objected to said they had just as good a right to vote as they did.

(Counsel for contestee objected to the testimony of this witness as to what was told him.)

Q. Where did you see these men after the election?—A. Some on the boat and some here; some in Keokuk that lived there.

Q. How long had you known those negroes?—A. Some of them I had known fifteen or twenty years; others about a year or two perhaps.

Q. Where did you know them to live?—A. I knew them to live in Keokuk and Quincy at the time.

Q. When did they come to the city before the day of election?—A. I don't know.

Q. How long was it after the election you again saw those men in Keokuk and Quincy?—A. In Keokuk, it was on my return, I seen two of them there. I seen them all the time off and on from that to last fall—November. I talked with one of them last November in Keokuk about it.

Q. Did they assign any reason to you why they voted for Metcalfe?

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

A. No; they gave no reason for voting for him. They claimed they had a right to vote wherever they happened to be caught.

Q. Did they give you any reasons why they were lying off that day?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a list of their names?—A. I did have a list of eighteen.

Q. What became of that list?—A. I was crossing the river at Fort Lincoln one day, and I took my coat off in the ferry-boat, and laid it on the rail, and the pocket was hanging down, and the papers in my pocket fell out, and the wind blew them away.

Q. You say those were all negroes?—A. All negroes.

Q. Did any of them live in the city of Saint Louis?—A. None of them noticed that I refer to lived in Saint Louis or the State of Missouri.

Q. Do you know who brought them here?—A. I do not.

Q. Did they make any statement as to who brought them here?—A. I don't remember that they did.

Q. Do you know whether all of them received any compensation for coming here and voting for Metcalfe?—A. Only what they told me—what one of them told me.

Q. You don't know personally?—A. No, sir.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

Q. What did he tell you?—A. That he made more by voting that day than he would by working half a month on the boat.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Mr. Carson, how long have you been in the river business?—A. Fifty years about.

Q. Do you reside in this city?—A. I have resided here about forty-five years.

Q. What portion of the city do you reside in?—A. I reside on Wash street—2436 Wash street—now.

Q. Did you vote at the last election?—A. I voted at the election that this matter is connected with.

Q. I mean the election of 1876.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your politics, captain?—A. My politics—that day I was working for the Prohibition ticket and against Slayback. I don't know what you call my politics.

Q. Then you were not in the third Congressional district at all?—A. I was in it.

Q. You were in the second district.—A. I lived in the second, but was in the third that day around the polls.

Q. Did you electioneer during that day?—A. I did.

Q. For whom—Mr. Wells?—A. Yes; anything I said in the second district was in favor of Wells.

Q. What portion of the time did you spend in the second district?—A. I suppose very nearly half the time.

Q. You live in the third district?—A. I live 2436 Wash street; that is in the second.

Q. Then you lived in the second district, and spent half the time in the second working for Mr. Wells?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How happened you to go to the third?—A. There is not a district in the city but I go into election day. I go round a great deal election day.

Q. What was your object in going to the third district?—A. It was to see how the vote was going.

Q. Now, how many precincts did you go to in the third district?—A. I think three or four.

Q. Where were they?—A. I forget now where they were.

Q. Where was one of them?—A. Well, I don't know that I could tell that.

Q. Can you tell where a single precinct was that you were at in the third district on that day?—A. No; and I can only tell two precincts in the city I was at that day—one at the court-house, and one where I voted.

Q. Then you are not acquainted with the election precincts in the new districting?—A. No; I am not. I didn't know where to go to vote myself for a long time after the change of precincts.

Q. Very few people at that time were thoroughly familiar with the different precincts in the city, owing to the recent change?—A. I think so; a great many not familiar yet.

Q. How do you know the precincts you went to were in the third Congressional district?—A. Because I know some of them were above Cass avenue.

Q. How far above?—A. Well, the furthest one perhaps twenty squares above.

Q. Now, where was that precinct?—A. I can't tell you.

Q. Do you know what street it was on?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Do you know the neighborhood of the street?—A. As I told you before, I only remember two precincts.

Q. Neither of the two you remember were in the third district?—A. No; I think not.

Q. Now can you give some approximation where those precincts were in the third Congressional district you visited that day?—A. No; I cannot

Q. You can't tell anything about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. In the city limits?—A. They were.

Q. Were they near the line of the Congressional district?—A. I don't know where the lines were.

Q. Now, how many times did you visit those precincts?—A. I visited one of the precincts three times, but I was only once at either of the other precincts.

Q. You were in three precincts in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. One of which you visited three times?—A. One of which I visited three times.

Q. And the other two one time each?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time of day did you visit them?—A. In the forenoon and afternoon.

Q. Did you go to all three in the forenoon?—A. I think I did.

Q. Did you go to all three of them in the afternoon?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Only went to one in the afternoon?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which one was that?—A. The one on the eastern side, the eastern precinct, as they call it.

Q. Eastern precinct of what ward?—A. I don't know the ward. I don't know what ward I was in.

Q. Now, captain, at how many of those precincts did you see people voting the Metcalfe ticket?—A. Every one of them that I was at in the third district.

Q. How did you happen to see their tickets?—A. A great many are like myself, not afraid to let their ticket be shown to others. Others took the tickets up, or they were given to them and asked to vote it. I seen them take the tickets, roll them up and put them in, hand them to the judges. I generally vote my ticket openly.

Q. As you cannot designate any district at which those tickets were, I will ask you about the one you were at three times. First, please state how many people you saw vote at that precinct for either Frost or Metcalfe.—A. No, I cannot tell how many I seen.

Q. Did you see six vote for both of them, or either of them?—A. I seen six vote for Metcalfe.

Q. At that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were those?—A. I don't know the name of one.

Q. All negroes?—A. All negroes.

Q. You didn't see any but negroes vote there at that time?—A. I did see whites vote.

Q. Then you saw more than six?—A. I did; yes.

Q. They all voted for Metcalfe?—A. No, not all. I seen them vote for Metcalfe. I think Frost got some votes there somewhere in the district.

Q. I am speaking of those you saw?—A. Those I seen, a great many of them voted for Metcalfe and Frost both.

Q. Probably you are talking about men who came and took tickets on which you saw the name of Frost or Metcalfe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you examine those ballots?—A. Just to look at them and stand talking to them.

Q. Do you know whether those ballots were scratched or not?—A. None of them scratched that I seen vote.

Q. How do you know that?—A. Because I seen them.

Q. Anybody show you their tickets before they voted?—A. Yes; when they handed out the ballots, peddling tickets, and handed them to the negroes, they would look at it, and some would ask some one in the crowd if that was the straight Republican ticket, and they would tell them yes; and then I seen him roll it up and watch him till he handed it over to the judges.

Q. How many did you see do that at the precinct you were at three times?—A. Five or six.

Q. Can you give the names of the parties?—A. I can't call one man or give the name of a rooster on the river. I have been among them all my life, and had a great many in my employ.

Q. Go to the next precinct in the third district you were at once, and tell me how many you saw do that way at the next precinct you were at.--A. I can't tell how many.

Q. Did you see any?—A. I did.

Q. How many?—A. I can't tell.

Q. Five?—A. I can't tell how many there was.

Q. Three?—A. I can't tell.

Q. Two?—A. I can't tell.

Q. Twenty?—A. I don't know how many.

Q. Was there one?—A. Yes.

Q. One?—A. Yes. I never was in a precinct in my life but some done that way, and more than one.

Q. I am speaking about the people that showed you their tickets, negroes or those whose tickets you saw.—A. Well, not many negroes showed me their tickets. I seen those bummers there give them tickets and looked at it while they were examining it and talking the matter over, and occasionally putting in a little word myself.

Q. Well, how many did you see at the second precinct of that kind?—A. O, I can't tell how many.

Q. You said you saw one; did you see two?—A. Yes; I seen more.

Q. Three?—A. I seen a good many; I can't tell how many.

Q. You can't tell whether three or six?—A. Well, there was both.

Q. Both three and six?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, there was nine?—A. Yes; three and six would be nine; perhaps twenty.

Q. At the second precinct?—A. Yes.

Q. How many more?—A. I don't know how many more.

Q. All negroes?—A. All I am speaking of were negroes. All the twenty I am speaking of who had tickets with Metcalfe's name on were given to them, or some were peddling themselves.

Q. That had Metcalfe's name on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of them did you know?—A. Nearly all of them at the second precinct.

Q. You knew they all lived in Keokuk and Quincy?—A. No; not all that precinct lived at Keokuk or Quincy.

Q. How many at that precinct do you know live at Keokuk or Quincy?—A. I don't think over two or three; most were at the eastern precinct of the third ward, third district, that voted in that way; they didn't live here.

Q. Now, how many did you know at this second precinct we are talking about now?—A. I don't think I knew over two or three that didn't live in Saint Louis.

Q. How many that lived in Quincy?—A. Well, I don't remember how many; I know the whole eighteen either lived in Quincy or Keokuk.

Q. Now, we will go to the next precinct, the third one you were at; how many did you see there?—A. I don't think I seen any.

Q. Then there are about twenty?—A. You say all together?

Q. Yes; ten at the first precinct and ten at the second.—A. Well, I seen more than that, but I don't mean to say all I seen at either precinct were voting tickets that I knew were people that didn't live in Saint Louis.

Q. Those are just the men I am after. I understood you to say so.—A. You asked me how many I seen. I told you, and you didn't ask me how many I seen there who didn't live in Saint Louis.

Q. How many did you see that didn't live in Saint Louis?—A. I seen eighteen that didn't live in Saint Louis at the eastern precinct and the next precinct that I went to.

Q. That is, eighteen at the two precincts?—A. Eighteen at the two precincts.

Q. Now, how many at the first?—A. I think sixteen or seventeen; sixteen, perhaps.

Q. How many at the next?—A. I saw two or three, I think two; that is my impression.

Q. The great majority were at the first precinct you went to?—A. Most at the first precinct I went to.

Q. Did you know those men?—A. I did.

Q. Had known them how long?—A. Some nearly twenty years; some, maybe, longer than that.

Q. Do you know they all did not live in Saint Louis?—A. I know all those eighteen did not.

Q. How do you know that?—A. Because I knew they lived in Keokuk, and one of them used to bring my washing to me when I was stationed to pilot the rapids, making Keokuk my headquarters.

Q. When was that?—A. Two years ago.

Q. You mean previous to the election, or two years from now?—A. The same year of the election.

Q. Where did the others live in Keokuk?—A. I don't know the locality in Keokuk.

Q. How do you know they lived there?—A. By seeing them there. I know they say they live there. I knew one man who brought my washing lived there, because he said his wife was doing my washing.

Q. You know one man lived in Keokuk positively; how do you know the others lived there?—A. By seeing them there.

Q. Where did you see them; on the boat?—A, Yes; occasionally seen them on the boat, and in town many a time when they didn't belong to any boat.

Q. They were men running on the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did those other men that you say ran on the river that you saw in Keokuk live in Keokuk?—A. No.

Q. Do you think it is any evidence that a river-man lives in a town to see him there?—A. I think it good evidence to see him with his family, and if he tells you he lives there.

Q. What?—A. Good evidence if a man tells me, and I see him in town, I am pretty well satisfied he lives there.

Q. Did all those eighteen tell you they lived there?—A. No; they did not.

Q. How many do you know, then?—A. All the eighteen told me they lived either there or in Quincy.

Q. How many of them lived in Keokuk?—A. I can't divide it; I don't remember exactly.

Q. About how many?—A. Six or eight.

Q. You have testified to one in Keokuk certain. Were there two?—A. Yes; there were.

Q. How many?—A. I don't know.

Q. Three?—A. I don't know.

Q. There were two?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in Quincy how many?—A. Well, the majority of them lived in Keokuk.

Q. There were more parties lived in Keokuk than Quincy. How many told you they lived in Quincy?—A. I don't know.

Q. Two?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Three?—A. Yes, sir; three.

Q. Six?—A. I don't know whether six or not told me.

Q. Now, captain, do you know the names of any of those persons?—A. Not one. I don't know the name of a rooster on the river; have been running with them forty-five years.

Q. That is all the reason you believe those were the same fellows; you know them simply by their faces?—A. I think I know them when I see them. I think I would know you if I were to see you to-morrow.

Q. Are you a resident of this city?—A. I am.

Q. You saw those negroes voting at those precincts?—A. I did see five or six vote, and the balance of them told me they voted, and claimed they had a right to vote wherever the vote would be.

Q. Now, you believe in honest elections, don't you?—A. I do.

Q. What objections did you make to the judges of election to any of those men voting?—A. Because they didn't live here, and I knew it.

Q. What objections did you make?—A. They said they had a right to vote here because they say steamboatmen have a right to vote wherever they happen to be.

Q. Wherever they happen to have their name registered?—A. No; wherever the boat happens to be.

Q. But the question I ask you have not answered. Did you make any objection?—A. I did.

Q. To whom?—A. To themselves and the crowd around.

Q. The judges?—A. No; I never seen any use making objection to a negro voting in Saint Louis; they would swear their vote in.

Q. You think Democratic judges will always let a negro vote?—A. I don't know whether Democratic judges will always let a negro vote or not.

Q. How many of those men did you see vote?—A. Five or six.

Q. Only five or six in the lot you saw vote?—A. That is all.

Q. You a resident of Saint Louis, knowing those men to live outside of the city of Saint Louis, did not make protest or objection to their

voting to the judges of election?—A. I did not; I had gone through that little experience just before in the precinct I voted in. I challenged a negro that didn't live in the city, and he swore his vote in.

Q. You made no objection to the judges?—A. I did not.

Q. Although you knew the majority of the judges were Democrats?—A. I didn't know there was one Democrat.

Q. You knew the county court was Democratic, didn't you?—A. I don't know; I didn't take much stock in the county court. I don't know whether Democrats or not. They are always doing something to injure Democrats.

Q. Your testimony is that you saw those men whom you knew to live in Keokuk and Quincy vote in Saint Louis and you made no objection to the judges of election to their votes?—A. No; I did not.

Q. But you don't know the name of a single one of them?—A. I didn't live in the district, and I didn't know that my objection would have done any good anyhow.

Q. But you don't know the name of a single one?—A. Not one.

Q. You don't know where a single one of them lives in Keokuk or Quincy?—A. I don't visit in that class or go to their houses much, and I know nothing of their residence.

Q. You don't know which of them lived in Keokuk?—A. Except one washman that brought my clothes, and I had to go sometimes when up on the boat to get my clothes. I knew where he lived; I can't tell the street, but I can go to it in Keokuk.

Q. You don't know, with that exception, which of them lived in Quincy and which in Keokuk.—A. Yes; those six that I saw voting lived in Keokuk.

Q. You say they all lived in Keokuk.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Positive of that?—A. I think I am.

Q. But you don't know what precinct they voted in?—A. They voted in the eastern precinct.

Q. Which eastern precinct?—A. The eastern precinct of that district, the first next to the second district; where that was I don't know.

Q. But you don't know where the precinct was except the eastern precinct?—A. I knew where it was then, and went to it.

Q. You don't know where it is now, and can't locate it?—A. No.

Q. You can't give the name of a single judge of election at that precinct?—A. No; I can't give the name of a judge of any precinct in Saint Louis. I don't know the name of one, unless it might be Mr. Rowland.

Q. You saw those men all vote Metcalfe ballots who voted?—A. I did.

Q. Those were the ballots that they received?—A. They were.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant:

Q. You say there were eighteen of those negroes cast their vote for Metcalfe in the third Congressional district?—A. There were five or six I seen cast their votes, and others told me they had. Some of them, while talking about it in the eastern precinct, told me they had just as good a right to vote as they had, and they did vote.

Q. You don't recollect the precinct at which those votes were cast?—A. No; I went up Broadway to get to it.

Q. But it was in the third Congressional district?—A. It was in the third Congressional district.

Q. You know those negroes lived in Keokuk and Quincy, but you cannot apportion the places?—A. No; I cannot.

Q. You know yourself some of them to live there, because they had their families there?—A. They had their families.

Q. And you knew besides the balance of them told you they lived there?—A. The balance of them told me they lived there.

Q. You saw them there, and they were electioneering and working for the ticket?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know how many of them lived in Quincy or in Keokuk?—A. No; I can't tell.

Q. You know they were not residents of the State of Missouri?—A. I know they were not.

Signature waived.

AUGUST LAMPING, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected on the same ground as heretofore, except as to his name.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. August Lamping.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. I live now 1411 North Fourteenth.

Q. Where did you reside the 7th of November, 1876?—A. I was steward of the Mullanphy Emigrant Home.

Q. How long had you resided there prior to the election?—A. Well, I have only been discharged from there since the hall has been turned into a school-house.

Q. How long had you resided there previous to the election of 1876?—A. Two years and a half.

Q. Were you duly registered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Registered from that place?—A. Yes.

Q. Where was your voting district?—A. I voted at the district on O'Fallon and Fourteenth. I went there, and they said they wouldn't accept my vote except it was on the bulletin, and it was not found there. The next morning I went to the grocery store, corner of Cass avenue and Fourteenth, and the fellows were laughing at me because they had the names on the books on Fourteenth and Cass avenue.

Q. What fellows?—A. Doering, Hydeman, Bishop, Colonel Stifal. They would not accept my vote because it was not on the bulletin.

Q. You said your name was not on the bulletin?—A. No; it was not on, but it was on the book.

Q. At the city hall?—A. Yes; and so it was on the poll-book; but they would not take it because it was not outside in the bulletin.

Q. It was on the books inside?—A. Yes; I told them.

Q. Do you know the number of that voting district?—A. No; I do not. Right at the corner.

Q. In the third Congressional district?—A. Yes.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. Well, I would have voted for Mr. Frost, but they didn't accept my vote, because I am an old Democrat, and lived here thirty-five years in Saint Louis.

Q. They didn't take your vote?—A. No, sir.

Q. But just said to you your name was not on the polling-list?—A. Well, it was; my name was on the book, but it was not on the outside on the bulletin. I looked the polls through from one end of the ward to the other in that district, but I didn't see no bulletin where my name was on; but my name was on the books; but I was rejected on the books.

(Counsel for contestee objects on the ground that this is not relevant to any allegation in the notice of contest.)

Cross-examination by Mr. Metcalfe, counsel for contestee:

Q. They did not receive your vote?—A. They did not.

Q. You came away?—A. I went to the four courts; wanted to get a certificate, but couldn't get in. I went back to the polls, and staid all day.

Q. Who were the judges of that precinct?—A. I don't know.

Q. They stated to you that your name was not on the list?—A. Of course they did. They would not accept it because it was not outside on the bulletin.

Q. But it was on the list inside?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who stated that to you?—A. Well, the judges inside.

Q. What judges?—A. Well, now, them judges sitting there.

Q. They all said that?—A. I didn't stop to speak to them. I was here thirty years and my vote was never challenged, and they all know'd me; every one know'd I was a voter.

Q. Didn't you know any of the judges personally?—A. No; I don't recollect any more; knew them personally all there, but I don't know their names; so long ago. I never took notice; I thought this thing was gone by long ago.

Q. How long have you lived where you are living now?—A. Two months now where I am. At the time I voted I had been living there four years.

Q. Properly registered, were you?—A. Yes; before that I lived eleven years northeast corner of Tenth and Carr.

Q. They rejected your vote because it was not outside?—A. Not on the bulletin board.

Q. But it was on the list inside that the judges had?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) Which one of the judges went out to the bullet in to see whether your name was there?—A. None of them went out.

Q. How did they know?—A. I said myself my name was not there.

Q. They took your word for it?—A. They took my word for it, and know'd it; they were laughing at me.

Q. Don't you know the poll-book outside was an exact copy of the poll-book inside?—A. I know it was not. Of course it was not, or else it would have had my name on it.

Q. Don't you know when they told you your name was not on the list, they referred to the list in the registrar's office?—A. How is that?

Q. Don't you know when they referred to the list, they referred to the register's office?—A. Well, what they said was, I couldn't vote as long as I was not outside on the bulletin-board.

Q. I ask you if you don't know as a matter of fact they referred to the registered list at the register of voters' office?—A. Well, they said my name might be there of course, but I had no chance to get in there.

Q. Didn't they refuse to receive your vote on the ground your name was not on the poll-book?—A. They did.

Q. On the poll-book they had; they didn't go out to examine the bulletin-board?—A. They told me my name was on the poll-book inside the office.

Q. What office?—A. At the office where they were taking in the votes.

Q. Right at the polling-place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well the judges refused to count your vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know three of those judges were Democrats?—A. I don't care what they were.

Q. Don't you know they were?—A. I had been all my life——

Q. Don't you know three of those judges were Democrats?—A. Yes.

Signature waived.

MYLES W. TOBIN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same ground as heretofore given.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. You are a Catholic priest?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. What church are you pastor of?—A. The Saint Louis Cathedral.

Q. Are you the custodian of the baptismal record of that church?—A. Yes; all of the records there.

Q. Will you please turn to the record of the baptism of R. Graham Frost?

(Objected to, on the ground that there is no averment in the pleadings that will warrant the introduction of this evidence.)

A. I found this record in our baptismal books:

"On the 9th day of May, 1853, I, the undersigned, baptized Richard Graham Frost, born on the 29th of December, 1851, son of Daniel M. Frost and Eliza Graham.

"Sponsors, Richard Graham and Cathrine Graham.

"A. J. FLEMMING."

Q. Who was A. J. Flemming?—A. He was one of the assistant priests in the cathedral. I believe he is dead.

Q. Will you be good enough to give us a certified copy of that?—A. I will.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the gentleman whose name is signed to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is simply a church record?—A. Simply a church record; they are always taken as such.

Q. Do you know at what age Mr. Frost was at the time this baptism took place?—A. He was born the 29th of December, 1851, and baptized the 9th of May, 1853.

Signature waived.

ANTON GODDE, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Where do you live?—Answer. North Tenth, between Carr and Biddle.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. The last twenty-five years.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district?—A. I believe it is.

Q. The Frost and Metcalfe district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a duly registered voter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Registered from where—what house?

(Objected to, as the register will show from where he was registered.)

A. I was registered from the city hall I believe.

Q. And from this house?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your polling district?—A. Well, I can't tell exactly; near Saint Ann's Asylum, below the alley there.

Q. On what street is Saint Ann's Asylum?—A. Tenth and Biddle. It is the orphans' house there.

Q. Did you vote that day?—A. Yes.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. For Mr. Frost.

Q. Was your vote taken?—A. No, sir; my name was not on the list.

Q. What was done with your ballot?—A. Well, I went to the city hall and looked at the books and found my name and went to the polls again, and I think they hung my name on a string—didn't give it in, you know; my name was not accepted.

Q. Did they take the ballot from you or reject it?—A. They rejected it.

Q. It was not counted?—A. No, sir.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. How do you know it was not counted?—A. Well, I heard it was not put in the ballot-box.

Q. How do you know they did not? Did you see them refuse to put it in the ballot-box?—A. They wouldn't put it in then. I saw that they put it on a string.

Q. Put it on a string?—A. Yes.

Q. Then they took the ballot from you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I thought you said a while ago they didn't take it from you?—A. Well, I didn't understand it right.

Q. They did take the ballot from you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you get a certificate of registration when you went to the city hall?—A. Yes.

Q. And brought it back to them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You gave them the certificate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether they counted the ballot after that or not?—A. No; they did not count it.

Q. How do you know they did not?—A. I saw they didn't put it in the ballot-box.

Q. When you first went there you handed them the ballot?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They took it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But said they couldn't count it because your name was not on the list?—A. Said they could not count it because the name was not on the list.

Q. Then you went to the city hall?—A. To the city hall.

Q. And got a certificate of registration?—A. Yes.

Q. And brought it back and gave it to the judges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see your ballot then?—A. Well, sir, they took it but didn't put it in the ballot-box.

Q. Did you see your ballot when you came back with the certificate?—A. My name you mean?

Q. No; your ballot.—A. Yes.

Q. You saw it then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who had it in their possession?—A. Well, I don't know the names of the men.

Q. He showed it to you again?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you open it at that time to see whether it was your ballot or not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You opened it and saw it was your ballot?—A. Yes, and then ave it back to him.

Q. Then what did he do with it?—A. Then they put it back, I told you, back on the string, and didn't put it in.

Q. He put it back on the string. Did he put the certificate back on the string with the ballot?—A. They gave the certificate back to me, I guess; I don't know exactly, though.

Q. At night when they counted the votes you were present?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you don't know whether they counted it or not, do you?—A. O, they didn't count it.

Q. You don't know if you were not present?—A. No; I was not present.

Q. Then you don't know whether they counted it or not, do you?—A. Well, I suppose the vote is there yet.

Q. I am not asking anything about that; I wish to know what you know about that. You may be right or wrong, but I wish you to answer the question if you were not present when the final count was had.—A. No; I was not present.

Q. So you don't know whether your ballot was counted or not?—A. No; I can't tell that.

Q. You simply know it was not counted when you gave it in?—A. No.

Q. You know it was not counted then because you were there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you don't know whether counted afterward or not?—A. I don't think it was.

Q. But you don't know it?—A. No; I don't know. I was not there at night when they counted the votes.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. You say they didn't put your ballot in the box?—A. No, sir.

Signature waived.

JOHN HOLDEN, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Contestee's counsel objected on the same ground as heretofore to the calling of this witness.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. John Holden.

Q. Were you a judge of election?—A. No, sir; I was a supervisor.

Q. Were you at the polls November 7, 1876?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What polls?—A. Sixty-seven.

Q. Where situated?—A. Northeast corner of Eighth and Cass avenue.

Q. Any rejected ballots cast at that poll?—A. Yes; there was.

Q. How many?—A. I think about, as far as my memory goes, about eighteen.

Q. Do you know why they were rejected?—A. Well, I suppose they were rejected for various reasons; some names not appearing on the registration and some had moved from one house to another.

Q. Were they Democrats or Republicans?—A. Well, I suppose some of each.

Q. How was the majority?—A. My opinion is a majority of Democrats.

Q. Do you know of any duly qualified voters who cast votes for Frost

there and were rejected?—A. There was one I saw in particular, I am satisfied cast a vote for Mr. Frost; he was one of the judges.

Q. His name?—A. Frank Tigh.

Q. One of the judges?—A. He was a judge, yes.

Q. What was done with his ballot?—A. Well, sir, he put it in that envelope himself.

Q. Because he was not on the polling-list?—A. He was indeed on the polling-list. The reason—he talked to me about the time he was going to do it. He said he moved from one of his own houses to another. Was registered in the one he lived in and moved to the other between the time of registration and election. He said he put his ballot in the envelope.

Q. With the other rejected votes?—A. With the other rejected votes.

Q. He was a Democrat, a Frost man?—A. Yes; I think there was one scratch on the ticket. I have seen the ticket.

Q. Was it the Congressmen that was scratched?—A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. Do you know the others of the eighteen?—A. Well, there was, probably, some I did know at the time, but I disrecollect. It is so long ago, I can't recall anything.

Q. Was this a strong Democratic poll?—A. Yes; probably two to one Democrats.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Your name in full?—A. John Holden.

Q. Were you appointed a supervisor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the United States circuit court for that precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And sworn in as such?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were there attending to your duties all day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were a Democrat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was a Republican supervisor there also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any indication there that day of any fraud, violence, or confusion?—A. No, sir.

Q. Quiet election—peaceable election at that poll?—A. There was simply some little dispute between parties standing outside; who they were I don't know, or what about.

Q. Wasn't there a very large vote cast at that election?—A. Well, no, not very large; behind the registration considerably.

Q. But it was a much larger vote than cast at the previous election, wasn't it, considerably?—A. Well, I didn't know it was, because we had more precincts at this time than we had previous to that, but I don't know whether any larger or not.

Q. You don't know what the aggregate was, as compared with other votes—I mean the aggregate of the whole city?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, the man you speak of, who put his name in the envelope, was one of the Democratic judges who voted for Frost; had he moved out of the precinct?—A. No, sir; he only moved from one side of the street to the other; either from the west to the east, or from the east to the west; both were his own houses.

Q. But did not change his registration?—A. No, sir; he hadn't changed.

Q. Was the house he first lived in in the same election precinct?—A. Well, I can't tell.

Q. Wasn't the street the boundary line of the precinct?—A. No, sir, it was not; it was the same precinct.

Q. He simply moved from one house to another in the precinct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anybody object to his vote?—A. Not at all.

Q. He did it of his own accord?—A. Yes, certainly; he is a living witness to-day.

Q. Now those 18 men rejected; some were rejected because their names were not on the polling-lists, and some were rejected, you stated, because they moved out of the precinct; do you remember the names?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember the names of those who moved from one place to another?—A. No, I do not; I can't swear exactly to any except this one case.

Q. In that case the gentleman did not try to put his vote in the ballot-box?—A. Not at all; if he had it would have been accepted, because everybody knowed he was a citizen in the precinct.

Q. So his vote would have been counted?—A. I am satisfied it would.

Q. He didn't offer to put it in the ballot-box?—A. No, sir; the impression was among the judges inside them ballots would be counted.

Q. Those rejected ballots, then, which you speak of, for the most part, grew out of the fact the names were not on the polling-book, didn't they?—A. Well, I can't swear that.

Q. Some of them did?—A. I expect some.

Q. Now, where persons brought certificates from the register of votes, were their votes rejected?—A. They were not; they were accepted.

Q. And put in the ballot-box?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those were votes of persons who swore they were registered; they were put in the rejected list, were they not?—A. Well, I don't know whether sworn or not.

Q. Well, you recollect the county court in the morning made an order on the judges of election to receive the votes of everybody who would furnish them certificates of registration, whose names had been left off the polling-list, and that after dinner or later in the day they changed that order, and told the judges to receive the votes of all persons who would come in and swear they had been registered, and to put those votes in a separate envelope?—A. I believe I recollect the last order in the afternoon.

Q. Isn't it a fact, those last votes you speak of were those who voted under that order?—A. I can't tell.

Q. To the best of your impression?—A. I can't tell what the objection was to those men at all. I might have been able to tell you the next day or a short time afterward, but I can't remember now.

Q. You don't know but the rejection, except in the case you speak of, your friend Tigh, might have been for good cause, not living in the ward.—A. No; because I heard whispers between them a good deal. One man, I understood, Mr. Amend, living there, his vote was rejected.

Q. Do you know why?—A. I believe not found on the poll-books.

Q. Wasn't it a fact that most of the parties whose names were rejected were parties whose names were not found on the poll-books, or who didn't bring certificates?—A. I can't swear to that.

Q. Then you don't know why they were rejected?—A. No; I do not.

Signature waived.

HENRY WILLOW, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objected to the calling of this witness on the same ground as heretofore.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. What is your name?—Answer. Henry Willow.

Q. Where do you live?—A. Tenth street—1102 North Tenth.

Q. Is that in the third Congressional district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. About thirty-three years.

Q. Where was your polling-place?—A. It was between Ninth and Tenth, on Biddle street, corner of the alley.

Q. Did you vote that day?—A. I voted, yes; that is, I tried to vote, but was refused at first.

Q. For what reason?—A. My name was left off the list.

Q. Were you a duly registered voter?—A. I was, sir.

(Objected to as the registration will show whether a duly registered voter or not.)

Q. Did you hand in your ballot?—A. I did.

Q. What was done with it?—A. It was refused.

Q. Who did you vote for for Congressman?—A. I voted for Frost.

Q. Did you swear you were a duly registered voter to the judges?—A. They didn't ask me to swear when I took and handed in my ballot. It was after the notice came out that I could go and vote, and I voted under protest then.

Q. What was done with your ballot?—A. Hung it on a string in the room.

Q. Put it in a box?—A. No, sir; they did not.

Q. Tell you whether it would be counted or not?—A. Didn't tell me.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. You went first and offered to vote?—A. I went first in the morning and it was rejected. In the afternoon I went again, and saw a notice stuck up, or at least they came and told me a notice was stuck up, that rejected voters left off the list could go to the city-hall and go down and vote. Then I didn't go to the city-hall, but I went down there and they took in my ticket.

Q. Did you swear you were registered at that time?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. They took your vote without reference to that?—A. They took my vote. I was registered before that.

Q. You did not produce a certificate or make affidavit?—A. No; I didn't produce a certificate or make an affidavit at all whatever. I had been a regular voter all the time.

Q. And they took your ballot that time?—A. They did.

Q. Hung it on a string?—A. Yes; on the rejected list; that is what the judge told me.

Q. You don't know what became of it afterwards?—A. I do not; because they would not allow anybody in there.

Signature waived.

W. D. W. BERNARD, sworn and examined on the part of the contestant, testified as follows:

(Counsel for contestee objects to the calling of this witness, because the name appears in the third notice of taking depositions, and contestant has not announced he is through with the first notice; and, second, the place of residence of the witness is not given in the notice.)

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Please give your name in full?—Answer. William D. W. Bernard.

Q. What position did you hold under the government, Mr. Bernard, on the 3d of November, 1876?—A. I was national bank examiner, and deputy United States marshal.

Q. When did you receive your appointment of deputy United States marshal; how long prior to the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Very shortly before. I can't give you the date.

Q. A few days?—A. Yes.

Q. Under what circumstances did you obtain your appointment as deputy United States marshal?—A. Through Mr. Leffingwell, marshal.

Q. Did he ask you to serve, or did you make application to him?—A. Mr. Leffingwell seemed to be in some dilemma in reference to instructions he had received from the Attorney-General. I had taken some part in Mr. Leffingwell's appointment. Finding him in that condition, I suggested to him I could relieve him of his dilemma.

Q. You had succeeded in obtaining for Mr. Leffingwell his appointment as United States marshal?—A. In part, sir.

Q. You had great influence with General Grant about that time, I believe?—A. That I can't say. General Grant and myself had been acquaintances for thirty odd years.

Q. And great personal friends?—A. I think so, sir.

Q. What did Mr. Leffingwell say to you?

(Objected to as irrelevant.)

Q. What was the nature of Mr. Leffingwell's dilemma?

(Objected to as irrelevant and immaterial to this issue.)

A. Well, Mr. Leffingwell had been engaged in the real-estate business here for years, and a good many of his friends whom he had done business for had rather influenced him that Mr. Tilden would be the President, and if he put this law, which he was instructed to, in force, that he would make enemies and he would go out of office, and his business would be injured by it. A committee composed of a number of very prominent Democrats waited on him, and after an interview he promised to give them an answer the next day.

Q. What was the nature of the interview right there?—A. In reference to enforcing the law.

Q. Were they protesting against it?—A. Yes, so I understood. I had a desk in the office, and I had overheard the conversation.

Q. You stated he would give them an answer?—A. An answer at eleven o'clock.

Q. He said he would give them an answer the next day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they call the next day?—A. They did; a portion of them called and he turned them over to me.

Q. What took place after the conversation that you had on the first day about this protesting committee?—A. Mr. Leffingwell and myself lived at Kirkwood, and on the train going there that evening he told me that he was in a great deal of trouble, and he did not know what to do. During the evening he said he didn't know what he should do, and I said "he had got his orders and instructions?" "Yes." "Well, you certainly will carry them out." He didn't know. The next morning early, quite early, he sent for me and told me he was in a good deal of trouble and didn't know what to do. I was somewhat amused at his position, and said to him after there was quite a conversation, I told him, "Leffingwell, have I had anything to do with your appointment as marshal?" "Everything; you made me marshal."

Q. He stated to you?—A. Yes. "And you have got instructions from the Attorney-General to enforce the laws of the United States?" "Yes." "And you refuse to do it?" He hesitated. "Yes," he said, he

"didn't know what he should do; he never was in such a position in his life." "I then was influential in making you marshal?" "Yes." "And if you don't execute your orders I will see that you are not marshal much longer. The man that makes can unmake." Then he said to me, "What am I to do?" I said to him, "I can relieve you of that dilemma. Give me control of those marshals;" and he says, "I will do it."

Q. Well, did he do it?—A. I think so, sir.

Q. Well, what did you proceed to do then?—A. First, to get the registration, and in the selection of marshals to divide the city into Congressional districts, and then subdivisions. These districts were put under the charge of O'Connor of the third, Ferdinand Meier of the second, and Mr. Soest of the first; and as these marshals were appointed——

Q. Was not Mr. Geggie in the second? Let me call your attention to that; was not Mr. Geggie chief marshal in the second?—A. No; he was not; Ferdinand Meier was. Geggie lived in that district and had a subordinate position under Meier, but Meier was the party who reported to me. We canvassed every block, or at least that is the instructions given, to ascertain if the parties who were on the registration-list were at the places designated by the city registration.

Q. Well, what was the result of the investigation by the marshals? Did it result in striking off any names?—A. About 5,700, I think.

Q. Five thousand seven hundred?—A. Illegal or at least improperly registered voters.

Q. Who did those various marshals report to as their chief?—A. Well, I think I stated they were divided into squads of fifteen or twenty and captain for each.

Q. They reported to the captain?—A. And they reported to colonels, and the colonels, Geggie, I don't mean Geggie, but Meier, O'Connor, and Soest, and they reported to me.

Q. As their chief?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the proportion of Democrats and Republicans that were stricken off in this 5,700?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Bernard, in what manner were those marshals selected?—A. O, well, parties would send in names.

Q. Do you know Mr. Codding, J. O. Codding?—A. I met Mr. Codding. O, yes, I have known Mr. Codding for a long while.

Q. Do you know Dyer, A. J.?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Doering?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Judy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are all Republicans, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Peter P. Dailey?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. All Republicans?—A. I think so.

Q. Now you may state whether or not they were in the custom-house a great deal at the time of the appointment of those marshals?—A. Yes; they were marshals themselves.

Q. They gave a great many recommendations, did they not, for the appointment of marshals?—A. Well, I can't say. Mr. Dyer was there a good deal and would bring in sometimes a man and say he was a good man, and Doering—I think he is dead—and Codding annoyed me a great deal.

Q. With their recommendations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how many they selected, and how many of their selections received appointments?—A. I can't state, sir.

Q. Was there a goodly number?—A. Well, at first Doering; yes, considerable on the part of Doering, until I had to lecture him that I would not take any more.

Q. How many on the part of Codding?—A. Well, that is impossible for me to say. You know Codding, don't you?

Q. Yes, O, yes; was it a large number?—A. Well, I can't say that. I soon understood the caliber of Codding and got rid of him the best way I could without being offensive.

Q. However, did he or not select a large number?—A. Well, quite a number. I don't know, maybe fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five.

Q. Do you know of Codding, Doering, and those gentlemen having interviews with those gentlemen before they were selected as marshals?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Codding or Mr. Doering or any of those gentlemen regarding the manner in which they were to select those marshals?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how many marshals were appointed for the entire city?—A. I think about 1,028, sir.

Q. How many of those were in the third Congressional district?—A. That I can't say.

Q. Do you know how many in the first?—A. I can't state the divisions.

Q. It was testified yesterday here that there was 120 in the first, and that there was about 200 in the second. That would put the balance of them in the third Congressional district, would it not?

(Objected to on the ground that the witness states specifically he did not know how many there were in any of the districts.)

A. May I explain?

Q. Yes; certainly.—A. This law had never been enforced here before, and after assuming the position I did and noticing the feeling that existed in the community, I was constantly met on the street by citizens whom I had known in my life-time, who felt great apprehension as to a disturbance on the election.

Q. Was that owing to the appointment of the marshals?—A. I think so, sir. It was the law of the United States and was applicable throughout the country. Hearing constant complaint, I made the best effort I could to ascertain the districts of the city where there might be trouble. It was reported to me that the ninth ward, I think somewhere out on twenty-second and O'Fallon, or in the neighborhood of Butchertown or Rock Spring and the fifth ward were the points we might have trouble, and those points we guarded.

Q. Those appointments were very obnoxious to the people, were they not?—A. Well, I can't say that; they were not on the part of those who desired a fair election, I think.

Q. Were there or not many protests brought to you?—A. O, yes, many; I had a difficulty with the county committee on that point.

Q. Did Senator Armstrong protest?—A. I can't say whether he did or not, but I am under the impression that Senator Armstrong signed a petition. Now, I have never seen the petition. It was presented to the circuit court, but I have been told Senator Armstrong signed that.

Q. That was for the appointment of supervisors, wasn't it?—A. Well, to secure the elective franchise, I think it is called. It was necessary under the law that a petition should be made by reputable citizens requesting the enforcement of the law. Now, I don't know that he did, but I am told that he was one of the signers; I can't say that.

Q. You may state whether or not for the reasons you now give the great majority of those marshals were stationed in the third district?—A. I can't say how many, sir.

Q. But all that were not in the first and second were in the third?—A. I don't know anything about the placing of them.

Q. But I say that all of the deputy United States marshals that were not stationed in the first district and in the second district were placed in the third?—A. I had nothing to do with the placing of them; I can't say that.

Q. Have you got any means of approximating the number of United States marshals in the third district?—A. I have not. Captain O'Connor could tell you; I don't know myself.

Q. Captain O'Connor was chief of marshals in the third district?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know why he was recommended as marshal for the third district?—A. He was not recommended as marshal.

Q. Did you know why he was stationed as chief marshal in the third district?—A. I did not.

Q. He was a strong Republican, was he not?—A. Really I don't know that.

Q. Well, he was an earnest friend of Mr. Metcalfe?—A. I never heard him mention Mr. Metcalfe.

Q. Do you know the politics of those marshals?—A. I know how they talked.

Q. How did they talk?—A. I think about 250 or 260 were Democrats.

Q. And the balance Republicans?—A. I think so; that is, from general talk; I don't know how they voted.

Q. How long have you lived here?—A. Nearly all my life; forty-odd years.

Q. I will ask you this, whether there was any particular necessity for the appointment of marshals for this election of 1876, rather than for any preceding election?—A. I don't know how to answer that question.

Q. Was there any more danger for the commission of frauds and for disturbance at this election than there was at previous elections?—A. O, well, all our large communities had become very corrupt in the exercise of the elective franchise, and it was thought essential to the protection of voters.

Q. Independently of political consideration, was there any more necessity for the appointment of marshals at that election than any previous election?

(Objected to on the ground that there can be nothing connected with the election independent of political associations.)

Q. In order to be precise I will say, independently of all party consideration, was there any more necessity for the appointment of marshals for that election than for any previous election?—A. O, well, you gentlemen know very well that in a political struggle for party ascendency, that it is necessary for the co-ordinate branches of the government to be in accord, and there was an effort on the part, so I interpreted it, of the party which I acted with, to regain control of the House of Representatives.

Q. That party was the Republican party, was it not?—A. The Republican party, sir.

Q. This marshal system placed in the hands of the Republicans was a powerful political engine, was it not?—A. Well, sir, so far as it was exercised by my direction, not. I issued instructions that all who were entitled to vote should vote; none that were not, and that no

marshal should raise a question how a voter should place his ballot. I think they were published.

Q. Was it not hoped by the Republican party that upon the appointment of these marshals, from four to six districts might be carried in this State?—A. Well, I stated, I think, in a conversation with some political friends in Washington, that in the enforcement of that law that we could carry six. I was at Washington very frequently, perhaps six or seven times a year, and used to feel a little strange sometimes to go up to the House and Senate and not find a Republican from Missouri.

Q. Well, then, it was hoped by the Republican partisans that by the appointment of these marshals from four to six districts in this State could be carried for the Republicans?—A. No; I was looked upon rather as a sensationist when I said that. I think they elected four, and I believe that you will agree with me, had the proper nomination been made in the Saint Joe district and a proper one in the Springfield, we would have elected six.

Q. Didn't you tell those gentlemen at Washington that if they placed that power in your hands you would guarantee them from four to six Republican Congressmen from the State of Missouri?

(Objected to as irrelevant by counsel for contestee.)

A. I did not, but I told them this, that if that law was enforced in Missouri that I thought that we could. I didn't say "put it in my power;" I had no thought of any active participation in the matter then.

Q. Now, in the previous elections in this city for Congressmen at which there were thirteen Democrats elected to the House of Representatives, were not the elections conducted peaceably and order preserved by the police?—A. So far as I know, sir; there was a little excitement at times, but those were natural with men when they get excited.

Q. Was there any contested elections at the previous elections for Congressmen in those districts?—A. Really that is beyond my knowledge.

Q. You don't know of any contested elections occurring at any previous elections?—A. We have had them in this State, but really I can't say.

Q. I refer to the election of Congressmen immediately preceding this one in 1876; any contested election growing out of that at the time that Kehr, Wells, and Stone were elected?—A. My recollection does not serve me.

Q. At the election previous in the city of Saint Louis it returned three Democratic Congressmen, didn't it?—A. Yes; Mr. Kehr, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Stone, I believe.

Q. The election of 1876, after the appointment of United States marshals, there were three Republican Congressmen elected from this city?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much money was paid to those marshals, sir?—A. I do not, sir; I had not the handling of the money; some twenty-odd thousand dollars though, I believe.

Q. Didn't you go to Washington to present the bills and have them audited?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much money was audited there?—A. That I don't know; I went with one of the deputies simply to introduce him. He had never been to Washington, I think.

Q. It was something over $20,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about negroes being brought over here from Illinois, Keokuk, and Quincy to vote here in this city at that Congressional election?—A. Not of my own knowledge, sir.

Q. What have you heard on the subject?

(Counsel for contestee objected to hearsay evidence as not being admissible.)

Q. About the time what did you hear?—A. Well, I heard there were, and I selected some parties to ascertain the truth of it and to get at the facts.

Q. From whom did you hear this?—A. O, from different parties; I can't say, really.

Q. Any of the marshals?—A. It was after the election I heard it, I think. Yes; they had served as special deputies, the parties who reported this to me, and I made the best endeavor possible to ascertain the truthfulness of the report; and I made up my mind, if it was the case, I would arrest the party who was charged with the offense.

Q. Do you recollect the canvass of the votes in the third Congressional district after the day of the election?—A. I don't know at what time, I can't say whether it was after or not, but I recollect very distinctly it was canvassed, because it was a matter which created a great deal of excitement in town.

Q. Do you recollect of having a warrant in your pocket for the arrest of the canvassers?—A. I never had one.

Q. Did you not threaten to arrest them if they certified to the return or to the tally of the vote which they had made there?—A. Ask me that again.

(Question repeated.)

A. I went to the county court after hearing the report of the alteration in precinct 57 of the vote, and spoke with Mr. Garesche, who was the county clerk, and who was a college-mate of mine, and our relations were most intimate. He was busy. Then I went to Mr. Schultz, presiding justice of the county court, to his store on the levee, and asked him to walk up with me to the county court, which he did, and with Judge Finny, Mr. Garesche, and Mr. Schultz—I don't recollect now whether any others were there, but I had fully made up my mind to arrest them, and under the election law no process was necessary. That evening—the same evening—while I was in the theater, at the Olympic, I saw Judge Finny going out between the drop of the curtain, and I said to O'Connor I will see Finny and tell him I have got service for him. We went out; I said to Finny, I am going to take a lot of you fellows, and here is the evidence—this is the paper I have. It is headed "United States district court." It is my appointment of marshal, and I just showed him that. "Now, you shall select your own hotel, or if you want to go to your own house, I will put you on your parole, and you shall select a bottle of whisky and a deck of cards, if you want to, and have a good time; but I am going to go for you gentlemen." Now, that is the whole of it; it was a mere little pleasantry between gentlemen.

Q. That was at the Olympic theater, subsequent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went down to Judge Schultz, the presiding justice of the county court, and asked him to come down, you had made up your mind to arrest the board of canvassers if they certified to the return?—A. No, not unless I ascertained from them who committed the error or alteration.

Q. You supposed they didn't know?—A. Well, I was rather impressed that they did.

Q. They swore they did not?—A. No; I did not swear them at all. I was dealing with gentlemen.

Q. Who was with you at the county clerk's office when you went up there with those intentions?—A. Well, sir, some of my deputies.

Q. Captain O'Connor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many days did you spend in the county clerk's office?—A. I never spent a day there.

Q. You had some difficulty with Mr. Garesche, did you not?—A. O, some words occurred.

Q. What did Mr. Shields say to you?—A. Mr. Shields? I don't recollect.

Q. Didn't Mr. Shields protest?—A. I don't think I ever saw Mr. Shields in the county clerk's office.

Q. Don't you recollect Mr. Shields protested against you and Captain O'Connor interfering with the board of canvassers?—A. No; no recollection. In the county court office?

Q. Yes. A. No; I have no recollection of it.

Q. Was it about that time Mr. Shields protested, and said you and Captain O'Connor would have to get out of there and leave those gentlemen alone?—A. He never said that to me; not to my knowledge.

Q. Mr. Garesche pulled off his coat to you, didn't he?—A. I have no remembrance of that; I don't think he had his coat on.

Q. Mr. Garesche insisted that you and Captain O'Connor should leave his office, did he not?—A. Yes; we didn't go, though.

Q. What did you remain there for?—A. I staid there until we got the crowd out, then went over to take a drink, all of us, court and all.

Q. What did you remain in the office for?—A. I told Mr. Garesche this, "If you are going to certify to this 57"—I think it was 57—isn't that the precinct?

Q. Yes.—A. "And forward it to the secretary of state, you will have trouble," and after he got over his feeling, he says to me, "I am not going to." Then I went away, and we went across Fifth street.

Q. General Cavender was there and assisted you, did he not?—A. General Cavender was there. Yes; he was a marshal.

Q. When did Mr. Garesche say that to you; was it before or after the mandamus was served upon him?—A. Well, sir, the paper was brought in there ready; I think it was after the paper was ready.

Q. It was after the mandamus he said he couldn't certify?—A. I think it was.

Q. You think those marshals did very good service in the Congressional election, do you not, Mr. Bernard?—A. When I went to Washington with Mr. Mudd, who was chief deputy marshal, for the settlement of this account, Mr. Taft asked Mr. Mudd how many marshals he had.

Mr. SHIELDS. Taft, the Attorney-General?

A. The Attorney-General.

(Counsel for contestee objected to any conversation between the witness and the Attorney-General as irrelevant, and second as hearsay; 3d as not involved in issues, and 4th, it took place after the election.)

A. Mr. Taft asked Mr. Mudd how many marshals he had. Mr. Mudd referred him to me, and said I had charge of the marshals; and he turned to me, and I said "1,028." The old gentleman wheels round in his chair and says, "Were there no others out in Missouri you could have made marshals?" Says I, "Mr. Taft, we went in to win, and if it had been necessary to have had a *posse comitatus*—I think that is what you call it—and every man over fifteen years of age should have seen a fair election;" and he said, "You bring a good deal of sugar in your spade."

Q. "You bring a good deal of sugar in your spade;" what did he mean by that?—A. In your bill.

Q. What did he mean by that?—A. I don't know. I suppose that we had been successful.

Q. You attribute the election of three Republican Congressmen from this city to the fact of the appointment of those marshals, do you not?—A. No; I think not three. I think Wells was defeated by Slayback, and they never could have elected a Republican in the second district without a division of the Democratic vote.

Q. His was a Democratic district?—A. Yes.

Q. How about the third Congressional district?—A. Well, I don't know; Democratic, I suppose.

Q. You attribute the success of the Republican Congressional ticket in that district to the appointment of marshals?—A. No; I won't say that. I think it was as fair an election as I have ever seen in Saint Louis. So far as I have any personal knowledge, I don't think a fairer election ever took place in the county of Saint Louis.

Q. What influence do you think the United States marshals had on elections in the third district?—A. Well, they prevented repeating. Though, as I said before, by their canvassing the registration a great many names were erased that were improperly entered.

Q. You, yourself, did not see the manner in which the United States marshals in the third district performed their duties, did you?—A. I was at the precinct, I think, which was at O'Fallon and Twenty-second. This king of Kerry, Patch Cullinone, it was up there in his district, at Butchertown and the Three-mile House; those were the only two precincts; no, I was down further; about, maybe, five minutes at each place; about five minutes. I believe those precincts are in the third district, but I don't know; I did not go above that.

Q. Do you know the manner in which they performed their duties in striking off names from the registration-list? Did you have any personal knowledge of the manner in which they performed their duties in that respect?—A. Well, they visited from house to house.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether or not they made unjust discrimination against Democrats?—A. No; I don't know that.

Q. And struck them off for the slimmest causes?—A. That I don't know, sir. I can say this: My instructions to them were, they should not question what a man's politics were, but to ascertain whether he lived there, and whether a citizen.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Dyer, Mr. Codding, Mr. Doering, and other United States marshals did not give private instructions to the marshals under their charge?

(Objected to by counsel for contestee, on the ground that they had no right to give private instructions.)

A. They had written instructions. Each one had a book of instructions. Each marshal, when sworn in, was given his badge and a book of instructions.

Q. My question is, do you know whether or not the gentlemen I have named were United States marshals, and did not give private instructions to the marshals as to the manner in which they were to do their duty?—A. They did not, to my knowledge.

Q. If they did, you don't know it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how the majority of those marshals voted?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether or not they did not regard that, being United States marshals, it was their duty to vote for a Republican Congressman?—A. Nothing was ever said on my part to them foreshadowing any such action.

Q. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that the majority of those men regarded it their duty to vote for a Republican Congressman by reason of their appointment as United States marshals?—A. No, I do not; the majority of them, as I have stated before, were Republicans; I presume they voted their ticket, but they were never told so by me or any one in my presence.

Q. You were in favor of Mr. Metcalfe for Congress?—A. I didn't live in his district, sir.

Q. But you favored his election?—A. I wanted to see a Republican delegation.

Q. Now, you were chief engineer in this political machine?—A. I can't say that.

(Objected to; in the first place, he has testified it was not a political machine, and next as leading.)

A. It was an act of Congress.

Q. You had full charge of those marshals, as I understood you to testify?—A. Yes; those were Mr. Leffingwell's instructions.

Q. You think it was proper for Mr. Leffingwell, the regular United States marshal for this district, to have turned over to you such an important office?

(Objected to by counsel for contestee as asking the opinion of the witness.)

A. Mr. Leffingwell is an old man, and at that period of life when men are timid. As I said before, I had been instrumental in his appointment. He had received instructions from his superior officer. He hesitated in their execution, and I assumed the position, not wishing to place myself in a wrong attitude with the authorities after having forced, or at least secured, his appointment.

Q. Well, in the appointment of those marshals, they were appointed in the main on the recommendation of Republicans, were they not?—A. I never stopped to look what the politics of a man was when the recommendation came in, but I presume it is natural a good many of them were Republicans. I recollect this: Knowing Mr. Wells for many years, meeting him on the street, I said to him laughingly, "I am going to beat you for Congress," and he said something pleasantly, and I said, "By the bye, Ras., we want a list of names that you want there as marshals, confining them to those well known to the precincts in which they vote;" and Mr. Henry, his brother-in-law, came the next day and brought a list of twenty-five or thirty, and they were immediately appointed.

Q. That is in the second district?—A. The second district. Now, Mr. Metcalfe never sought this. I think I appointed one of Metcalfe's sons and he declined, and I also appointed one of Mr. Cole's sons, and he declined; some one had come and suggested the names, but they thought it would not be proper for them to act.

Q. Did Mr. Frost recommend any United States marshals?—A. I think not, sir; not to my knowledge, never one. You asked me a while ago if I was not in favor of Metcalfe. I probably ought to explain. Mr. Metcalfe, unknown to me, before I took an interest in Leffingwell's pretensions to the marshalship, was a candidate, and I met him, and I said to him very frankly, "I am sorry I cannot favor you with my compliments," and I always thought Mr. Metcalfe had a little bit of hesitancy and coolness because I would not. I had a very intimate friend who was a friend of Mr. Metcalfe's—Foster, of the Journa—he came and asked me, and I told him I could not.

Q. Well, however, you wanted to see Mr. Metcalfe elected to Con-

gress?—A. I wanted to see a Republican, I told you. When I went to Washington, I would like to see some Republicans around.

Q. When you went there the next time you did see them around?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the majority of those marshals were placed in Mr. Metcalfe's district?—A. That I can't say.

Q. Because there was more necessity for them there than anywhere else, than any other district?—A. That I can't say. I refer you to the gentleman who had charge of the marshals in that district. He will be able to state the number of men he had employed. I can't tell you how many men in any precinct; only in the five points that we thought were vulnerable, where there might be repeating and ballot-stuffing, there we had a force, but how many I don't know.

Q. That is the first time United States marshals were ever appointed in the State?—A. I believe so. You mean under this elective franchise?—Q. Yes.

Cross-examination by counsel for contestee, Mr. Shields:

Q. Mr. Bernard, why was it Mr. Leffingwell hesitated about carrying this law into effect, under his instructions?—A. That would be very difficult, general, for me to answer.

Q. Well, what reason did he give you?—A. That the gentlemen who composed the committee who waited on him had been his lifelong friends. Leffingwell was a little in doubt as to who was going to be the next President, if I may tell the truth.

Q. And those gentlemen on the committee had pointed to him the fact, if he appointed those marshals he would, when he lost his office, lose his business likewise?—A. Yes; and they also went further and said to him if Mr. Tilden was President they would see he was retained in his position.

Q. Those gentlemen were Democrats—this committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that this committee, after it was determined the law should be carried into effect—isn't it a fact this committee, or the members of it, requested that there should be appointed in different districts Democratic marshals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In order to prevent any partiality, don't you know, as a matter of fact, the appointment of supervisors in every precinct in the city consisted of one Democrat and one Republican?—A. No; I don't know, general, what the complexion was. I found the head of the supervisors was inefficient, and I think appointed by the court on account of his inefficiency, and I got disgusted.

Q. That is Mr. E. T. Allen?—A. Mr. E. T. Allen was incompetent.

Q. You considered him incompetent?—A. I did.

Q. He was appointed by Judge Treat, was he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know?—A. I don't know whether Judge Treat or the circuit court. Yes; Judge Treat appointed him.

Q. Judge Treat appointed him, as judge of the circuit court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what Judge Treat's political position is; how he is considered?—A. He is one of the most astute politicians west of the Alleghany mountains—a lifelong Democrat.

Q. Now, Mr. Bernard, wasn't it a notorious fact that just previous to this election we had had two elections for mayor, and an election on the adoption of the scheme and charter, and that in those elections the most unblushing frauds and corruptions were committed?—A. General, I was not here, sir.

Q. Wasn't that the general sentiment of the community, and wasn't it the reason that the appointment of marshals was considered a proper step?—A. I don't know what governed the Attorney-General in giving the order.

Q. No, I am speaking of the gentlemen who asked for the appointment of the supervisors; that having filed their petition in the circuit court, if that was not the public sentiment here?—A. I judge that is what actuated them in the movement.

Q. Don't you remember seeing printed in the papers here testimony in the Britton and Overstolz contested election; were you here at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect seeing printed in the papers testimony in regard to the scheme and charter?—A. I beg your pardon; I was here.

Q. Well, this took place previous to this election, didn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not demonstrated in that contested election that there was a systematized set of fellows here who were committing frauds in elections by voting persons on the names of those who were registered, but who had removed, or who had died or left the city?—A. Well, I heard that—newspapers' accusation—read it; but I don't know, general. I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q. Wasn't it a notorious fact that certain political managers here had, in those elections and in other elections previous to that time, not scrupled to use every means to elect their ticket, and wasn't that one reason why the public sentiment which you expressed then existed in favor of the appointment of those marshals by every one that wanted a fair election?—A. I think so, sir.

Q. Now, colonel, isn't it a further fact that when those marshals were appointed that their entire efforts under your directions were simply directed to the question of sifting out the illegal and irregularly-registered voters?—A. It was, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact those marshals, when they investigated this registration, was instructed to strike off the name of every person irrespective of politics where they found he didn't live at the place he registered, or from any other reasons was improperly registered?—A. Yes, the management of marshals never was used there with reference to politics, but to a fair election.

Q. Now these men that were authorized by you to investigate and find out the facts as to registration had nothing to do whatever with the official books kept by the register of voters, or with the official books at the polls, did they?—A. No, sir.

Q. They simply had books furnished them?—A. They had lists published.

Q. And they were private lists, in order to make use of them at the polls, challenging men that offered to vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that this canvass being known in the community to have been so thorough by your marshals, prevented a great many of those men from even offering to vote?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a further fact, that the election was quiet and peaceable, and carried on without confusion to an unusual degree?—A. I don't know of but one instance where there was any trouble.

Q. Where was that?—A. That was at Morgan and Eighteenth—I think, Vinegar Hill they call it. I don't know the precinct.

Q. Do you recollect trouble there?—A. No; one of the marshals got a little out of the way, and some one knocked him over. It was Cod-

ding; and they reported to me at once there was a row, and I jumped in a buggy and went up there, and found it was over.

Q. Just a street-fight?—A. Just a street-fight; that is all. I heard of it; it was reported to me.

Q. Now, was there anything done, to your knowledge, by any other marshals, in the furtherance of any particular candidate or any particular party, excepting the furtherance of a fair election in the interests of a candidate that the people might choose?—A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the reason that the Republicans were successful in this election was owing, in a great measure, to the close revision of the registration and the preventing of a great many fraudulent votes from being polled, as had been done in previous elections by the Democratic bummers?—A. Well, general, I would not like to say who, but there had been a great deal of repeating done here, I am satisfied.

Q. It had been against Republicans; indeed, the whole election machinery and all the officers in the city were Democrats, were they not, or the great majority of them?—A. The great majority was, but I would not cast that imputation on the party.

Q. I don't mean to cast the imputation on those officers. I speak of political bummers, which are inside both parties.—A. Yes; and the parties felt that the sooner we got rid of them the better for both parties.

Q. Now, colonel, wasn't it the general belief among Republicans, and wasn't that the idea you expressed at Washington, if there could be a fair election held in Missouri, that we would be able, as the Republican party, to carry five, and perhaps six, districts, and was not the enforcement of this law simply in order to insure a fair expression of opinion at the polls?—A. That is my understanding.

Q. And was there ever anything done by the officials at Washington, or by any of the officials here, or any instructions, or any consultations, or anything of the sort, that looked to illegal measures, preventing a fair election and a fair expression of opinion at that election?—A. Never any such instructions or intimation reached me, sir.

Q. You spoke of having heard of some negroes having been brought here for the purpose of voting, from Illinois, Keokuk, and other places, and that you appointed parties to ascertain the facts, with a view to arresting the persons who did it. Will you please state what was the result of that investigation?—A. Well, general, I didn't say Keokuk.

Q. Well, from other parts, out of the State; those from other States?—A. No, sir; I never got any evidence, or sufficient even suspicion in my mind, to justify the course I had made up my mind to pursue with reference to the party who was charged with doing it.

Q. Now, in the investigation of this fact, didn't you find it was simply an election rumor, and there were no facts on which it could be based?—A. I won't say that.

Q. Well, please state; I wish to know the facts in regard to it.—A. I, without having sufficient data to go upon, was of the impression that there was some, and it was at this fifty-seventh precinct on Morgan and Eighteenth street, I believe.

Q. What district is that in?—A. In the second; I think that is where I heard the matter; and it was a brother officer who was charged with it, and I assure you, sir, if I had been able to have had conclusive evidence I would have arrested him. He was not a marshal, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any attempt of any bringing in negroes or others from other States in order to influence the election in the third

Congressional district?—A. O, I have heard it, but I have no evidence of it.

Q. State who you mean was charged with this matter?—A. Mr. Filley.

Q. And you investigated it in order to discover whether there was any ground for it, and couldn't find the evidence?—A. I did, sir, and could not.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Filley was particularly interested in the election of any particular candidate on the Republican ticket?—A. No; I do not know.

Q. Now, in regard to the third Congressional district; there has been a good deal of evidence here about it being a strong Democratic district. Do you know whether or not in previous elections for Congress, recently, say 1874 and 1872, the Republican candidates in that location were not able to poll the entire Republican strength for some reason, and whether it was not generally understood that the third Congressional district could be carried for the Republicans if a popular man was nominated?—A. In 1872, I think, they had a candidate in the third Congressional district who could not command the confidence of the Republicans of the district.

Q. Well, in 1874?—A. I should think Wingate, who run then, would command the support of his party.

Q. Now, colonel, Mr. Donovan has frequently questioned you on the idea and theory that the appointment of those marshals was a political machine used in the interests of the Republican party to elect three Congressmen, and you have stated that you think it was an element in the election; and I think in that you are right in those answers; but do you mean to convey any other idea than that it afforded a fair election and a fair expression of opinion and prevented frauds against anybody, and that the result of that was the election of Republican candidates?—A. I will illustrate. A very prominent Democrat in the ninth ward, known as King of Kerry Patch, Cullinane—I said to one of the marshal's, hearing he was a very strong man in that district, that I wanted to come in contact with him, and asked him to make an appointment for me, which he did, one Sunday, after a post-office meeting, and I was introduced as United States marshal. It was the Sunday previous to the election. He said to me abruptly, "Are you going to send any of your d——d United States marshals up there in that district?" "Yes," I replied. "Well," says he, "there will be buckets of blood." "Well," says I, "they will be there as thick as grasshoppers, and if there is a drop of blood, there will be barrels of shit;" and there was no trouble, and that man acted with us.

Q. Mr. Cullinane was a notorious Democrat manager in that district?—A. Mr. Cullinane is popular, and a very strong Democrat.

Q. And always on hand on election days?—A. They generally are.

Q. Then, in answer to the question, when you speak of the results of this movement and its being a political machine, you simply mean that it insured a fair expression of opinion?—A. General, I should never have had anything to do with an election if I had not thought that was its purpose.

Q. Wasn't that the result?—A. So far as I am able to judge, sir.

Q. And if the result had been known to you to have been otherwise, that is, that three Democrats would have been elected, would you have changed your tactics in any manner?—A. Not a bit.

Q. You would still have carried out the law?—A. I wanted the free expression of the community.

Q. Now, at the time you and Mr. Schultz and Mr. Finny and Mr. Garesche met, when you spoke to them in regard to this fraud in the thirty-seventh precinct, did you not state to them that the fraud was palpable and apparent, and that the evidence showed the fact that the fraud had been committed in the office of the county clerk, and if they certified to a false or fraudulent poll-book from that district you would consider it your duty to put them under arrest?—A. Yes; and should have done so. I was there for that purpose.

Q. Isn't it a fact, as soon as the question was put into the State court by proper proceedings, that you and your marshals immediately abandoned the whole affair to the State courts?—A. Certainly, sir.

Q. Your only object in regard to that matter was simply to prevent fraud by a certificate of facts, which were apparent to everybody?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the courts of the State, after investigating that question—first the circuit court, then the court of appeals, and finally the supreme court of the State, all of them Democratic judges—justified your view in the matter by finding that the fraud had actually been committed in the county clerk's office?—A. That is the record. I don't know whether they were all Democratic judges, but I know that was the action of the courts.

Q. Colonel, at the time of this interview between yourself and Judge Finny, at the Olympic, when you, as you said, had a little pleasantry as among gentlemen, did Judge Finny understand it that way?—A. Well, I thought so, because he took me by the arm in the lobby and said, "Come along, let's go take a drink;" and I went with O'Connor, Finny, and I don't know who—some other gentleman.

Q. No attempt on your part there to intimidate Judge Finny, was there?—A. O, none in the world; not that night; and no attempt when I was in court—no attempt—but I knew my strength and power, and I didn't require any process to arrest them, but I know I should have arrested them certainly had they certified to the correctness of that vote.

Q. Then the time you were talking in the county clerk's office you were in earnest?—A. I was in earnest.

Q. But the other was just a little pleasantry among gentlemen?—A. O, certainly. I am very sorry. Judge Finny told me Sunday he testified here, and gave me the substance of his testimony. Says I, "John, you didn't think for a moment I was in earnest?" "Well," says he, "you talked that way." I am satisfied Judge Finny would not make a misstatement; he is a gentleman whom I regard very highly.

Q. Now, you spoke of 5,700 improperly registered voters being reported by your marshals. You don't know what proportion of those were Democrats, and what proportion Republicans?—A. No, sir.

Q. You simply know they were not entitled to register?—A. They were not residents of the places where they were registered. I went to see McHenry, to his house on Eugenia street, and he promised to meet me the next morning and did, and after that the Republican newspaper made a proposition to reprint the registration, but it was so bunglingly done that it gave us a great deal of trouble, if you recollect. People went to other precincts. The city authorities, with a view of having a fair election, made additional precincts and voting-places, and if their names were not on the lists they had to go and get a certificate. This created a great deal of feeling; and I jumped into a hack and drove up to the recorder of votes; and to show you, I will give you an instance: Mr. Codding had lived for twelve years, I am told, at 1200 Chambers street. Well, Codding was registered 1200 Columbus, and he came

down puffing and blowing and said that he couldn't vote; and this was the case with a good many men. I know I did not vote myself.

Q. You stated Doering and Codding annoyed you a good deal with recommendations. Wasn't it your object, in the appointment of those marshals, to get sober, quiet, intelligent men, men that would not be likely to create any difficulty of any kind, but who would be prompt to arrest and suppress any frauds or violence at the polls?—A. Well, I endeavored in my own selection of the men to have men who were known as reputable men in any precincts where they were to act, but of course we were imposed upon. You cannot in a few days collect a thousand men and organize them without having some element that should not be there.

Q. Did you ever instruct any of your marshals, either your primary subalterns or your place-men, to make use of their offices in the interests of any political candidate?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know them ever to do it?—A. I don't know that they did.

Q. Do you know any instance where any Democrats were appointed to the position of marshal under the promise that they should vote for Republican candidates for Congress?—A. No, sir.

Q. If there were more marshals in the third district than any other, I understood you to say, it resulted from the fact that you had more marshals placed at the point where you had heard there was likely to be trouble and where there had been previous charges of fraud and illegal voting?—A. Yes; and to prevent any trouble at those places.

Q. Your idea was to put in a sufficient force to prevent any trouble?—A. Yes.

Q. Didn't it result in a measure from this conversation you had with Cullonane, and other threats that you heard about what they were going to do on the day of election?—A. I think so, sir. I went to see the mayor about two o'clock at night. I had heard of some little trouble. I got him up, and I said to him, "Now, the appointment of those marshals is repugnant to a good many of our citizens, and I don't want, Mr. Mayor, to be the cause of any outbreak. I would like to meet your board of police commissioners to-morrow, and have an understanding that any arrests that are to be made shall be made by the police;" and I know of three or four instances of arrests that were made by the police. The marshals would point out to the police the parties who were trying to repeat or had no right to vote, and they were brought to the office, but nothing done with them; just kept them away from the polls.

Q. (By Mr. Donovan.) Just kept them away from the polls?—A. They had voted, and were trying to repeat; told them to go, and sent them off.

Q. (By Mr. Shields.) You kept them away from the polls in order to prevent their voting a second time?—A. They had voted; that is it. They were not detained in the office twenty minutes, any of the three or four.

Q. But any such arrests you saw made—you say there were only three or four—were not made with the intent to prevent a man from voting for the candidate of his choice?—A. O, no; they voted for whom they pleased.

Q. Did any such arrests have that effect that you know of?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Isn't it a fact the police authorities co-operated with the marshals, as you asked them to do, and as you just testified?—A. They did, sir.

Q. You stated part of those marshals were Democrats; did you ap-

point twenty-five or thirty at the request of Mr. Erastus Wells?—A. No, not at his request; I suggested it to him.

Q. And that his brother-in-law furnished the names?—A. He brought them in, and I gave them commissions, and would have done the same for Mr. Frost.

Q. Mr. Henry is a very prominent Democratic politician here, isn't he the gentleman who gave you the names for the appointment—or not Mr. Wells?—A. Yes; and I should have extended the same courtesy to any candidate.

Q. If any other candidate—Mr. Frost or any other—had requested the appointment of a reputable party of citizens, would you not have appointed them?—A. With the greatest pleasure.

Q. The fact that they were Democrats would have made no difference?—A. No difference in the world, so they were correct men.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Metcalfe also requested the appointment of any marshals in his district or not?—A. I think he did, sir.

Q. Do you recollect whom?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you recollect how many?—A. Very few. He never requested of me, but came in and saw Mr. Leffingwell, and, I think, gave him the names of a few, not many; I don't think exceeded five. Leffingwell came and handed them to me, and I marked "O. K." on the list. I didn't know one-fifth of the marshals appointed, and I said to every one who came to me with recommendations, "I shall have to hold you responsible for the credibility of the men; I don't know them."

Q. You got recommendations from prominent Democrats and Republicans all over the city, did you not?—A. What for?

Q. For the appointment of those marshals. I say you got recommendations?—A. Yes, most of them; yes, they were men in public life.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that the city officials, prior to this election of 1876, had made it their business to revise the registration-list, and had appointed a board of revisers for the purpose, and had employed men to see whether or not those lists were strictly correct?—A. I have a faint recollection there was some action of that kind, but I am not positive. I recollect, after the Overstolz contest, that there was a general feeling throughout the community that we must do something to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and I heard it discussed in offices and banks.

Q. Did you hear that the city itself took that business in its own hands?—A. I say I have a faint recollection of something of the kind.

Q. Did you in any manner co-operate with the board of revisers, or was the action of the marshals independent of their action?—A. Colonel Roumbauer had charge of the matter; he was attending to that. He made application to me for a detail of men and I think I sent him ten or fifteen; now, what their duties were I don't know, but I think there was some co-operation. That is my impression.

Q. But outside of the ten or fifteen men which you gave to the board of revisers?—A. No, I gave them to Mr. Rombauer. I think he was co-operating with them—not certain; he told me he wanted the men.

Q. What was the object of the board of revisers?—A. I do not know.

Q. He is a Republican, isn't he?—A. I think so. I don't know, but I presume so.

Q. Independent of those ten or fifteen men, your marshals were doing the same duty for you?—A. I don't understand.

Q. The duty of revising this registration-list?—A. O, yes; they were going through different blocks.

Q. Was your action and the action of that board of revisers independent of each other?—A. Yes; there was no action on my part in concert with them.

Q. You have stated that Mr. E. T. Allen, chief supervisor, appointed by Judge Treat, was incompetent for the position; in what respect, in your opinion, was he incompetent?—A. Well, I don't think he had much firmness or detail about him.

Q. What did you want him to do, Mr. Bernard?—A. I didn't want him to do anything more than to execute the duties of his office.

Q. Did you have anything to do with him?—A. Not from necessity.

Q. Isn't it customary for the mayor to appoint a board of revisers, one from each ward, to revise and correct the registration-list before each election?—A. That I don't know, sir.

Q. You have an idea there is such a board of revision? Did Mr. Allen refuse to accept assistance from you in the prosecution of his duties as chief supervisor?—A. I think I went up there one day a good deal annoyed. I had one hundred and one complaints coming constantly to me, and I went up there. He said he hadn't the force, and I said, "I will detail the force for you." Well, he is a very quiet, pleasant gentleman, and he didn't seem to comprehend that he had anything to do, and I had actually to force him into action, which, I think, maybe, irritated him in the manner I spoke. I was in a hurry and pressed, and I was surrounded by a buzz at the office, and you couldn't get in the court-room, if you remember. Every one was anxious to get employment.

Q. He told you you had nothing to do with him; that you had your line of duty and he had his?—A. I don't recollect what he told me.

Q. That is the substance?—A. I don't recollect; whatever he said I have no doubt is so.

Q. He didn't want any interference from you?—A. He didn't say that.

Q. Well, he was annoyed at your talking with him, was he not?—A. Yes, I should think he was. He had heard, you know, that I had said Judge Treat had picked out a d—d incompetent. I done it purposely.

Q. You have said you heard charges made against a brother officer about bringing negroes outside the State to vote at the election the 7th of November, 1876. You said that brother officer was Mr. Filley?—A. Yes, I heard.

Q. Is that Giles F. Filley?—A. No; Chauncey I.

Q. He is the postmaster under General Grant?—A. He is now; he was, and is.

Q. Did you make much of an effort to ascertain the truth of the charge against him?—A. I certainly did.

Q. You were not able to trace it to its source?—A. No. I will tell you why I made the effort. The county committee——

Q. Which committee?—A. The county Republican committee, of which Mr. Withrow was president. I thought he was an instrument of Filley. They took some action in reference to my appointment as the chief marshal. Mr. Withrow and Mr. Geggie—Captain Geggie—lived adjoining, and Captain Geggie had desired the position, and when I was appointed it was a firebrand. They made a communication to the marshals just turned over to me, and which I answered. They came up frequently to see me and I got irritated, and one day I said to the secretary, "You can go down and run your political machine, but you have no voice here. I shall appoint whom I please, and give such instructions as I please. This is not a political machine."

Q. What political machine did Mr. Filley have?—A. Well, Mr. Filley, you know, is a very prominent partisan here.

(Counsel for contestee objected to all this testimony in regard to Mr. Filley and the county committee, for the reason it is irrelevant.)

(Question repeated.)

A. Well, Mr. Filley, you know, is postmaster, and there is about two or three hundred men under him, I believe.

Q. He was not using them for the purpose of electing Republicans to office, was he?—A. I don't know.

Q. You would not swear he was not?

(Counsel for contestee objects to all this testimony as irrelevant and hearsay.)

A. It would be very likely he would.

Q. It was very likely he would use them?—A. And so would you, if you were a Democratic postmaster.

Q. You think then it is proper for a party in power, if they can, to make use of these agencies to do so?—A. I have not said that.

(Counsel for contestee objects to the witness's political opinion.)

A. I think to a certain extent, I certainly would not in my own party put disreputable men in position if I had to go to the opposite party to select persons for the place.

Q. But you stated here Mr. Filley had a political machine.—A. No; I said Mr. Withrow, and that I thought the committee was under the influence of Mr. Filley. Mr. Withrow had his political machine.

Q. And Mr. Filley had his post-office and 300 men under him?—A. Well, two or three hundred, I don't know how many; he appointed some colored men.

Q. Did you have any interviews with Mr. Withrow, chairman of the Republican committee, about the manner in which you should run your machine?—A. Yes; he came to see me.

Q. What did he have to say?

(Objected to as irrelevant by counsel for contestee.)

A. Well, I told Mr. Witherow very plainly that I thought we could manage the affair, and if we needed his assistance we would send for him; something like that.

Q. The only marshal that got knocked on the head that day was Mr. Codding?—A. I believe he is the only one.

Q. What was he doing?—A. I don't know. I got up there after the matter was over. He got into some words with some one.

Q. Any whisky in the case?—A. Well, that I can't say, sir.

Q. Mr. Codding was acting very obstreperously, was he not?—A. Well, I don't know, sir. The report came to me—I remained in the custom-house most of the time during election day—the report came of a difficulty at Vinegar Hill. I had a buggy at the door and jumped in and rode up and found everything quiet. I think the first person I spoke to was Lancaster. I met Dick there, and said, "Anything wrong?" and he said no, some fellow had got tipped over. I met Codding afterwards and told him he was the hero of the day; that he was the only wounded.

Q. What did Withrow, chairman of the Republican State central committee, want you to do?

(Objected to as irrelevant by counsel for contestee.)

A. Well, he opposed some appointments I had made, Democrats, and spoke of them rather disparagingly.

Q. Anything else?—A. No; our interview was very short. I didn't have any fancy for him.

Q. You told him you knew how to run that thing yourself?—A. I told him if we wanted any instructions we would send forhim.

Recross-examination by Mr. Shields, counsel for contestee:

Colonel, isn't it a fact that you had the means of carrying out your own arrangement without assistance from anybody, State or county?—A. It is, sir.

Q. Isn't it the fact that after the interview with Mr. Withrow, which you speak of, that you had nothing more to do with him?—A. It silenced the whole matter, sir. It left a fence and feeling against me to-day. You recollect, I reckon, the Republican committee. I never visited the rooms of the committee during that election, and never consulted a member of the State committee.

Q. I don't think a member of the State committee ever recommended appointments there.—A. Well, I think there was one Coleman. I think he asked me to appoint young Bagley.

Q. He was a member of the county committee, not State committee.

Re-examination by counsel for contestant, Mr. Donovan:

Q. While you did not visit the Republican State central committee, nevertheless those men recommendations to you in the office. Codding, Doering, Daily, and others were all prominent Republicans, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't Mr. Doering a member of the central committee?—A. I think he was of the county central committee.

Q. You relied upon them to a great extent?—A. I had to do it.

Mr. SHIELDS. You don't mean to convey the idea that Mr. Doering, Codding, and those men recommended most of your marshals, do you?—A. No, sir; by no means.

Q. They recommended a very small part of those men?—A. Well, they recommended, but I didn't appoint.

Q. I mean of those appointed?—A. Yes; Doering was very energetic in the matter. He would come up every day with a long list, and pull me aside and buzz me and I hadn't time to listen to it, but would put it on file; and while they were making out the commissions they would ask me if I hadn't put my private mark on those recommendations, and why they were rejected, and then he would make a row because they were rejected, and finally I had to say to him, "Doering, you have recommended enough."

Q. Codding, Doering, and Daily?—A. Daily never troubled me much.

Q. But they did not by any means recommend the majority of those appointed?—A. O, no.

(Signature waived.)

Notary public's subpœna.

The State of Missouri to Thomas Cleary, greeting:

You are hereby commanded that, setting aside all manner of excuse and delay, you be and appear before William P. Kennett, a notary public within and for the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1878, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of Donovan & Conray, rooms 11 and 12, northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, then and there to testify and the truth to say in a certain contest now pending in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, concerning the

position of Representative for the third Congressional district of the State of Missouri, wherein R. Graham Frost is contestant, and Lyne S. Metcalfe is contestee, on the part of the contestant. Hereof fail at your peril.

And the person or officer serving this writ is commanded to have the same before the said William P. Kennett, at the time and place aforesaid, certifying how he executed the same.

Witness William P. Kennett, notary public within and for the said city and State, with my notarial seal hereto affixed at the city of Saint Louis, on this the 2d day of February, A. D. 1878.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.

ESTILL MCHENRY, recalled on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Frost:

Question. You are the same Mr. McHenry, the recorder of votes, who testified heretofore in this case?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your attention been called to-day to certain entries on your books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you those books with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please take them in your hands and state what books those are? (Witness examines books.)—A. This one we call the alphabetical list of qualified voters of an election district.

Q. On this list the names of every qualified registered voter should be found?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And copies of this list were employed in the election of 1876?—A. Yes, sir; copies as near as we could make them.

Q. Copies were made that were intended to be correct copies of these books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And any person offering to vote at the election on the 7th day of November, 1876, before he was permitted to vote, his name was sought for on the copies of these books in the possession of the judges, and, if his name was found there, he was then permitted to vote, no objection being raised on other grounds?—A. Yes; if no objection was raised.

Q. No objection being raised on other grounds he was entitled to his vote?—A. Yes, sir.

(The counsel for the contestee objects to the last question and the two preceding questions on the ground that they are leading.)

Q. Will you examine the poll-books according to each district, beginning with No. 24? Examine that book, No. 24, and see if you can find the name of David Dunn.

(Counsel for the contestee objected on the ground that the question was irrelevant to any issue in the pleadings; and, second, that the book shows for itself.)

A. Here is David Dunn, registered from 1128 North Seventh street.

Q. That is the entry there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything further?—A. No further entry except a memorandum made in my office, "stricken off by revisers."

Q. Who were those revisers?—A. Those revisers were called revisers of the registration, appointed by the mayor to look over the list of the qualified voters of the city, and strike from the list those who were not entitled to register. And then they established another rule that those who failed to give the recorder of votes notice of the change of residence were stricken off by the board—authorizing the recorder of votes to

strike off his name, and the recorder of votes, acting as their agent, struck their names off on their authority.

Q. What is the next book you have?—A. The next book is the twenty-eighth district.

Q. See if the name of Joe Kennedy is on that book.

(Counsel for the contestee makes the same objection as to the last question, not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. Here is Joe Kennedy registered from Mullanphy, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Q. Any further entry?—A. No further entry opposite his name at all.

Q. What is the next book?—A. The next book is No. 25.

Q. Look for the name of Patrick Walsh on that book.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. Here is a Pat Walsh registered from 1416 North Eighth street.

Q. Any further entry?—A. No further entry opposite his name.

Q. Look also in that book for the name of John Amend.—A. Here is John Amend and John Amend, junior.

Q. What is his address?—A. John Amend, 1407 North Ninth s reet.

Q. Any further entry?—A. No further entry of his name.

Q. What is the next book?—A. No. 22; that is the bloody middle of the ninth.

Q. Look for the name of James Nash.

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. James Nash, registered from—there are two registrations; one from 1810 O'Fallon, and a registration marked above it, 2237 O'Fallon, and that is correct.

Q. Look on that same book and see if you find the name of Michael Colanay.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. There is Michael Culanane marked from Twenty-fourth and Biddle.

Q. Is there a Michael Colanay?—A. I do not see the name of Colanay.

Q. Do you see the name of John Carroll?

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. Here is John Carroll, Eighteenth, between O'Fallon and Cass avenue.

Q. What is the next book?—A. No. 23.

Q. Search for the name of August Lamping.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. August Lamping; Mullanphy Home he is registered from.

Q. What is the next book?—A. The next book is district No. 37, according to the new districting of the city.

Q. I will ask you to look again at book No. 22 and see if you find the name of Michael Colanay.—A. Here is Michael Colanay, 1806 O'Fallon street.

Q. What further entry is there?—A. "Stricken off by revisers."

Q. The last book that you have, you say was No. 37?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. See if you can't find the name of Antone Godde.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question on the ground that it is not relevant to the issue, and the book will speak for itself.)

A. Here is an entry of Caspar Antone Godde, 1104 North Tenth street.

Q. See if you can find the name of Henry Willow.—A. Here is Henry Willow, 1102 North Tenth street.

Q. These are mentioned as old districts; are there more books?—A. Yes. I have looked at all, I think.

Q. What is the number of that book according to the new districts?—A. Precinct No. 37 under the new voting districts. You must understand it is the second districting. Since the Presidential election there was one which made 79 precincts; now there are 185 precincts; this is under the present régime.

Q. All these are books appertaining to the third Congressional district?—A. O, yes; all in the third Congressional district.

Q. Each book on which you have been examined?—A. Yes, sir.

(Counsel for the contestee objects to the question on the ground that the books will show for themselves.)

Q. What is the number of that last book on which Godde and Willow were?—A. No 37.

Q. According to the new districting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. According to the old they would have been?—A. They would have been in the middle precinct of the tenth ward, if my recollection is right; in the tenth ward anyhow.

Cross examination by counsel for the contestee, Lyne S. Metcalfe, jr., esq.:

Q. When did you find these books; where were they?—A. In my office, records of my office.

Q. How long have they been there?—A. These old books were in there when I took possession of the office; when the office of the recorder of votes was established by a legislative act; this is the alphabetical list made from the last registration in the city of Saint Louis before the office of recorder of votes was established, and these are alphabetical lists of the regular lists, arranged, of course, alphabetically when they had the old system.

Q. Does this include subsequent registration after that?—A. Yes; when I was in office and when John Meyer was in office also.

Q. These pretend to be a correct registration of the voters entitled to vote on the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. Yes; the certificate on the bottom indicates it.

Q. Was it from these books that you revised and reprinted all the districts?—A. Yes; arranged alphabetically from these books, and at the time that the redistricting of the city was commenced we had a great number of names in addition to these names, that were signed by the recorder of voters with his attestation opposite of those who made their marks, and the names of those who signed their names; they were all arranged alphabetically and placed in the poll-books now in my office.

Q. State the duties of the board of revision and by whom they were appointed?—A. The board of revision was appointed under the law establishing the office; they were appointed one reputable citizen from each ward; at the time there were thirteen wards when the board of revisers acted and, of course, there were thirteen members of the board; one from each ward.

Q. By whom were they appointed?—A. By the mayor, to hold a term of office for ten days.

Q. At what time of the year did they hold the term?—A. They were

appointed ten days previous to the election; my recollection is either ten or twenty days.

Q. Their duties were to strike from this list of names all those who were improperly registered or had removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if any names were found on this list having opposite the words "removed or stricken off" by the revisers, that signifies the men against whom that was made had no right to vote?—A. Yes; that is, it signified he was not a registered citizen.

Q. According to the requirements of the law?—A. According to the requirements of the law at that time.

Q. You have testified that two of these names where you read from the book, had a memorandum opposite "stricken off by the revisers"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were properly stricken off?—A. Yes, sir; that is, I had no means of judging except by the entry.

Q. The board acted impartially, didn't they?—A. O, yes; I think they did.

Q. Is it not a fact that, on account of the small number of the board and the short time they had to do their work in, they could not attend to the duties that were required of them?—A. O, no doubt; they could not make a thorough investigation of every case.

Q. Is it not a fact, in this election and other elections, a great many names were stricken off by the revisers, of parties who had removed and were improperly registered?—A. They got at it as near as they could. Of course there were a great many citizens that were overlooked.

Q. There was only one reviser to each ward, and how many voters to each ward?—A. It is hard to tell. I should think between eight and ten thousand names were struck off the list the last time.

Q. So within ten days one reviser in each ward was required to strike off all the names of those that were improperly registered in that ward?—A. Yes, as near as he could come to it conscientiously.

Q. In the cases mentioned they were struck off by the revisers?—A. Yes; it is so indicated in my book there.

Q. And those revisers acted impartially?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were appointed without any political preference?—A. I don't think they were.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean I do not think they were appointed on the ground of political preference; that they were without any political preference.

Q. That is what I understood, but I thought you didn't state it exactly as you meant. You do not know in reference to any of those names which you have read from the book as to the exact identity of those voters?—A. I don't know of my own knowledge at all.

Q. Except what appears on the books?—A. Except what appears on the books, and my instructions as received from the board of revisers.

Q. David Dunn was struck off by the revisers on the ground that he was found to have been improperly registered or removed?—A. Well, I don't know. All I can judge by is what I see as the action of the board.

Q. According to the records of your office that means that he was not entitled to vote at that election?—A. No, sir; he was entitled to vote.

Q. Where was Joseph Kennedy from?—A. Mullanphy, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Q. What does that mark opposite his name indicate?—A. Just a check that it is copied on slips to print.

Q. That it was to be copied on the poll-book?—A. Yes, sir

Q. You don't know whether it was or not?—A. No, I do not.

Q. You don't know whether it appears on the poll-book which appears to be a revision of this?—A. No.

Q. John Amend; does the check opposite his name indicate the same thing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether his name was put on the revised list gotten up for the election or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Next is James Nash. Opposite his name are the figures, "1810 O'Fallon," with the figures "1810" scratched out, and the figures, in blue ink, "2237 O'Fallon" inserted. What does that mean?—A. That is an indication there was some mistake in his residence down here. It may mean two or three things. Perhaps the wrong Nash might have registered there, and he came in and corrected it; and this correction was made, I think, during my time.

Q. Did you make that correction yourself?—A. No; I did not, but it was made at the time I held the office, because that is the kind of ink I have used all the time; it shows that is the correct number, 2237.

Q. Might it not have been made since the 7th of November, 1876?—A. Well, I don't know; I can't answer that question.

Q. You would not swear it has not been?—A. I would not swear it is or is not, either.

Q. Did you know at the time of that election that James Nash lived at one or the other of those places; would you be willing to swear that?—A. Well, I would be willing to swear he was registered from the upper number, because none of my clerks would be authorized to put this lower number in there.

Q. I ask you whether you are willing to swear this was done since the time of that election?—A. At the time of that election?

Q. Would you be willing to swear that James Nash lived at either one or the other of those numbers?—A. No; I would not.

Q. For aught you know he might have?—A. For aught I know he might have lived at the lower number; the only way to find out that would be to look for the printed list.

Q. John Carroll; what does that number opposite his name mean, 338?—A. This is the only book in my office ever used, and it was a very good idea too; this is the number of his original signature in my office.

Q. That mark on the left indicates his name was copied in the revised poll-book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. August Lamping; there is a mark opposite his name indicating the same thing; that his name has been copied?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Once more, Michael Colaway; opposite his name what do you find?—A. "Stricken off by revisers."

Q. That means he was, according to the report of the board of revisers, not entitled to vote at that election?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now then in reference to these poll-books, you do not mean to say these poll-books are the same character as that (another book shown); these are old poll-books used prior to the election of the 7th of November, 1876, were they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that poll-book?—A. This poll-book is a partial copy of one of these poll-books, a printed list—partially printed list—of one of these precincts out of which this was partially formed; the ward is probably divided into ten or fifteen different precincts.

Q. That is poll-book, No. 37?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that poll-book made?—A. Previous to the last city election.

Q. Then you would not be willing to swear these two names which

you read on these poll-books, Antone Godde and Willow, were registered on that poll-book on the 7th of November, 1876, would you?—A. They might have registered; they might have registered just previous to that election; the only way is to find their original signatures.

Q. This was made how long after the election of the 7th of November, 1876?—A. This was printed in the latter part of March.

Q. Following?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They might have registered in the mean time?—A. Possibly.

Q. You won't swear from looking at that poll-book that they were duly registered and entitled to vote on the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. I can only tell by looking at the original signatures.

By Mr. Frost:

Q. Has it not come to your knowledge since the election of 1876, and previous to that time, that the revisers frequently struck off the names of persons improperly?—A. O, yes; I have made mistakes, even.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. Yet, under the law, as constituted, the parties whose names were stricken off by the board of revisers were not entitled to vote?—A. They were not entitled to vote absolutely, under the law; but it was a matter of discretion for the judges. If the judges were disposed to accept the ballots, they could do so; but as far as the law itself was concerned, they had no right.

Q. Under the law requiring registration, they were not entitled legally to vote?—A. No; under the registration act they were not; that is, it was always a matter of discretion with the judges.

PETER B. DAILY, sworn and examined on behalf of the contestant, testified as follows:

By Mr. Frost:

Question. State your name, please.—Answer. Peter P. Daily.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In this city.

Q. What part of the city?—A. I live now at 2632 Stoddard street.

Q. Where did you reside at the time of the last Presidential election, in November, 1876?—A. I lived at 2004 Carr street.

Q. What Congressional district was that in?—A. In the second. Gentlemen, I just want to state one word. I refuse to give any testimony in this matter, except I am forced to do it by a decree of court. I have had advice on the matter to-day and yesterday from an attorney, and I claim you have no right to examine me on this matter any further.

Q. What position did you occupy—what official position, if any—at the date of the last Presidential election?—A. I refuse to answer.

Q. What are your reasons?—A. Well, several reasons. My first reason is this, that I was taken into the confidence of these men, and I think it would be an act of treachery on my part to come here and testify to anything which occurred there.

Q. Were you a deputy marshal at that time?—A. I refuse to answer that question. O, no; I will answer that; yes.

Q. Acting in the third Congressional district?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are any of those reasons which would tend to criminate yourself?—A. None, sir.

Q. Are they reasons which would tend to criminate any person else?—A. None, sir; none in the world.

Q. Do I understand you to base your objection, then, upon the reason that you consider that the conversations to which you have alluded were private conversations—that you would consider it merely as a breach of that confidence which ought to prevail among gentlemen in regard to divulging those conversations; is that your reason?—A. Well, that is the main reason, as a matter of course.

Q. Now, there are other facts which may be within your knowledge—I do not know whether there are or not—which do not arise from any conversations—merely facts which are in your knowledge in regard to your own personal acts, or acts which came under your observation, and under no seal of confidence. I presume you are willing to testify to such as those?—A. Mr. Frost, I have made my mind up on this thing in this way, that I will not testify to anything which occurred in that campaign unless by decree of the court. That is positive, and you can commit.

Q. What are your reasons for objecting in regard to matters which would not entail a breach of confidence?—A. I cannot go into that matter without bringing in other parties.

Q. In what manner would you bring them in?—A. Well, I would violate every trust and every principle that a man owes to another in doing this.

Q. I allude to facts which are not matters of confidence—personal confidence. For instance, there would be no breach of confidence in your stating that you had been appointed marshal.—A. No; I have already stated that.

Q. Then you were a marshal at that election?—A. I was.

Q. Now would there be any breach of confidence in your further stating that, as such marshal, you took an interest in the Congressional election in the third district, and that you took part in it; would you object to stating that?—A. I would not, sir; positively, I did.

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question.)

Q. You were brought here under an attachment, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Having refused to come on a subpœna?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom did you get your appointment as marshal?—A. From W. D. W. Barnard, acting then as deputy marshal—I believe in the capacity of chief deputy marshal.

Q. Was it on your own application, or did he send for you, or ask you, or desire you to act?—A. Well, now, I can't tell you anything about that.

Q. What are your politics, Mr. Daily?—A. I am a Republican, sir.

Q. Did you or not support Mr. Metcalfe in the election held at that time?—A. I will answer that. I did.

Q. Didn't you take somewhat of an active interest in canvassing for him?—A. I generally take an interest in these elections. Yes, sir; I think I did for Mr. Metcalfe.

Q. Did you have any part, Mr. Daily, personally, in securing the appointment of any United States marshals; that is, in the way of recommending deputy marshals?—A. Well, I refuse to answer that.

Q. Where were you on election-day, Mr. Daily?—A. I was in the seventh and ninth wards.

Q. What district is the ninth ward in?—A. Third Congressional district.

Q. Were you there in your official capacity as marshal?—A. Well I can't state that, whether I was there that way or not. I was known however.

Q. Did you or not recommend, and were there not appointed, according to your recommendation, at the election held November 7, 1876, fifty, sixty, or more marshals?—A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Why do you refuse to answer that question?—A. Well, simply on the ground that I gave before—that this matter is just a side way of getting into the other; and I refuse to answer this question, and I will answer no question that will bring in any one but myself.

Q. This will bring in no one but yourself.—A. Well, you don't know whether it will or not.

Q. Well, I am asking you whether it will or not.—A. Well, I refuse to answer it. If you will let this matter stay over until to-morrow I will have advice in the matter, and save a great deal of trouble. I don't like to be here in the capacity of a man not wanting to testify.

Q. The trouble is, I am placed in this position, that this is the last day on which I have to take testimony in this case, and I have reason to think that you know certain facts in this case which I desire to bring out in the testimony. I have not asked you to commit any breach of confidence, I think. When I come to any point verging on that, you may, if you think proper, refuse to answer. I would like to know whether you did not, as a matter of fact, recommend a large number of, or certain number of men; and, if so, how many, if any, for the appointment of deputy marshal at the last election?—A. I refuse to answer that, Mr. Frost.

Q. Is your objection to testifying based upon the reason, or any reason, that your testimony might injure Mr. Lyne S. Metcalfe, the present sitting member?—A. None at all, sir.

Q. Or that your evidence might prove of importance in this case now pending?—A. I think my evidence would have very considerable effect.

Q. Injurious, or the contrary, to the interests of Mr. Metcalfe?—A. I refuse to answer that, Mr. Frost.

Q. Well, is it not a fact now that your main reason for objecting is that the evidence that you have within you might prove injurious to Mr. Metcalfe in this case?

(Counsel for the contestee objected to the question.)

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Are you a married man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many children have you?—A. I have five living children, and twin boys.

Q. Your age?—A. I will be thirty-six the 29th day of next June, if I live.

Q. How long have you been a resident of this city?—A. I will be a resident thirty-six years the 29th day of next June.

Q. You voted at the last election?—A. I did, sir.

Q. Have you any objection to stating who you voted for?—A. None at all.

Q. Who did you vote for?—A. Erastus Wells, in this district.

Q. Where did you vote?—A. I voted at No. 46; it was on Franklin avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, south side of the street.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Lyne S. Metcalfe prior to or about the time of the election of the 7th day of November, 1876?—A. I refuse to answer.

Mr. FROST. I ask for the committal of the witness.

By Mr. Metcalfe:

Q. I wish to ask you one or two questions only. You know the attorneys of Mr. Metcalfe, do you—Mr. Shields?—A. I do.

Q. And myself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have we, either of us, or any one pretending to represent Mr. Metcalfe, advised you not to testify in this case?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Frost:

Q. You have had your own attorney, have you?—A. I have, sir.

Q. Who is your attorney?—A. Mr. Patrick does my business; William Patrick.

Q. Did he advise you concerning this matter?—A. I had advice from him; I had also advice from Colonel Normile.

Q. Now, I wish to ask you if you base your objection to testifying here on the ground that you were not notified five days prior to the day on which you were subpœnaed to come here?—A. O, no; no, sir.

Q. You don't attach any importance to that point?—A. I will obey a writ, no matter where it comes from. I am one of those peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

Q. You are perfectly willing to waive the point about the regularity of your appearance, as I understand, as a witness?—A. O, certainly. I appear here in obedience to a summons.

Q. You are here, and have good reasons, which you think sufficient, for refusing to answer, independent of your summons?—A. I know nothing about the law as to the matter of coming here as a witness.

Q. But you would make these same objections if you had been subpœnaed five days beforehand?—A. O, yes; certainly.

Q. Will you then state exactly the grounds on which you refuse to answer?—A. Well, my grounds are as I have stated before. In the first place, in these things a man gets mixed up; and I refuse to answer on the ground that I think I would betray the confidence of men who reposed confidence in me. I would be doing an injustice to myself, and acting the part of a hypocrite, by doing so.

Q. Is that your only ground?—A. That is my only ground.

Ht this point, by consent of parties, the further taking of these depositions was adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, February 14, 1878.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.

L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.

FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

Parties met pursuant to adjournment, and the further taking of the deposition of Peter P. Daily, in this case, was resumed, as follows:

By Mr. Donovan:

Question. Mr. Daily, do you still persist in your refusal to answer?—Answer. I do.

Q. Have you taken the advice of your attorney since your examination yesterday?—A. I have.

Q. Who is your attorney?—A. William Patrick.

Q. The same William Patrick that was United States district attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, under the administration of General Grant?—A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by the counsel for the contestee, George H. Shields, esq.:

Q. Mr. Daily, you have given as a reason why you wouldn't testify

that you have been taken into the confidence of certain men whom you have named; that you would consider it an act of treachery to divulge anything that they said to you. Is that the only reason that you have?—A. You have got that down wrong. I didn't give the names of those parties.

Q. Well, the gentlemen whose names you have not given; put the question in that way.—A. Yes, sir; that is about the only reason that I have.

Q. You have not taken this position in view of any advice or any consultation from any of Mr. Metcalfe's friends, or Mr. Metcalfe's attorneys, have you?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is of your own volition and with the advice of your attorney?—A. Yes, sir.

By the consent of the contestant and his attorneys, and the attorneys for the contestee, further proceedings in regard to the testimony of Mr. Peter P. Daly are adjourned until Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1878, at 12 o'clock; but said adjournment does not carry with it the right to take the testimony of any other witnesses, unless the time of the contestant shall be extended by the House of Representatives.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public.
L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public.
SAINT LOUIS, *February* 19, 1878.

It is hereby mutually agreed and stipulated between the parties contestant and contestee by their respective attorneys in this cause:

1st. That all agreements and stipulations as appearing in the foregoing testimony and depositions are hereby ratified and indorsed without further attestation of the respective parties contestant and contestee or their attorneys, by signature or otherwise.

2d. That parties contestant and contestee waive any and all exceptions to sending these depositions by express to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C., instead of by mail, but expressly consent and agree thereto.

3d. That the said parties waive any and all exceptions to omitting to prefix a copy of the notice of contest and of the answer thereto to these depositions and also to omitting to send same with these depositions.

4th. That a certificate of the due commission and qualification of William P. Kennett and L. L. Walbridge, as notaries public in and for the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, is waived.

DONOVAN & CONROY,
Attorneys for Contestant.
HENDERSON & SHIELDS,
L. S. METCLAFE, JR.,
Attorneys for Contestee.

We, William P. Kennett and L. L. Walbridge, notaries public within and for the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, do hereby certify that, in pursuance of the foregoing and annexed notices to take depositions, came before us at the office of Donovan & Conroy, rooms 11 and 12, northwest corner of Third and Pine streets, in the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, Ferdinand L. Garesche, Richard Walsh, William W. Brewer, Lawrence Byrne, Angus Cameron, William Glasgow, jr., James C. Essex, Henry M. Knox, Robert M. Jennings, Henry

H. Wortman, Thomas J. Ferguson, Simon Clarke, Matthew Nooney, John Dempsey, Joseph Kennedy, James Nash, Michael Coloney, Henry C. Pohlman, Thomas Barrett, James F. Ryan, John D. Finney, Thomas Foley, Charles F. Vogel, Louis H. Strube, William Heman, John H. Wulf, A. R. Hynson, John Amend, Nicholas W. Deyoy, Michael Carroll, John King, John O'Donnell, Wallace Estill McHenry, John Grogan, Matthias Horan, Michael Welsh, John Carroll, Edmund T. Allen, Thomas MacNamara, Patrick Walsh, David Dunn, John Brady, George Sanders, A. D. Hallstron, John Berg, Michael Heller, Daniel Cavanagh, C. L. Leost, Daniel Cahill, James B. Geggie, August Lamping, Myles W. Tobin, Anton Godde, John Holden, Henry Willow, William D. W. Barnard, and Peter P. Daily, who were by said William P. Kennett severally sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, of their knowledge touching and concerning the said contest, wherein R. Graham Frost is contestant, and Lyne S. Metcalfe is contestee, pending in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States; that they were severally examined and their examination reduced to writing respectively in our presence on the days and between the hours and at the place mentioned in said foregoing and annexed notices to take depositions in this cause, and their said depositions are now herewith returned.

Witness our hands and official seals hereto affixed in the city of Saint Louis and State of Missouri this 19th day of February, A. D. 1878.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM P. KENNETT,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.

[SEAL.] L. L. WALBRIDGE,
Notary Public, City of Saint Louis, Mo.

Motion to dismiss.

In the matter of R. Graham Frost, contestant, *vs.* Lyne S. Metcalfe, respondent, before the Committee of Elections, House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress.

Now at this day comes Lyne S. Metcalfe, respondent herein, and relying upon the justice of his cause, and the fairness and impartial judgment of the Committee on Elections and House of Representatives, and believing that the contestant has utterly failed to make a *prima-facie* case herein, submits the same to the determination of the committee, on the notice of contest, answer and counter notice of respondent, testimony presented by the contestant, and the records and affidavits already before the committee, and thereupon moves for judgment against contestant therein, and for a dismissal of said contest, for the following reasons, to wit:

1st. That the notice of contest herein does not show that contestant has any cause of action herein or any right to a seat in Congress as claimed.

2d. That said notice of contest does not show that contestant is, or was at the time of said election, eligible to a seat in Congress as claimed.

3d. That said notice of contest does not specify any definite and particular grounds of contest, nor any reason why the seat in Congress should be awarded to contestant. Nor does it show with sufficient clearness what grounds of contest contestant relies on herein.

4th. That said notice of contest is vague, indefinite, and defective in many particulars, and does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action herein.

5th. That the legal evidence in the cause, taken by contestant, shows

that the said election was a fair and honest election; that all the machinery thereof was in the hands of the political friends of contestant, and that no fraud, irregularity, intimidation, or other agency was resorted to by any one in respondent's interest to prevent a fair expression of the people at the polls; the the legal returns of the judges and clerks of said election show that respondent received a majority of twenty-five votes for said office, and contestant has not been able, after sixteen months' search, to adduce evidence to overcome the majority shown by such returns for respondent.

6th. That the evidence does not show contestant to be eligible to a seat in Congress.

7th. That the evidence does not show that contestant received a majority of the legal votes cast at said election for said office of Representative in Congress.

8th. That the evidence does not show that any legal votes cast for contestant were not properly counted and returned for him by the judges of said election.

9th. That the evidence does not show that by reason of any mistake, fraud, irregularity, or intentional wrong on the part of any officer, voter, or other person at said election, the contestant was deprived of any legal votes cast for him, or that the vote at said election was improperly and incorrectly returned by the judges and clerks of said election.

10th. That there is no legal evidence showing that the sworn returns of the judges and clerks of election who were appointed by a Democratic county court, and who were generally of the same political faith of contestant, were false and incorrect, and that the same had been so falsified in the interest of respondent.

11th. That the evidence does not show any fact which would justify the impeachment of the sworn official returns of the officers of said election.

12th. That upon contestant's own showing, he is not entitled to the seat claimed by him.

13th. That the evidence and records in this case show that the respondent received a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election for said office; that the same were returned by the judges and clerks of said election to the county clerk of Saint Louis County, and showed the respondent was elected; that said returns were fraudulently altered in contestant's interest after the same were so returned to said county clerk; that respondent was forced to apply to the courts to prevent said fraud from being consummated, and that contestant endeavored in the Saint Louis circuit court, in the Saint Louis court of appeals, and the supreme court of Missouri, to profit by said fraudulent change of said returns, but was defeated in all said courts; that under the direction of said courts a legal canvass of said returns was made, showing that respondent was elected to said office; that said canvass was certified to the secretary of state of Missouri, who refused to issue a certificate of election to respondent therein, until compelled so to do by the supreme court of Missouri by mandamus; that there is no legal evidence in this cause impeaching the correctness of said returns, canvass, or certificate of election, or showing that respondent is not justly entitled thereto as decided by said courts.

Wherefore respondent prays that he may be put to no further expense, trouble, or anxiety in this behalf, but that said case may be disposed of as the right and justice thereof appears in the record of the case.

LYNE S. METCALFE,
Contestee.

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45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

PAVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APRIL 30, 1878.—Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.
MAY 8, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee for the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

TRANSMITTING

Tables giving information as required in the case of bituminous and wood pavements, together with copies of all bids and awards requested.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 30, 1878.

SIR: We have the honor to send herewith the report in reference to pavements in the District of Columbia called for in the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 18, 1878. A supplemental statement is in process of preparation, and will be reported promptly on completion.

Yours, respectfully,

W. DENNISON,
THOS. B. BRYAN,
Commissioners District of Columbia.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Supplemental report received and sent herewith to be printed, as by resolution of the committee.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 29, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 18, 1878, calling upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a report as to—

What streets and avenues in the District of Columbia have been paved since April 1, 1872; the character of the pavements; the actual cost of laying each of such pavements; the contract-price paid for the same, and the names of the contractors, and how paid for. Also, which of said avenues and streets have been repaired; the character of the pavement; the original actual cost, and the contract-price and name of contractor. Also, what streets or avenues have been resurfaced; the character of the same; actual cost, contract-price, and name of contractor, together with copy of bids and proposals for pavements in the year 1877, with the awards as they appear in their office.

There are transmitted herewith tables giving the information as required in the case of the bituminous and the wood-block pavements, together with copies of all of the bids and awards requested. Similar tables are in course of preparation, giving the same information in respect to all other classes of street pavements, and will be transmitted as soon as completed.

The tables herewith transmitted have been prepared as rapidly as possible, but contain, I believe, no material errors. If it should be desired, further information may be obtained from the tables in the printed report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for 1876.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer of District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Proposals for paving streets and avenues in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, May 5, 1877, for the repair of wood and concrete pavements in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Bids will be received only upon blank forms, which may be obtained from this office, together with the necessary information, upon application therefor.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers U. S. A., Engineer of District of Columbia.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1877.

In view of seeming misapprehensions of the published proposals for repairing pavements and of the specifications relating thereto, as prepared in the office of the Engineer of the District of Columbia, notice is hereby given that any successful bidder who can give satisfactory evidence of his ability to comply with the specifications in other respects, will have a reasonable time to begin the actual work of laying the pavement, not to exceed thirty days after notification of award of contract. The time for receiving bids is extended to 12 m. Thursday, the 10th instant.

By order of the Commissioners of District of Columbia.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers U. S. A., Engineer of District of Columbia.

Schedule of bids for paving streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown, opened May 10, 1877.

Name of bidder.	F st., bet. 5th and 12th sts., n. w., 10 inches thick, 7,118 square yards.		New Jersey ave., bet. C and D sts., n. w., 10 inches thick, 3,733 sq. yards.		7th, bet. F and G sts., n. w., intersections E, H, I, and along Mount Vernon Sq., 10 inches thick, 5,688 square yards.		8th st., bet. E and F sts., n. w., 6 inches thick, 1,955 square yards.		6th st., bet. E and Louisiana ave., 6 inches thick, 2,541 square yards.		Massachusetts av., at intersection 4th and 5th sts., n.w., 6 inches thick, 1,500 square yards.		Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Circle and Rock Creek, 10 inches thick, 11,778 square yards.	
	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.
1. Watson & Smith*	$2 50	$17,795 00	$2 40	$8,459 20	$2 75	$15,642 00	$2 25	$4,398 75	$2 25	$5,716 25	$2 25	$3,375 00	$2 50	$29,470 00
2. Hyam, B. D	3 80	19,930 40	3 80	14,185 40	4 30	22,458 40	3 25	6,353 75	3 25	8,258 25	3 56	5,340 00	3 62	42,672 56
3. Gantz, Henry	2 45	17,539 10	2 45	9,145 85	2 45	13,935 60	2 20	4,301 00	2 20	5,590 20	2 20	3,300 00	.....	.....
4. Gleason and Pellitier	2 50	17,795 00	2 50	9,332 50	2 70	15,357 60	2 15	4,203 25	2 00	5,082 00	2 15	3,225 00	2 50	29,470 00
5. Burlew & Co., C	1 85	13,168 30	1 75	6,532 75	1 80	10,238 40	1 60	3,118 00	1 55	3,938 55	1 50	3,250 00	1 90	22,397 20
6. Taylor, Jonathan	1 99½	14,090 41	1 99½	7,447 33	.....	.....	1 90	3,714 50	1 90	4,827 90	1 95	2,920 00	1 98	23,340 24
	2 17	15,446 06	2 17	8,100 61	.....	.....	1 98	3,870 90	1 98	5,031 18	2 00	3,000 00	2 16	25,462 08
7. Davies & Co., W. R	3 75	26,693 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75	44,205 00
8. Shipman & Parisen	2 25	16,015 50	2 25	8,299 25	2 25	12,790 00	1 95	3,812 25	1 95	4,954 95	1 95	2,920 00	2 25	26,522 80
	2 65	18,862 70	2 65	9,392 35	2 65	15,573 20	2 30	4,496 50	2 30	5,844 30	2 30	3,450 00	2 65	31,238 20
9. Murdock, W. C	2 75	19,574 50	2 75	10,265 75	2 75	15,642 00	2 25	4,398 75	2 25	5,716 25	2 28	3,420 00	2 67	31,473 96
10. Groat & Co., W. H	2 75	19,574 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	32,417 00
11. Bailey, D. W	2 80	19,930 40	2 95	11,012 35	3 00	17,064 00	2 00	3,910 00	2 00	5,082 00	2 15	3,225 00	2 75	32,417 00
12. Cranford & Hoffman	2 69	19,147 42	2 69	10,041 77	2 69	15,300 72	2 18	4,261 90	2 18	5,539 38	2 22	3,330 00	2 75	32,417 00
13. Cranford & Hoffman	3 25	23,133 50	3 25	12,132 25	3 25	18,486 00	2 65	5,186 75	2 65	6,733 65	2 65	3,975 00	3 25	38,311 00
14. Abrams, George H., & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Birch, Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Burns, A. B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Buckley & Vermillion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Connolly, D. A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Carmody & Dowd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Filbert, L. S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Farren, William	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Haugh, John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Kirby, Thomas†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Himber, Henry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Murphy, Morris†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Mohler & Co., W. H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. McCann, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. McNamara, D., & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Murray, Hugh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. McCaffrey & Partridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Neitzey, George	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Informal. † Not signed; informal.

Schedule of bids for paving streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown, opened May 10, 1877—Continued.

Name of bidder.	F st., bet. 5th and 12th sts., n. w., 15 inches thick, 7,118 square yards.		New Jersey ave., bet. C and D sts., n. w., 10 inches thick, 3,733 sq. yards.		7th, bet. F and G sts., n. w., intersections E, H, I, and along Mount Vernon Sq., 10 inches thick, 5,688 square yards.		8th st., bet. E and F sts., n. w., 6 inches thick, 1,955 square yards.		6th st., bet. E and Louisiana ave., 6 inches thick, 2,541 square yards.		Massachusetts av., at intersection 4th and 5th sts., n.w., 6 inches thick, 1,500 sq. yards.		Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Circle and Rock Creek, 10 inches thick, 11,778 square yards.	
	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.
32. O'Rourke, Michael														
33. Stafford, John G														
34. Shannon, John M														

Name of bidder.	L st., bet. N. J. ave. and Penn. ave., 6 inches thick, 22,555 square yards.		Bridge st., bet. Congress and Market sts., Georgetown, 10 inches thick, 8,114 square yds.		G, I, H, 15th and 9th sts., and N. Y. ave., 1½ inch thick, resurfacing, 26,000 square yards.		7th st., bet. B and L streets, s. w., stone block, 16,023 square yards.		Total.	Remarks.
	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.		
1. Watson & Smith*	$2 25	$50,748 75	$3 00	$24,342 00	$1 35	$35,100 00			$195,546 95	
2. Hyam, B. D	3 25	73,303 75	3 62	29,372 68					221,875 14	
3. Gantz, Henry	2 20	49,621 00			1 20	31,200 00			89,952 75	
4. Gleason & Pellitier	1 98	44,658 90	2 50	16,685 00	60	15,600 00	$2 15	$34,449 45	195,858 70	Stone, either Cape Ann or Connecticut granite, $2 per running foot for head or stretchers. See Appendix.
5. Burlew & Co., C	1 60	36,088 00	1 90	15,416 50	74	19,240 00	2 20 1 80 1 68	35,250 60 28,841 40 26,917 64	168,638 40 28,841 40 26,917 64	Cape Ann block. Richmond block. Trap-rock block.
6. Taylor, Jonathan	1 90 1 98	42,854 50 44,658 90	1 99½ 2 17	16,187 43 17,607 38					115,382 31 123,177 11	
7. Davies & Co., W. R					1 25				103,398 50	
8. Shipman & Parisen	1 95 2 30	44,081 25 51,876 50	2 25 2 65	18,256 50 21,502 10	80	20,400 00	2 20 2 10	35,250 60 33,648 30	193,311 10 195,584 15	Bituminous and Cape Ann block. Arlington and Richmond block.
9. Murdock, W. C	2 18	49,169 90	2 70	21,907 80	1 43 1 11	7,150 00 23,310 00			192,028 91	
10. Groat & Co., W. H	2 50	56,387 50	2 75	22,313 50	95	25,700 00	1 80 2 10 1 70	28,141 40 33,648 30 27,239 10		Richmond block. Cape Ann block. Trap rock.
11. Bailey, D. W	2 10	47,365 50	2 80	22,719 20	90 95	14,400 00 9,500 00			§186,625 45	

12. Cranford & Hoffman	2 18	49,169 90	2 80	22,719 20	§1 05 ‡1 48	22,050 00 7,400 00	3 40	54,478 20	191,377 29	
13. Cranford & Hoffman	2 65	59,770 75	3 25	26,470 50					194,200 26	
14. Abrams, George H., & Co.							2 23	35,731 29	35,731 29	Richmond granite.
							2 33	47,333 59	47,333 59	Cape Ann granite.
15. Birch, Henry							1 90	30,443 70	30,443 70	Grawacke blocks.
							1 95	31,244 85	31,244 85	Grawacke blocks.
							2 20	35,250 60	35,250 60	Cape Ann block.
16. Burns, A. B							2 25	36,051 75	36,051 75	Do.
							3 00	48,069 00	48,069 00	Cape Ann block, with Von Fazen's patent.
							2 70	43,262 10	43,262 10	Cape Ann block, with cement grouting.
17. Buckley & Vermillion							1 70	27,239 10	27,239 10	Richmond granite.
							1 85	29,642 85	29,642 85	Woodstock granite.
18. Connolly, D. A							1 82	31,161 86	31,161 86	
19. Carmody & Dowd							1 77	28,360 71	28,360 71	Granite as hard as Quincy granite.
20. Filbert, L. S.							2 15	34,449 45	34,449 45	Richmond granite.
							2 41	38,615 43	38,615 43	Do.
							2 45	39,256 35	39,256 35	Cape Ann granite.
21. Farran, William										
22. Haugh, John							2 35	37,654 05	37,654 05	
23. Kirby, Thomas†							1 78	28,520 94	28,520 94	Richmond granite.
24. Himber, Henry							2 20	35,250 60	35,250 60	Richmond granite, bituminous or hydraulic cement, concrete foundation.
25. Murphy, Morris†							1 78	28,520 94	28,520 94	Richmond granite.
							2 12	33,968 76	33,968 76	Cape Ann granite.
							1 82	31,161 86	31,161 86	Grawacke granite.
							2 12	33,968 76	33,968 76	Fox Island granite.
26. Mohler & Co., W. H.										Do.
27. McCann, Thomas							2 24	35,981 52	35,981 52	Cape Ann granite.
							1 73	27,719 79	27,719 79	Richmond granite.
							1 96	31,404 08	31,404 08	Staten Island stone, specimen No. 1.
							1 30	19,829 90	19,829 90	North River syenite, specimen No. 2.
							2 10	33,648 30	33,648 30	Cape Ann granite, specimen No. 1.
							2 38	38,134 74	38,134 74	Millstone Point, specimen No. 2.
							2 25	36,051 75	36,051 75	Maine granite, specimen No. 3.
28. McNamara, D., & Co							1 64½	26,357 35	26,357 35	Trap rock.
							2 15	34,449 45	34,449 45	Cape Ann granite.
29. Murray, Hugh							1 75	28,040 25	28,040 25	Grawacke.
							2 15	34,449 45	34,449 45	Bodwell granite.
30. McCaffrey & Partridge							2 27	36,372 21	36,372 21	Belle View Quarry.
							1 85	29,642 55	29,642 55	Richmond granite.
31. Neitzey, George							2 05	34,847 15	34,847 15	Bigelow Blue Stone Company.
							2 50	40,057 50	40,057 50	Cape Ann granite.
							2 08	33,327 84	33,327 84	
32. O'Rourke, Michael							1 97	31,565 31	31,565 31	Richmond granite.
							1 90	31,244 85	31,244 85	Port Deposit granite.
							2 10	33,648 30	33,648 30	Cape Ann granite.
							2 00	32,046 00	32,046 00	Old Dominion granite.
							1 90	31,244 85	31,244 85	Trap rock.

* Informal. † Not signed; informal. ‡ Is for repairing Fifteenth street only. § For G, H, and I streets and New York avenue.

Schedule of bids for paving streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown, opened May 10, 1877—Continued.

Name of bidder.	L st., bet. N. J. ave. and Penn. ave., 6 inches thick, 22,555 square yards.		Bridge st., bet. Congress and Market sts., Georgetown, 10 inches thick, 8,114 square y'ds.		G, I, H, 15th and 9th sts, and N. Y. ave., 1½ inches thick, resurfacing, 26,000 square yards.		7th st., bet. B and L streets, s. w., stone block, 16,023 square yards.		Total.	Remarks.
	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price.	Total.	Price	Total.		
33. Stafford, John G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 90	$31,244 85	$31,244 85	Goat Hill granite.
34. Shannon, John M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 05	32,847 15	32,847 15	Connecticut granite.
							1 79	28,681 17	28,681 17	Richmond granite.
							2 22	35,571 06	35,571 06	Cape Ann granite.

Proposals for paving streets and avenues in the city of Washington.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. July 12, 1877, for the repair of wood and concrete pavements in the city of Washington.

Bids will be received only in blank forms, which may be obtained from this office, together with the necessary information, upon application thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer of District of Columbia.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 13, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to transmit herewith the bids received for the repairs of wood and concrete pavements, together with a schedule thereof.

The committee find that the lowest bidders under the several heads of advertisement are as follows:

On F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, northwest, Jonathan Taylor, for a 10-inch concrete pavement, at $1.74 per square yard.

On G street, between Fourth-and-a-half and Water streets, southwest, Messrs. Crawford & Hoffman, for resurfacing and repairing pavement, at 60 cents per square yard for resurfacing, 40 cents per square yard for base, and 35 cents per square yard binders. Also, for a new 6-inch concrete pavement in this locality, $1.55 per square yard.

Pavements of various grades have been presented by the various bidders for this class of work, and into the merits of the several pavements the committee have made no examination, selecting the lowest bidders for the work in each locality. We make no recommendation in the above cases.

On Seventh street, northwest, Henry Himber, for Richmond-block pavement on a foundation of sand and gravel, at $1.73 per square yard. Also, W. R. Davies & Co., for stone-block pavement upon a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, at $2.43 per square yard. In the event of an award being made to W. R. Davies & Co., this firm should be required to present a specimen-block and the specifications for the bituminous cushion and filling for their pavement.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A., and Engineer District of Columbia.
JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller, District of Columbia.
WILLIAM MORGAN,
Superintendent of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NOTE.—The awards of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are indorsed upon bids Nos. 8 and 9 of second series of bids.

Schedule of bids for paving streets in the city of Washing

Names.	F street, between 12th and 13th, n. w., 2,074 square yards of 10-inch pavement.		G street, between 4½ and Water streets, s. w., resurfacing 10,869.4 square yards.					
			Base, 2,056 square yards.		Binder, 2,408 square yards.		Street complete.	
	Price.	Total cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Total cost.
1. Bailey, D. W	$2 65	$5,496 10					$0 92	$9,989 84
2. Cranford & Hoffman	1 85	3,836 90	$0 40	$822 40	$0 35	$842 80	60	8,186 84
Do	2 69	5,579 06	40	822 40	50	1,204 00	1 15	14,526 21
Do	2 90	6,014 60	40	822 40	50	1,204 00	1 15	13,439 27
Do	3 25	6,740 50						
3. Davies, W. R., & Co	3 34	6,927 16					2 00	21,730 80
4. Grout, William H	2 90	6,014 60						
5. Murdock, W. C	2 50	5,185 00					97	10,543 31
Do	*2 40	4,977 60					1 30	14,130 22
Do	2 27	4,707 98						
6. Pelletier, A	2 88½	5,983 49	1 00	2,056 00	40	822 40	78½	11,410 87
7. Taylor, Jonathan	1 74	3,608 76					87½	9,510 72
Do	1 87½	3,888 75						
Do	2 37½	4,925 75						
8. Burns & Hopkins								
Do								
Do								
Do								
Do								
Do								
Do								
9. Draney, F. M								
10. Himber, Henry								
11. Joyce, Thomas								
12. Mohler, William H								
Do								
13. Murray, Hugh								

* For an 8-inch pavement.

ton, D. C., opened July 12, 1877, *between* 12 *m. and* 1 *p. m.*

G st., bet. 4½ and Water st., s. w., new pavement 10,869.4 square yards 6-inch pavement.		7th street, n. w., sand and gravel foundation, 6,094.7 square yards.		7th street, n. w., hydraulic base, 6,094.7 square yards.				Remarks.
Price.	Total cost.	Price.	Total cost.	Price.	Total cost.			
$2 15	$23,369 21	$2 35	$14,312 54	$3 35	$20,407 24	.....	.....	Cape Ann block.
1 55	16,847 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 05	22,282 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1 78	10,848 56	2 43	14,810 12	.....	.....	
2 50	27,173 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 00	21,739 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
*2 30	24,999 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Items in bid transposed; $2.30 is for 6-inch pavement, and $1.30 for resurfacing.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 48½	2,710 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stone blocks along railroad track 45 cents per running yard, extra.
2 05	22,282 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	15,236 75	.....	.....	Hydraulic base with sand-cushion and filling.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	15,236 75	.....	.....	Hydraulic base with sand-cushion, and to be flooded with tar.
.....	.....	2 25	13,712 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blocks over 12 inches.
.....	.....	2 00	12,189 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	†1 87	11,397 08	‡2 75	167,600 42	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 40	$14,627 28	Von Tagen patent.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All Cape Ann, with exception noted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bid "G" not presented.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	15,541 48	.....	.....	Richmond granite (sample presented).
.....	.....	1 73	10,543 83	2 54	15,480 53	.....	.....	Richmond granite.
.....	.....	1 78	10,848 56	2 85	17,369 99	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	1 93	11,762 77	3 10	18,893 57	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	2 33	13,200 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cape Ann granite.
.....	.....	1 90	11,579 30	3 00	18,284 10	.....	.....	

‡ Cement filling with sand-bed. † Blue stone.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 19, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to transmit herewith the bids received for the repairs of wood and concrete pavements in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, together with a schedule thereof, and the various communications which have been received by this committee in reference to this subject-matter.

After a careful consideration of the various bids submitted, we recommend that the following awards be made, viz:

Seventh street, southwest, to Messrs. Buckley & Vermillion, for Richmond (granite) stone-block pavements, they being the lowest bidders thereof.

Eighth street, northwest, to D. W. Bailey, for composition concrete pavement.

Resurfacing Fifteenth street, northwest, to W. R. Davies & Co., for Grahamite and Trinidad asphalt pavement.

Resurfacing G, H, and I streets, and New York avenue northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

Communications from the property-owners and residents on Seventh street, northwest, and on Bridge street, Georgetown, have been referred to this committee, expressing a desire for stone pavements in place of concrete. If it is deemed advisable by you to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, we then recommend that the contract for the pavement of said streets with composition stone pavement be awarded to Thomas Kirby. A counter petition against the consideration of the above proposed change of pavement on Seventh street, northwest, has been referred to this committee, and will be found among the papers transmitted.

We further recommend that the bid of William Farren for 1,200 square yards of stone pavement be accepted, on account of the exceptional merit of the pavement proposed by him, and that said pavement be laid where it will receive the heaviest travel.

Your committee report that Messrs. Burlew & Co. are the lowest bidders for the concrete pavements, but the pavement proposed by them is such that we cannot recommend its adoption. The next lowest bidders for concrete pavements are Jonathan Taylor, Shipman & Parisen, Henry Gantz, Watson & Smith, and Gleason & Pelletier, in their order; but whether the pavements proposed by them would be satisfactory if properly laid, or of the ability of said bidders to properly lay the pavements proposed by them, respectively, your committee have not sufficient reason to feel assured.

The pavements proposed by Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman and W. C. Murdock, who are the next in order of the bidders for the concrete pavements, have been tried by the District and found satisfactory, as laid by them, respectively; and if you deem it advisable to award the balance of the work to these parties, we then recommend that it be divided as follows:

Sixth street, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

Massachusetts avenue, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for vulcanite asphalt pavement.

Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, to W. C. Murdock, for Scharf pavement.

L street, between Vermont and Pennsylvania avenues, to W. C. Murdock, for Scharf pavement.

L street, between Vermont and New Jersey avenues, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

Bridge street, Georgetown, to W. C. Murdock, for Scharf pavement.

F street, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

New Jersey avenue, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

Seventh street, northwest, to Messrs. Cranford & Hoffman, for Filbert's vulcanite pavement.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieut. Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer District of Columbia.
JOHN T. VINSON,
Auditor and Comptroller, District of Columbia.
WILLIAM MORGAN,
Superintendent of Taxes, District of Columbia.
TIMOTHY LUBEY,
Water Registrar, District of Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Indorsement of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.]

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1877.

Respectfully referred to the engineer of the District of Columbia, who will have contracts at once prepared as per inclosed awards; all the papers relating to them to be carefully filed in your office.

By order.

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

AWARDS.

CRANFORD & HOFFMAN.—F street, between Fifth and Fifteenth streets, northwest, as directed, about 7,118 square yards of 10-inch concrete pavement, at $2.69 per square yard. L street, between New Jersey avenue and Pennsylvania avenue, where directed, about 20,240 square yards of 6 inch concrete pavement, at $2.18 per square yard. Resurfacing about 15,000 square yards of concrete pavement, at $1.05 per square yard.

W. C. MURDOCK.—Pennsylvania avenue, between Circle and Rock Creek, north side of railway track, about 11,788 square yards of 10-inch concrete pavement, at $2.67 per square yard. Bridge street, Georgetown, from M-street bridge to Montgomery street, about 1,550 square yards of 10-inch concrete pavement, at $2.67 per square yard.

JONATHAN TAYLOR.—New Jersey avenue, from C to D streets, northwest, west side of railway track, about 2,500 square yards 10-inch concrete pavement, at $2.17 per square yard. Sixth street, northwest, between E street and Louisiana avenue, intersection Massachusetts avenue with Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest, and Eighth street, between E and F streets, northwest, about 6,000 square yards of 6 inch concrete pavement, at $1.90 per square yard.

D. W. BAILEY.—New Jersey avenue, from B to C streets, northwest, about 3,250 square yards 6-inch concrete, at $2.15. Resurfacing G street, between Third and Fifth streets, and between Tenth and Thir-

teenth streets, northwest, about 6,400 square yards of concrete pavement, at 95 cents per square yard.

W. H. MOHLER & Co.—Bridge street, Georgetown, between Congress and Market streets, about 8,114 square yards of stone-block pavement (Richmond granite), at $1.73 per square yard.

THOMAS KIRBY.—L street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest, 2,300 square yards of stone-block pavement (Richmond granite), at $1.78 per square yard. Seventh street, between F and G streets, northwest, and elsewhere, as directed, about 5,000 yards Richmond granite block on hydraulic concrete foundation and bituminous filling, $2.20 per square yard.

GEORGE NEITZEY.—New Jersey avenue, between C and D streets, northwest, east side of railway track, about 1,250 square yards Cape Ann granite block pavement, at $2.10 per square yard.

BUCKLEY & VERMILLION.—Seventh street, between B and L streets, southwest, about 16,000 square yards stone-block pavement (Richmond granite), at $1.70 per square yard.

W. R. DAVIES & Co.—Resurfacing Fifteenth street west, in front of Treasury Department, about 3,470 square yards, Grahamite asphalt, at $1.25 per square yard.

The aggregate of the foregoing awards is about $209,000.

Table showing original pavements and repairs.

Street.	Number and date of original contract.		Name of original contractor.	Character and cost of original contract.		Date of repairs.	By whom done.	Cost of repairs.
	No.	Date.		Pavement.	Cost.			
Seventh st., bet. S st. and Potomac River	(*)	.....	George W. Linville	Wood	$84, 132 00	May 31, 1877	Buckley & Vermillion	$24, 392 34
Scott Square	39†	Sept. 18, 1871	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	12, 286 28	June 9, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	2, 373 14
Madison Place	39†	Sept. 18, 1871	.....do	....do		June 9, 1875	.....do	2, 551 67
F st., bet. Eighteenth and Twenty-second sts., N. W.	39†	Mar. 23, 1871	.....do	....do	28, 128 00	Aug. 13, 1875	.....do	11, 813 60
G st., bet. Seventeenth and Twenty-second sts., N. W.	39†	Mar. 23, 1871	.....do	....do	32, 881 60	Aug. 13, 1875	.....do	14, 343 17
Pa. ave., bet. Fifteenth and Eighteenth sts., N. W.	41	Sept. 18, 1871	John O. Evans	Scharff concrete	54, 454 40	Oct. 30, 1875	W. C. Murdock	3, 091 72
						Nov. 14, 1873	John O. Evans	7, 219 91
N. Y. ave., bet. Ninth and Fifteenth sts., N. W.	42	Sept. 18, 1871	L. S. Filbert	Filbert vulcanite	77, 004 71	Oct. 30, 1875	W. C. Murdock	4, 529 74
						June 30, 1877	.....do	3, 887 57
K st., bet. Ninth st. and circle at intersection of Pa. and N. H. aves.	44	Sept. 18, 1871	H. H. Bingham	Biedler wood	143, 297 00	Sept. 18, 1875	.....do	4, 498 14
						Oct. 14, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	88, 917 74
Ninth st., bet. Pa. ave. and P st., N. W.	150	Sept. 5, 1871	Thomas Lewis	Parisen asphalt	103, 561 60	May 20, 1875	W. C. Murdock	12, 578 08
						June 30, 1877	.....do	4, 939 51
E st., bet. Tenth and Thirteenth sts., N. W	214	Dec. 1, 1871	L. S. Filbert	De Golyer wood	12, 837 50	May 19, 1872	Taylor & Filbert	158 30
Seventh st., bet. Pa. ave. and canal	214	Dec. 1, 1871	.....do	....do	5, 993 00	May 19, 1872	.....do	362 10
						May 31, 1877	William Buckley	2, 487 84
Ninth st., bet. Pa. ave. and B st., N. W	214	Dec. 1, 1871	.....do	....do	10, 421 00	May —, 1872	Taylor & Filbert	572 76
Third st., bet. N. Y. and Ind. aves., N. W.	230½	Apr. 10, 1872	G. W. Linville	Ballard wood	69, 133 19	Aug. 7, 1875	W. C. Murdock	52, 631 01
G st., bet. Ninth and Fifteenth sts., N. W.	233	Apr. 18, 1872	Abbott Paving Company	Abbott concrete	40, 267 20	Nov. 16, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	4, 774 42
						June 1, 1877	D. W. Bailey	2, 773 51
G st., bet. N. J. ave. and Seventh st., N. W.	233	Apr. 8, 1872	.....do	Abbott concrete	33, 863 60	June 1, 1877	.....do	3, 550 21
Fifteenth st., bet. N. Y. and Pa. aves, N. W	246	Apr. 24, 1872	John O. Evans	Scharff concrete	4, 444 50	June 7, 1877	W. R. Davis	6, 194 46
I st., bet. N. Y. ave. and Thirteenth st., N. W.	252	Apr. 26, 1872	Abbott Paving Company	Abbott concrete	11, 838 50	May 29, 1877	Cranford & Hoffman	3, 681 66
Seventh st., bet. Pa. ave. and D st., N. W	270	Apr. 13, 1872	L. Clephane	Stowe wood	7, 780 50	Oct. 14, 1875	.....do	5, 142 23
Seventeenth st., bet. I st. and Mass. ave. N. W.	275	May 6, 1872	Charles E. Evans	Evans concrete	33, 925 33	Aug. 13, 1875	.....do	14, 673 05
I st., bet. Fifteenth and Seventeenth sts. N. W.	275	May 6, 1872	.....do	....do	26, 640 30	Aug. 13, 1875	.....do	6, 408 92
Fourth st., bet. N. Y. and Ind. aves., N. W.	288	May 10, 1872	Thomas Lewis & Co	Parisen asphalt	45, 731 55	May 20, 1875	W. C. Murdock	20, 052 95
Pa. ave., bet. Eighteenth st. and Rock Creek.	293	May 10, 1872	John O. Evans	Wood	134, 372 00	Oct. 30, 1875	.....do	59, 331 45
						May 31, 1877	.....do	19, 712 82
						Nov. 5, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	40, 119 42
Bridge st., bet. Rock Creek and Market st.	293	May 10, 1872	.....do	....do	39, 530 55	Oct. 30, 1875	W. C. Murdock	31, 966 14
						May 31, 1877	.....do	3, 039 18
						June 1, 1877	W. H. Mohler	12, 186 78
D st., bet. Fourth st. and N. J. ave., N. W.	323	June 3, 1872	G. W. Linville	Wood	22, 262 72	Oct. 14, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	12, 279 08
						Jan. 6, 1874	Page & Fletcher	2, 646 63

* Old corporation.

† And extension.

Table showing original pavements and repairs—Continued.

Street.	Number and date of original contract.		Name of original contractor.	Character and cost of original contract.		Date of repairs.	By whom done.	Cost of repairs.
	No.	Date.		Pavement.	Cost.			
Eighth st., bet. D and F sts., N. W.	346	July 16, 1872	Finnegan & Nesdall	Wood	$15,380 75	May 31, 1875	Jonathan Taylor	$3,730 65
E st., bet. Seventh and Tenth sts., N. W.	346	July 16, 1872	do	do	16,775 50	Dec. 7, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	327 18
Eighth st., bet. G and O sts., N. W.	346	July 16, 1872	do	do	39,805 50	Oct. 7, 1875	do	11,202 32
Twenty-second st., bet. G st. and Pa. ave.	348	June 13, 1872	C. E. Evans	Evans concrete	14,851 20	Aug. 13, 1875	do	6,811 07
First st., bet. Pa. ave. and K st., N. W.	384	July 8, 1872	D. R. Smith	Wood	50,365 45	May 31, 1877	Jonathan Taylor	1,386 15
Nineteenth st., bet. E st. and Pa. ave., N. W.	408	July 17, 1872	C. E. Evans	Evans concrete	20,537 20	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	18,774 58
Nineteenth st., bet. P st. Circle and Boundary.	408	July 17, 1872	do	do	24,313 60	Aug. 13, 1875	do	
Twentieth st., bet. E st. and Pa. ave.	408	July 17, 1872	do	do	17,852 80	Aug. 13, 1875	do	8,868 27
Twenty-first st., bet. E st. and Pa. ave.	408	July 17, 1872	do	do	19,524 27	Aug. 13, 1875	do	9,594 22
L st., bet. Tenth and Twenty-fifth sts., N. W.	410½	Oct. 18, 1872	William Keeny	Wood	80,048 50	May 29, 1877	do	52,114 76
Mass. ave., bet. Fourteenth st. and N. J. ave., N. W.	416	July 26, 1872	L. S. Filbert	do	100,324 77	May 31, 1877 May 31, 1877	Jonathan Taylor W. C. Murdock	2,417 82 6,519 61
Conn. ave., bet. H st. and Boundary, N. W.	459	Aug. 7, 1872	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	115,988 27	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	33,371 44
Eighteenth st., bet. L and P sts., N. W.	459	Aug. 7, 1872	do	do	24,268 80	Aug. 13, 1875	do	4,347 40
L st., bet. Seventeenth st. and Conn. ave., N. W.	459	Aug. 7, 1872	do	do	5,209 60	Aug. 13, 1875	do	3,188 77
Mass. ave., bet. Fourteenth st. and P st. Circle.	459	Aug. 7, 1872	do	do	44,473 60	Aug. 13, 1875	do	24,865 91
Seventh st., bet. B st. N. and B st. S.	511	Sept. 12, 1872	John O. Evans	Wood	24,990 33	Oct. 16, 1875	Neitzey & Acker	23,628 46
R st., bet. Seventh and Fourteenth sts., N. W.	521	Sept. 16, 1872	Ballard Paving Company	Phillips round block	18,789 33	Feb. 28, 1874	Ballard Paving Company.	2,183 11
New York ave., bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts., N. W.	538	Sept. 23, 1872	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	3,505 60	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	2,470 17
New York ave., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts., N. W.	538	Sept. 23, 1872	do	do	11,231 10	Aug. 13, 1875	do	5,405 60
M st., bet. Sixteenth st. and Connecticut ave., N. W.	569	Oct. 18, 1872	do	do	39,704 80	Aug. 13, 1875	do	16,822 88
P st., bet. Eighteenth st. and Circle, N. W.	569	Oct. 18, 1872	do	do	5,020 80	Aug. 13, 1875	do	1,594 23
Twelfth st., bet. F and P sts., N. W.	571	Oct. 19, 1872	Lewis Clephane	Wood	57,008 00	Oct. 30, 1875	do	40,517 43
Pennsylvania ave., between First and Eighth sts., E.	583	Oct. 23, 1872	DeGolyer & McClellan	do	150,892 00	Oct. 23, 1875	J. Taylor	48,834 19
Eighth st., bet. Pennsylvania ave and navy-yard gate.	584	Oct. 23, 1872	do	do	49,819 00	Sept. 11, 1875	Neitzey & Acker	34,073 03
A st., bet. Second st. and Pennsylvania ave., S. E.	599	Nov. 15, 1872	C. H. Parsons	Phillips round block	3,556 87	Apr. 8, 1874	D. A. Connolly	2,520 67
Thirteenth st., bet. Pa. ave. and B st., N. W.	620	Dec. 6, 1872	John O. Evans	Wood	17,835 22	Oct. 4, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	9,802 51

Tenth st., bet. F and K sts., N. W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh st, bet. F and O sts., N. W	627	Dec. 12, 1872	.....do	....do	56,659 17	Oct. 14, 1875	.....do	12,813 10
L st., bet. Tenth st. and N. J. ave., N. W	640	Jan. 14, 1873	Finnegan & Nesdall	....do	35,689 50	July 25, 1877	Thomas Kirby	2,401 46
R. I. ave., bet. Conn. ave. and Seventeenth st.	675	May 7, 1873	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	7,314 03	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	7,309 13
Seventh st., bet. D and E sts., N. W	736	July 15, 1873	Ballard Paving Company	Wood	52,318 02	July 19, 1877	Burns & Hopkins & Joseph Williams.	11,009 41
Seventh st., bet. G and M sts., N. W	736	July 15, 1873	.....do	....do				
F st., bet. Fifth and Ninth sts., N. W	740	July 8, 1873	Albert Gleason	....do	21,129 50	May 29, 1877	Cranford & Hoffman	8,875 42
						June 30, 1877	W. R. Davies	6,217 18
Seventh st., bet. E and G sts., N. W	740	July 8, 1873	.....do	....do	11,161 50	July 19, 1877	Burns, Hopkins & Joseph Williams.	7,753 63
N. J. ave., bet. B and D sts., N. W	761	July 17, 1873	W. C. Whitney	....do	19,407 50	June 1, 1877	D. W. Bailey	6,202 73
						May 31, 1877	J. Taylor	5,175 31
						May 31, 1877	George Neitzey	2,491 95
F st., bet. Ninth and Thirteenth sts., N. W	796	July 28, 1873	L. S. Filbert	....do	25,693 50	May 29, 1877	Cranford & Hoffman	11,450 68
						July 31, 1877	Jonathan Taylor	3,660 19
Twenty-sixth st., bet. Pa. ave. and M st., N. W.	807	Aug. 1, 1873	L. M. Hoffman	....do	10,591 00	May 31, 1877	W. C. Murdock	2,454 37
Pierce Place	866	Aug 19, 1873	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co	Filbert vulcanite	6,893 00	Sept. 24, 1875	.....do	173 49
B st., bet. N. J. ave. and Second st., S. E.	890	Sept. 15, 1873	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	20,757 88	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	2,258 70
Corcoran st., bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts., N. W.	900	Sept. 15, 1873	Ballard Paving Company	Scharff concrete	7,042 20	May 31, 1875	W. C. Murdock	4,506 53
Fifth st., bet. G st. and N. Y. ave., N. W.	913	Sept. 26, 1873	C. C. Thurston	....do	23,644 80	Aug. 5, 1875	.....do	12,650 77
K st., bet. Third and Seventh sts, N. W.	914	Sept. 26, 1873	Evans Concrete Company	Evans concrete	26,828 80	Aug. 13, 1875	Cranford & Hoffman	13,873 93
Sixth st., bet. E st. and La. ave., N. W	957	Nov. 1, 1873	George Follansbee	Wood	9,229 29	May 31, 1877	Jonathan Taylor	5,915 25

RECAPITULATION.

Page.	Original pavements.		By replacing with—		By resurfacing.
	Wood pavements.	Concretes.	Concretes.	Stone pavements.	
1	$344,215 48			$24,392 34	
2		$194,641 65			$31,081 58
3	284,729 00	131,459 11	$93,415 93		18,728 94
4	43,833 88	103,561 60	1,093 16	2,487 84	17,517 59
5	69,133 19	78,545 30	52,631 01		17,292 90
6	31,011 00	123,165 81	5,142 23		24,763 63
7	236,861 29	45,731 55	154,169 01	12,186 78	20,052 85
8	210,450 42	28,521 81	31,571 91		6,811 07
9	244,278 65	89,171 63	61,052 19		37,037 07
10	43,208 40	266,261 56			65,773 52
11	207,391 55	*29,809 66	2,183 11	23,628 46	
12	74,939 71	59,462 30			26,292 89
13	312,222 63		91,872 29	34,073 03	
14	103,758 27	16,024 53	24,715 58		
15	157,039 14		12,813 10	2,401 46	
16	154,073 71	7,314 00			7,309 13
17	413,528 94	77,036 57	26,470 54	21,234 99	
18	162,063 14	48,015 20	15,110 87		
19	173,614 07		2,454 37		
20	66,312 05	39,363 40			172 49
21	12,168 15	82,655 51	4,506 53		6,258 70
22	30,293 89	111,569 92			26,594 60
23	113,684 65	58,309 18			
24	34,647 69	31,098 80	5,915 25		
25	39,428 58	21,245 78			
	3,562,937 48	1,642,964 97	585,117 08	120,405 90	305,617 96

* By round block.

NOTES.

Column No. 2, for original wood pavements, includes round-block pavements—amount, $185,388.91; and wood pavements done under two corporation contracts—amount, $294,167.80.

Columns No. 2 and 3, for original wood pavements and concretes, include the amount, $1,102,490.72; expended on contracts issued prior to April 1, 1872, viz: of this latter amount, $210,326.46 were completed and final measurements given prior to April 1, 1872.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
1				
	(*)	Hewitt & Lewis	Wood	14th st. bet. H and Boundary sts. n. w.
	(*)	George W. Linnville	do	7th st. bet. B st. and Potomac River s. w.
May 31, 1877	§ 58	Buckley & Vermillion	Richmond granite block.	
Sept. 18, 1871	‖ 27	L. S. Filbert	Stowe wood	12th st. bet. Pa. ave. and E st. n.w.; 12th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w.
Sept. 18, 1871	29	Lewis Clephane (John O. Evans, bond).	Miller wood	11th st. bet. D and F sts. n. w
Sept. 18, 1871	31	L. S. Filbert (L. Clephane, bond).	do	F st. bet. 17th and 18th sts. n. w
Sept. 18, 1872	32	do	do	18th st. bet. Pa. ave. and E st. n. w
2				
Sept. 16, 1871	‖ 36	John O. Evans (L. Clephane, J. O. Evans, bond).	Scharff concrete	17th st. bet. Pa. ave. and G st. n. w; 17th st. bet. N. Y. ave. and I st. n.w; 17th st. bet. N. Y. ave. and B st. n.w.
Sept. 18, 1871	‖ 39	Evans Concrete Company (Charles E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete	15th st. bet. Pa. ave. and H st. n. w; 15th st. bet. H st. and Vt. ave. n.w; Through and on west side Scott square, n. w. Madison Place On the space between the building-line of Vermont avenue and east building-line of 15th st. n. w. and Madison Place to the north side of H st. n. w. F st. bet. 18th and 22d sts. n. w. G st. bet. 17th and 22d sts. n. w
Sept. 18, 1871	40	William B. Parisen	Parisen asphalt.	Vt. ave. bet. K st. and Mass. ave; Jackson Place bet. Pa. ave. and H st. n. w.
3				
Sept. 18, 1871	41	John O. Evans (L. Clephane, J. O. Evans, bond).	Scharff concrete.	Pa. ave. bet. 15th and 18th sts. n.w.
			do	Pa. ave. bet. 17th and 18th sts.
			Ballard wood	Pa. ave. bet. 18th st. and Rock Creek.
Sept. 18, 1871	42	L. S. Filbert (Lewis Clephane, Lewis S. Filbert, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	North half N.Y. ave. bet. 14th and 15th sts. n. w.
			Scharff concrete.	N. Y. ave. bet. 9th and 15th sts., except as above stated.
June 30, 1877	§ 56	W. C. Murdock	do	N.Y. ave. bet. 9th and 10th sts. n.w.
Sept. 18, 1871	44	H. H. Bingham (James McManes, Albert C. Roberts, bond).	Biedler keystone wood.	K st. bet. 9th st. and circle intersection N. H. and Pa. aves. n. w.
Sept. 25, 1871	145	Lewis Clephane	Stowe wood	Market Space bet. 7th and 9th sts. n. w.

* Old corporation.
† This amount of $210,035.80, as shown in this statement, indicates the amount expended by the late
‡ This amount of $84,1[illegible]2, as shown in this statement, indicates the amount expended by the late board
§ New series. ‖ And extension.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3 70 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	†$210, 035 80	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 4, 1872
$3.80 per square yard, including trimming of roadway.	‡84, 132 00	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 23, 1872
.....	.....	Buckley & Vermillion	$24, 392 34	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	9, 512 67	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 19, 1871 (No bond.)
....do	15, 950 01	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 19, 1871
$3.25 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	8, 385 00	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 19, 1871
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	16, 200 00	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 19, 1871
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	31, 376 00	.....	.....	....do	June 8, 1872 June 8, 1872
.....	29, 715 20	.....	.....	...do	Sept. 30, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	22, 416 00	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 15, 1873 Sept. 15, 1873
.....	12, 286 28	Cranford & Hoffman.	¶ 2, 373 14	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
.....		.....do.....	¶ 2, 551 67	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
.....	9, 515 37	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 16, 1872
.....	28, 128 00	.....do.....	¶ 11, 813 60	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
.....	32, 881 60	.....do.....	¶ 14, 343 17	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
$3 20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	20, 916 80	.....	.....	....do	Apr. 19, 1872
.....	7, 406 40	.....	.....	....do	Apr. 19, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	54, 454 40	W. C. Murdock	¶ 3, 091 72	... do	Dec. 23, 1871
.....	.....	John O. Evans.....	¶ 7, 219 91	....do	Dec. 18, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	134, 372 00	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 1, 1872
$3 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	5, 589 00	W. C. Murdock.....	.....	...do	July 26, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	71, 415 71	.....do.....	¶ 4, 529 74	....do	July 26, 1872
.....	.....	.....do.....	3, 887 57	Warrant of auditor District of Columbia.	(**)
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	143, 297 00	Cranford & Hoffman .	¶ 88, 917 74	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 21, 1872
		W. C. Murdock.....	¶ 4, 498 19	Certificate board of audit.	
$3 per square yard, including 2 feet grading	7, 060 00	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 13, 1871

board of public works for the completion of this contract awarded by the late corporation of Washington.
of public works for the completion of this contract awarded by the late corporation of Washington.
¶ Repairs; certificate board of audit. ** Assignment part contract 56.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
4				
Sept. 5, 1871	150	Thomas Lewis (D. F. Hamlink, Thomas A. Brown, bond).	Parisen asphalt	9th st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w. 9th st. bet. Pa. ave. and M st. n. w. 9th st. bet. M and P sts. n. w
June 30, 1877	†56	W. C. Murdock	Concrete	9th st. bet. D and P sts. n. w
Oct. 2, 1871	159	L. Clephane (John O. Evans, Lewis Clephane, bond).	Stowe wood	8th st. bet. Market Space and D st. n. w.
Dec. 12, 1871	194	L. Clephane (John O. Evans, Lewis Clephane bond).	Miller & Stowe wood.	19th st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w.
Dec. 1, 1871	214	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, bond).	DeGollyer wood	E st. bet. 10th and 13th sts. n. w. 7th st. bet. Pa. ave. and canal n. w. 9th st. bet. Pa. ave. and B st. n. w.
May 31, 1877	†58‖	William Buckley	Richmond granite block.	7th st. bet. B st. n. and Pa. ave. n. w.
5				
Apr. 10, 1872	230½	G. W. Linnville (John O. Evans, George W. Linnville, bond).	Ballard wood	3d st. bet. Ind. and N. Y. aves. n. w.
Apr. 18, 1872	233	Abbott Paving Company (J. P. Cranford, H. L. Cranford, N. B. Abbott, C. S. Buell, R. Cranford, J. V. W. Vandenburgh, bond).	Abbott concrete	G st. bet. 9th and 15th sts. n. w. G st. bet. N. J. ave. and 7th st. n. w.
Nov. 16, 1875	†16	Cranford & Hoffman	do	G st. bet. 9th and 15th sts. n. w.
June 1, 1877	†53	D. W. Bailey	Concrete	G st. bet. 3d and 5th sts. n. w
	†53	do	do	G st. bet. 10th and 13th sts. n. w
Apr. 24, 1872	246	John O. Evans (L. Clephane, J. O. Evans, bond).	Scharff concrete.	15th st. bet. N. Y. and Pa. aves
June 7, 1877	†57	W. R. Davies		
6				
Apr. 26, 1872	251	Abbott Paving Company (J. P. Cranford, H. L. Cranford, N. B. Abbott, C. S. Buell, R. Cranford, J. V. W. Vandenburgh, bond).	Abbott concrete	13th st. bet. F st. and P-st. circle
Apr. 26, 1872	252	do	do	I st. bet. N.Y. ave. and 13th st. n. w
May 29, 1877	†56	Cranford & Hoffman	Concrete	I st. bet. 11th and 13th sts. n. w.
Apr. 13, 1872	270	L. Clephane (John O. Evans, Thomas Lewis, bond).	Ballard wood Stowe wood	D st. bet. 6th and 11th sts. n. w. 7th st. bet. Pa. ave. and D st. n. w.
May 6, 1872	275	Charles E. Evans, president (Martha W. Evans, C. E. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete	17th st, bet. I st. and Mass. ave. n. w I st. bet. 15th and 17th sts. n. w.
7				
May 8, 1872	282	Jonathan Taylor (L. S. Filbert, Jonathan Taylor, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	16th st. bet. H and Boundary sts. n. w.
May 10, 1872	288	Thomas Lewis & Co. (D. F. Hamlink, Thomas A. Brown, bond).	Parisen asphalt	4th st. bet. N. Y. and Ind. aves. n. w.
May 10, 1872	291	Lewis Clephane (J. H. Teemyer, L. Clephane, Albert Gleason, bond).	Round-block wood.	Green st. bet. Bridge and West sts., Georgetown.

† New series. ‖ Extension.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$103,561 60	W. C. Murdock	*$12,578 08	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 22, 1872
					Oct. 23, 1873
					Nov. 22, 1873
		do	‡4,939 51		
$3 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	4,615 50			do	Nov. 3, 1871
do	10,016 88			do	Jan. 12, 1872
$3.40 per square yard, Burnettized.	12,837 50	Taylor & Filbert	§158 30	do	Apr. 24, 1872
	5,993 00	do	§362 10	do	May 9, 1872
	10,421 00	do	§572 76	do	June 13, 1872
		William Buckley	2,487 84	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading and Burnettizing.	69,133 19	W. C. Murdock	¶52,631 01	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 7, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	40,267 20			do	Sept. 5, 1872
do	33,833 60			do	Nov. 26, 1872
		Cranford & Hoffman	4,774 72	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
		D. W. Bailey	3,550 21	do	
		do	2,773 51	do	
90 cts. per square yard.	4,444 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	June 8, 1872
		W. R. Davies	6,194 46	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	50,758 40			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 21, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	11,838 58			do	Aug. 28, 1872
		Cranford & Hoffman	3,681 06	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	23,230 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Aug. 22, 1872
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	7,780 50	Cranford & Hoffman	5,142 23	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	Nov. 11, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	33,928 53	do	¶14,673 05	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 19, 1873
do	26,640 30	do	¶6,408 92	do	Sept. 19, 1873
do	127,945 40			do	Oct. 24, 1872
do	45,731 55	W. C. Murdock	¶20,052 85	do	Sept. 18, 1872
$1.85 sq. yard, including 2 feet grading.	9,389 67			do	Oct. 28, 1872

*Repairs' certificate. ‡ Warrant auditor of District of Columbia. § Certificate of auditor.
¶ Certificate board of audit.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
May 10, 1872	293	John O. Evans (J. H. Teemyer, L. Clephane, bond).	Wood	Pa. ave. bet. 18th st. and Rock Creek.
			do	Aqueduct st. bet. Rock Creek and Bridge st, Georgetown.
				Bridge st. bet. Rock Creek and High st.
				Bridge st. bet. High and Market sts
May 31, 1877	†55	W. C. Murdock	Concrete	Pa. ave. bet. 18th and 23d sts., n. w.
May 31, 1877	†55	do	do	Bridge st. bet. Rock Creek and Montgomery st.
June 1, 1877	†60	W. H. Mohler	Richmond granite block.	Bridge st. bet. Congress and Market sts.
June 8 3, 1872	323	G. W. Linnville (John O. Evans, G. W. Linnville, bond).	Wood	D st. bet. 4th and N. J. ave. n. w.
July 16, 1872	346	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. K. Rogers, E. R. Tinker, bond).	do	8th st. bet. D and F sts. n. w
				E st. bet. 7th and 10th sts. n. w
				8th st. bet. G and O sts. n. w
May 31, 1877	†54	Jonathan Taylor	Concrete	8th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w
June 18, 1872	348	C. E. Evans	Evans concrete.	22d st. bet. G and Pa. ave. n. w
July 1, 1872	371	George Follansbee (Geo. Neitzey, P. Cullinane, bond).	De Golyer, No. 2, wood.	2d st. bet. Pa. ave. and B st. n. w
			Ingersoll wood.	2d st. bet. B and H sts. n. w
			do	E st. bet. 2d and N. J. ave. n. w
July 8, 1872	364	D. R. Smith (L. S. Filbert, Thomas Lucas, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	1st st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w
			De Golyer, No. 2, wood.	B st. bet. 1st and 3d sts. n. w
			Scharff concrete.	I st. bet. N. Cap. and N. J. ave. n. w
May 31, 1877	†54	Jonathan Taylor	Concrete	1st st. bet. H and Defrees sts
July 9 17, 1872	408	Charles E. Evans (C. E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete.	19th st. bet. Pa. ave and E st. n. w.
				19th st. bet. P-st. Circle and Boundary.
				20th st. bet. E st. and Pa. ave. n. w.
				21st st. bet. E st. and Pa. ave. n. w.
				20th st. bet. Mass. and Conn. aves. n. w.
Oct. 18, 1872	410½	William Keeny (Samuel M. Prentice, D. E. Culver, bond).	De Golyer, No. 2, wood.	L st. bet. 10th and 25th sts. n. w
			do	18th st. bet. K and L sts. n. w
May 29, 1877	†56	Cranford & Hoffman		L st. bet. N. J. and Pa aves
July 23, 1872	414	R. H. Ryan (Richard Rothwell, John C. Casparis, bond).	Perry wood	N. J. ave. bet. B and E sts. s. e
July 26, 1872	416	Lewis S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John L. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	Mass. ave. bet. 14th st. and N. J. ave.
May 31, 1877	†54	Jonathan Taylor	Concrete	Intersection of Mass. ave. with 4th and 5th sts.
May 31, 1877	†55	W. C. Murdock	do	Mass. ave. bet. 13th and 14th sts. n. w.
July 29, 1872	431	L. M. Hoffman, attorney Manhattan Paving Company (Thomas A. Bancker, John G. Armour, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood, on Hayes asphalt base.	15th st. bet. B st. and Pa. ave. n. w.

† New series.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$54,454 40	W. C. Murdock Cranford & Hoffman	*59,331 45 *40,119 42	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 1, 1872
....do	5,541 27			....do	Jan. 22, 1873
....do	33,535 83	W. C. Murdock	*31,966 14	....do	Dec. 5, 1872
....do	5,994 72			....do	
		W. C. Murdock	19,712 82	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
		....do	3,039 18	....do	
		W. H. Mohler	12,186 78	... do	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	22,262 72	Cranford & Hoffman	*12,279 08	Certificate of auditor of board of public works.	Dec. 16, 1872
		Page & Fletcher	*2,646 53	....do	
....do	15,380 75			....do	Nov. 17, 1873
....do	16,775 60	Cranford & Hoffman	*327 18	....do	Nov. 17, 1873
....do	39,805 50	....do	*11,202 32	...do	June 23, 1873
		Jonathan Taylor	*3,730 65	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	14,851 20	Cranford & Hoffman	*6,811 07	Certificate of auditor board of public works.	Sept. 19, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	50,424 50			....do	Jan. 10, 1873
....do					Jan. 10, 1873
....do	2,220 40			....do	June 26, 1873
....do	50,365 45			....do	Oct. 25, 1873
....do	13,219 50			....do	Oct. 23, 1873
$3 per sq. yard	13,670 61			...do	Dec. 7, 1875
		Jonathan Taylor	1,386 15	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	20,547 20	Cranford & Hoffman	*18,774 58	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 19, 1873
....do	24,313 60			....do	Oct. 16, 1873
....do	17,852 80	Cranford & Hoffman	*8,668 27	....do	Dec. 1, 1873
....do	19,524 27	....do	*9,594 22	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
... do	6,933 76			....do	Dec. 1, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	80,048 50			....do	Nov. 5, 1873
....do	4,664 25			....do	July 23, 1873
		Cranford & Hoffman	52,114 76	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	31,475 53			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 25, 1873
....do	100,324 77			....do	July 18, 1873
		Jonathan Taylor	2,417 82	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
		W. C. Murdock	6,519 61	....do	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	27,765 60			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Mar. 20, 1873

* Repairs: certificate of board of audit.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
10				Conn. av. bet. H and Boundary sts. n. w.
Aug. 7, 1872	459	Evans Concrete Company (Chas. E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete	18th st. bet. L and P sts. n. w..... L st. bet. 17th st. and Conn. av. n. w. Mass. ave. bet. 14th st. and P-st. Circle.
Aug. 7, 1872	460	Lewis Clephane (Francis H. Smith, Thos. Lewis, bond).	Phillips round block.	Gay st. bet. Montgomery and Washington sts., Georgetown.
Aug. 28, 1872	488	Abbott Paving Co. (J. P. Cranford, J. V. W. Vandenburgh, H. L. Cranford, N. B. Abbott, C. S. Buell, and R. Cranford, bond).	Abbott concrete ....do	H st. bet. 7th and 13th sts. n. w.... H st. bet. 18th and 22d sts. n. w...
Sept. 2, 1872	502	Page & Fletcher (George S. Page, I. D. Fletcher, bond).	Flannagan wood ....do ..... Scharff concrete	3d st. bet. Md. ave. and D st. north Mo. ave. bet. 3d and 4½ sts. s. w... 18th st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w.
Sept. 17, 1872	506	John O. Evans (D. S. Evans, L. Clephane, bond).	Miller wood..... ....do	20th st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w. 21st st. bet. Pa. ave. and K st. n. w.
11				
Sept. 12, 1872	511	John O. Evans (D. S. Evans, L. Clephane, bond).	Wood ..... Ballard wood ... Wood..... ....do	7th st. bet. B st. n. and B st. south. E. Capitol bet. 1st and 11th sts. n. e. E st. bet. 2d and 4th sts. n. w..... F st. bet. 2d and 4th sts. n. w .....
Sept. 12, 1873	513	Thomas P. Morgan (W. J. Murtagh, Charles W. King, bond).	Abbott concrete.	K st. bet. 7th and 9th st. n. w.....
Sept. 16, 1872	521	Ballard Paving Company (Juan Boyle, T. A. Brown, bond).	Phillips round-block, wood.	R st. bet. 7th and 14th sts. n. w....
Sept. 19, 1872	526	Francis H. Smith (Albert Gleason, Lewis Clephane, bond).	Smith round block. ....do ....do	M st. bet. 21st and 26th sts. n. w... 23d st. bet. Pa. ave. and M st. n. w. 19th st. bet. K. st. and P-st. Circle.
Sept. 16, 1872	528	Manhattan Paving Co. (L. M. Hoffman, J. G. Armour, Thomas A. Bancker, bond).	Wood pavement on Hayes asphalt base.	D st. bet. 14th and 15th sts. n. w... E st. bet. 14th and 15th sts. n. w...
12				
Sept. 23, 1872	538	Evans Concrete Company (Chas. E. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete	N. and E. side of reservation on N. Y. av. bet. 18th and 19th sts. n. w. N. Y. av. bet. 17th and 19th sts. n. w
Oct. 4, 1872	555	Jno. O. Evans (D. S. Evans, L. Clephane, bond).	Stowe & Miller wood.	High st. bet. 2d and Bridge sts. Georgetown.
Oct. 1, 1872	559	Bartlett & Williams (Geo. W. Goodall, R. B. Clark, bond).	Flannagan wood.	C st. bet. 2d and 4½ sts. n. w.....
Oct. 8, 1872	560	Lewis Clephane (F. H. Smith, Thomas Lewis, J. O. Evans, bond).	Phillips round block. ....do	P st. bet. P-st. Circle and 22d st. n. w West st. bet. P-st. bridge and Washington st. West st. from Washington to High st.
Oct. 18, 1872	569	Evans Concrete Company (C. E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete	M st. bet. 16th st. and Conn. av. n. w N st. bet. N. H. av. and Scott sq... P st. bet. 18th st. and Circle n. w..
13				
Oct. 19, 1872	571	Lewis Clephane (Francis H. Smith and Thomas Lewis, bond).	Miller wood.....	12th st. bet. F and P sts. n. w.....
Oct. 19, 1872	571½	.....do	Phillips round block.	H st. bet. 3d and B. and O. R. R. tracks.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3 20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$115, 988 27	Cranford & Hoffman..	$*33, 371 44	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 19, 1871
....do	24, 268 80	.....do.....	*4, 347 40	....do	Oct. 16, 1873
....do	5, 209 60	.....do.....	*3, 188 77	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
....do	44, 473 60	.....do.....	*24, 865 91	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
$1.75 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	2, 881 37	.....	.....	...do	Oct. 28, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	29, 013 69	.....	.....	...do	Aug. 28, 1872
....do	20, 777 60	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 11, 1872
$3.10 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	32, 468 53	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 6, 1874
....do	7, 858 50	.....	.....	...do	Jan. 6, 1874
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	14, 448 00	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 1, 1872
$3 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	7, 777 00	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 19, 1872
....do	4, 305 00	.....	.....	...do	Nov. 19, 1872
....do	24, 920 33	Neitzey & Acker.....	*23, 628 46	...do	Nov. 19, 1872
....do	93, 100 00	.....	.....	...do	Nov. 1, 1872
....do	7, 213 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 2, 1872
....do	7, 644 00	.....	.....	... do	Dec. 2, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	29, 809 66	.....	.....	....do	July 24, 1873
$2.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	18, 789 33	Ballard Paving Co....	2, 183 11	....do	Feb. 28, 1874
....do	19, 710 00	.....	.....	....do	Apr. 11, 1873
....do	6, 945 00	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 26, 1872
... do	17, 328 00	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 26, 1872
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	6, 863 50	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 20, 1873
....do	6, 877 89	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 20, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	3, 505 60	Cranford & Hoffman..	*2, 470 17	...do	Sept. 19, 1873
....do	11, 231 10	....do.....	*5, 405 61	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	14, 063 00	.....	.....	.. do	Dec. 5, 1872
$3.50 per square yard.	12, 752 83	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 20, 1873
$2.10 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	10, 826 55	.....	.....	....do	May 2, 1873
....do	19, 547 43	.....	.....	....do	May 2, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	17, 749 90	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 18, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	18, 723 20	Cranford & Hoffman..	*8, 703 81	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
....do	20, 981 60	...do.....	*8, 119 07	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
....do	5, 020 80	...do.....	*1, 594 23	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	57, 008 00	...do.....	*40, 517 43	....do	Dec. 20, 1872
$2 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	25, 606 00	.....	.....	....do	June 28, 18

*Repairs; certificate of board of audit.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
Oct. 23, 1872	583	DeGolyer & McClelland...	DeGolyer wood, No. 2.	Pa. ave. bet. 1st and 8th sts. east..
Oct. 23, 1872	584	.....do	....do	8th st. bet. Pa. ave and Navy-Yard gate.
Nov. 15, 1872	599	Charles H. Parsons (C. D. Willard and W. S. Lincoln, bond).	Phillips round block.	2d st. bet. Pa. and Md. aves..... 3d st. bet. Pa. ave. and E. Capitol st. 4th st. bet. Pa. ave. and E. Cap. st.. A st. bet. Pa. ave. and 2d st. s. e... B st. bet. Pa. ave. and 3d st. s. e... B st. bet. 3d and 4th sts s. e.....
14 Nov. 13, 1873	603	J. P. Cranford & Co. (J. V. W. Vandenburgh, H. L. Cranford, N. B. Abbott, C. S. Buell, R. Cranford, bond)	Abbott concrete	Alley square 254.....
Dec. 6, 1872	620	John O. Evans (Lewis Clephane, Albert Gleason, bond).	Miller wood.....	13th st. bet. Pa. av. and B st. n. w..
Dec. 6, 1872	621	.....do	Scharff concrete	P st. bet. 22d st. and Rock Creek, n. w. West st. 340 ft. west of P-st. bridge.
Dec. 6, 1872	622	.....do	Wood pavement	1st st. bet. High and Fayette sts..
Dec. 12, 1872	626	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, bond).	De Golyer wood	10th st. bet. F and R sts. n. w.....
15 Dec. 12, 1872	627	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, bond).	Wood.....	11th st. bet. F and O sts. n. w ....
Dec. 12, 1872	628	L S. Filbert (John S. B. Nagle, Jonathan Taylor, bond).	De Golyer wood, No. 2.	N st. bet. 9th and 15th sts. n. w....
Dec. 14, 1872	630	F. S. Holmes (N. C. Draper, J. P. Thomas, J. L. Miller, bond).	De Golyer wood, No. 1.	15th st. bet. R. I. ave. and K st. n. w
Dec. 20, 1872	635	L. S. Filbert (John S. B. Nagle, Jonathan Taylor, bond).	De Golyer wood.	La. ave. from 9th st. to intersection of Pa. ave. with La. ave.
Jan. 14, 1873	640	Finnegan & Nesdall (John J. Belden, Pat'k Lynch, bond).	Wood	L st. bet 10th and N. J. ave. n. w..
July 25, 1877	†61	Thomas Kirby.....	Richmond granite block.	L st. bet. 4th and 5th sts. n. w.....
16 Jan. 4, 1873	641	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. J. Belden, Patrick Lynch, bond).	Wood.....	6th st. bet. L and Boundary sts. n. w.
Jan. 14, 1873	642	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. K. Rogers, E. R. Tinker, bond).	....do	N st. bet. 4th and 10th sts. n. w ..
Jan. 14, 1873	644	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. J. Belden, Patrick Lynch, bond).	Stowe wood.....	5th st. bet. L and O sts. n. w.....
May 7, 1873	675	Evans Concrete Company (C. E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete .	R. I. ave. bet. Conn. ave. and 17th sts. n. w.
May 15, 1873	683	William H. Adams (J. W. McKnight, Samuel Gedney, bond).	Miller wood.....	B st. bet. 6th and 14th sts. s. w ...
July 5, 1873*	735	George Follansbee (I. P. Childs, J. E. Herrill, bond).	Ingersoll wood..	E st. bet. 5th and 7th sts. n. w ...
17 July 15, 1873	736	Ballard Paving Co. (Thos. E. Brown, George B. Corkhill, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	7th st. bet. D and E sts. n. w .....
			....do	7th st. bet. G and M sts. n. w.....
July 19, 1877	§67	Burns & Hopkins, Joseph Williams.	Cape Ann granite	7th st. bet. E and G sts.....

* Repairs; certificate board of audit. † New series.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$150,892 00	Jonathan Taylor	*$48,834 19	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	July 11, 1873
....do	49,819 00	Neitzey & Acker	*34,073 03	....do	July 17, 1873
$1.75 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	8,344 74			....do	May 14, 1873
....do	5,689 68			....do	May 14, 1873
....do	7,482 59			....do	May 14, 1873
....do	3,556 87	D. A. Connolly	*2,520 67	....do	June 28, 1873
....do	1,286 25			....do	Dec. 24, 1873
....do	2,537 50			....do	Dec. 24, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	7,484 80			....do	Jan. 15, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	17,835 22	Cranford & Hoffman	*9,802 51	....do	Dec. 6, 1872
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	3,451 73			....do	Dec. 5, 1872
....do	5,088 00			....do	Dec. 5, 1872
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	20,420 55			....do	Dec. 17, 1872
....do	65,502 50	Cranford & Hoffman	*14,913 07	....do	Nov. 21, 1873
....do	56,659 17	Cranford & Hoffman	*12,813 10	....do	July 18, 1873
....do	34,902 50			....do	Nov. 21, 1873
....do	25,101 47			....do	May 22, 1873
....do	4,686 50			....do	Jan. 9, 1873
....do	35,689 50			....do	Oct. 31, 1873
		Thomas Kirby	‡2,401 46	$250,000 appropriation.	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	54,892 21			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Mar. 8, 1875
....do	23,411 50			....do	Jan. 27, 1874
....do	18,161 50			....do	Jan. 27, 1874
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	7,314 00	Cranford & Hoffman	*7,309 13	....do	Sept. 19, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	45,321 50			....do	Nov. 28, 1873
....do	12,287 00			....do	Jan. 30, 1874
....do	52,318 00			....do	Oct. 30, 1873
....do					Oct. 30, 1873
		Burns & Hopkins and Joseph Williams.	11,009 41	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	

‡ Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.

§ New series and extension.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
July 8, 1873	740	Albert Gleason (John O. Evans, George O. Wander, bond).	Wood	F st. bet. 5th and 9th sts. n. w
			....do	7th st. bet. E and G sts. n. w
July 19, 1877	*67	Burns & Hopkins and Joseph Williams.	Cape Ann granite	7th st. bet. G and K sts. n. w
May 29, 1877	*56	Cranford & Hoffman	Concrete	F st. bet. 5th and 7th sts. n. w
June 30, 1877	*65	William R. Davies	....do	F st. bet. 7th and 9th sts n. w
July 8, 1873	745	Edward Gaskins	Neuchatel rock	H st. bet. Vt. av. and 15th st. n. w.
				I st. bet. 13th and 15th sts. n. w
				14th st. bet. N. Y. av. and H st. n. w
July 12, 1873	756	Zepheniah Jones (D. W. Smith, William McLean, bond).	Ballard or Stowe wood.	N. J. av. bet. D and O sts. n. w.
			Taylor & Filbert wood.	6th st. bet. F and G sts. n. w
			Wood	2d st. bet. H and I sts. n. w
July 17, 1873	762	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	Vt. av. bet. M and P sts. n. w
June 9, 1875	†762	Cranford & Hoffman	....do	Mass. av. bet. 20th st. and Boundery n. w.
June 9, 1875	†762	.....do	....do	13th st. bet. B and D sts. a. w
July 17, 1873	763	L. S. Filbert (J. Taylor, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	N. H. av. bet. Mass. av. and R st
July 17, 1873	770	John S. Baldwin	....do	R. I. av. bet. 7th st. and Boundery n. w.
				Gay st. bet. Washington and High sts.
				8th st. bet. O st. and Boundary, n.w
July 17, 1873	761	William C. Whitney	De Golyer wood, No. 2.	N. J. av. bet. B and D sts. n. w
				Del. av. bet. B and C sts. n. e
				C st. bet. 1st and 3d sts. n. e
June 1, 1877	*53	D. W. Bailey	Concrete	N. J. av. bet. B and C sts. n. w
May 31, 1877	*54	Jonathan Taylor	....do	N. J. av. bet. C and D sts., west side
May 31, 1877	*59	George Neitzey	Cape Ann granite	N. J. av. bet. C and D sts., east side
18 July 19, 1873	773	Page & Fletcher (George S. Page, Isaac D. Fletcher, bond).	Flannagan wood	P st. bet. N. J. av. and 18th st. n. w.
July 19, 1873	775	.....do	....do	Md. av. bet. 1st and 3d sts. s. w
				B st. bet. Md. av. and 3d st. s. w
				2d st. bet. Md. av. and B. st. s. w
				3d st. bet. Md. av. and B st. s. w
				B st. bet. 1st and 3d sts s. w
July 28, 1873	796	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	F st. bet. 9th and 13th sts. n. w
			....do	13th st. bet. Pa. av. and G st. n. w
			Filbert vulcanite	.....
			....do	.....
May 29, 1877	*56	Cranford & Hoffman	Concrete	F st. bet. 9th and 12th sts. n. w
July 31, 1877	*66	Jonathan Taylor	....do	F st. bet. 12th and 13th sts. n. w
July 28, 1873	798	J. P. Cranford & Co. (J. V. W. Vandenburgh, H. L. Cranford, L. S. Filbert)	Abbott concrete	Q st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w
19 Aug. 5, 1873	806	James E. Gregg (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	15th st. bet. R. I. ave. and Boundary n. w.
			....do	7th st. bet. M st. and Boundary n. w.

* New series. † Extension.

Contract price per square yard for pavements fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$21, 129 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 3, 1873
....do	11, 161 50			....do	Nov. 3, 1873
		Burns & Hopkins and Joseph Williams.	$7, 753 63	Warrant of auditor of the District of Columbia.	
		Cranford & Hoffman	8, 875 42	....do	
			6, 217 1e	... do	
$4 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	2, 593 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works	Jan. 6, 1874
....do	19, 636 00			....do	Jan. 6, 1874
....do	1, 075 50			....do	Feb. 14, 1877
$3 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	122, 492 19			....do	Jan. 3, 1874
....do	3, 376 20			....do	Jan. 23, 1874
....do.	3, 397 73			....do	Feb. 14, 1874
$3 20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	19, 678 04			....do	Dec. 12, 1873
$3 00 per square yard.	16, 936 56				Sept. 8, 1875
	17, 117 07				Sept. 24, 1875
$3 50 per square yard.	66, 325 00			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 12, 1873
$3 50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	17, 193 40			....do	Nov. 26, 1873
....do	13, 242 60			....do	Jan. 5, 1874
....do	‡16, 632 70				May 24, 1875
....do	19, 407 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 10, 1873
....do	9, 796 50			....do	Dec. 10, 1873
....do	57, 056 12			....do	Dec. 10, 1873
		D. W. Bailey	6, 202 73	Warrant of auditor of the District of Columbia.	
		Janathan Taylor	5, 175 21	....do	
		George Neitzey	2, 471 95	....do	
$3. 10 per square yard, including 2 ft. grading.	92, 431 11			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 14, 1874
....do	18, 460 00			....do	Jan. 6, 1874
....do	5, 903 33			....do	Nov. 9, 1874
....do	3, 503 68			....do	Nov. 9, 1874
....do	3, 230 82			....do	Jan. 6, 1874
					Nov. 1, 1875
$3. 50 per square yard, including 2 ft. grading.	25, 693 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 5, 1873
....do	12, 840 70			....do	Dec. 4, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 ft. grading.	20, 694 40			....do	Dec. 5, 1873
....do	11, 942 40				Dec. 4, 1873
		Cranford & Hoffman	11, 450 68	Warrants of the auditor of the Dist. of Columbia.	
		Jonathan Taylor	3, 660 19	... do	
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 ft. grading.	15, 378 40			Certificate of the board of audit.	Oct. 9, 1874
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	20, 380 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 4, 1873
....do	28, 381 50			....do	Jan. 6, 1874

‡ Certificate of the board of audit.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
Aug. 1, 1873	807	L. M. Hoffman (Thomas A. Banker, John Burhans, bond).	Miller or Stowe wood.	M. st. bet. 14th and 16th and 18th and 21st sts. n. w.
			...do	22d st. bet. K and M sts. n. w.....
			...do	26th st. bet. K and M sts. n. w.....
			.....	L st. bet. Pa. ave. and 26th st. n. w.
May 31, 1877	*55	W. C. Murdock.....	Concrete.....	26th st. bet. Pa. ave. and M. st. n.w
Aug. 12, 1873	834	Lewis Clephane (John O. Evans, Hallett Kilbourn, bond).	Stowe wood.....	High st. bet. West and 2d sts., Georgetown.
			....do	2d st. bet. Fayette and High sts., Georgetown.
Aug. 12, 1873	838	Ballard Paving Company (W. W. Ballard, Thos. E. Brown, George B. Corkhill, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	Bridge st. bet. High and Market sts., Georgetown
			....do	Potomac st. bet. Bridge and 2d sts., Georgetown.
			Ballard wood ...	Congress st. bet. bridge and Gay sts., Georgetown.
			.....	Washington st. bet. West adn Stoddard sts., Georgetown.
			.....	Washington st. bet. Bridge and Gay sts., Georgetown.
20 Aug. 12, 1873	847	Vandenburgh & Co. (L. S. Filbert, Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	S st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w ...
Aug. 14, 1873	851	Russell, James T. (Samuel Gedney, George Follansbee, bond).	Parisen asphalt .	G st. bet, 4½ and 11th sts. s. w.....
Apr. 14, 1873	852	R. C. Hewitt (Thomas Lewis, Henry Birch, bond).	Perry wood	9th st. bet. P st. and Boundary n. w
Aug. 16, 1873	859	W. C. Murdock.....	Miller wood.....	Congress st. bet. West and High st
Aug. 19, 1873	866	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (L. S. Filbert, Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	Pierce Place bet. 14th and 15th and S and T sts.
21 Aug. 23, 1873	870	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, L. S. Filbert, bond).	....do	Alley square 216 ....
Aug. 25, 1873	871	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, John S. B. Nagle, bond.	....do	Columbia st. bet. O and Q sts. n. w.
			....do	O st. bet. 4th and 13th sts. n. w ....
Sept. 18, 1873	890	Evans Concrete Company (Charles E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete .	B st. south from its intersection with N. J. av. and 2d sts. s. e.
			....do	1st st. bet. Pa av. and B st. s. e.....
Sept. 15, 1873	900	Ballard Paving Company..	Ballard wood....	Corcoran st. bet. 13th and 14th sts. n. w.
May 31, 1877	*55	W. C. Murdock.....	Concrete.....	.....do.....
Sept. 22, 1873	905	Lewis Clephane (John O. Evans, Hallett Kilbourn, bond).	Smith round block.	Market st. bet. 1st and 3d s Georgetown.
22 Sept. 23, 1873	906	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (L. S. Filbert, H. L. Cranford, bond).	Filbe:t vulcanite	20th st. bet. K and P sts. n. w .....
				21st st. bet. K st. and Mass. ave. n.w
Sept. 26, 1873	913	C. C. Thurston (C. D. Willard, J. T. H. Hall, bond).	Scharff concrete	5th st. bet. G st. and N. Y. ave ....
Sept. 26, 1873	914	Evans Concrete Company (C. E. Evans, Martha W. Evans, bond).	Evans concrete.	K st. bet. 3d and 7th sts. n. w.....

* New series.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$35,600 60	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 11, 1873
....do	9,982 00	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 14, 1874
....do	10,591 00	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 14, 1874
....do	2,719 50	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 14, 1874
.....	.....	W. C. Murdock.....	*$2,454 37	Warrant of auditor of the District of Columbia.	Jan. 14, 1874
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	8,790 25	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 18, 1873
....do	18,560 50	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 18, 1873
....do	11,167 45	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 16, 1873
....do	10,052 07	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 16, 1873
....do	6,321 00	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 16, 1873
....do	11,067 70	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 16, 1873
....do					Dec. 16, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	13,484 80	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 10, 1873
....do	18,985 60	.....	.....	....do	Apr. 15, 1874
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	55,846 00	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 28, 1873
....do	10,466 05	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 25, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	6,893 00	W. C. Murdock	†173 49	....do	Sept. 30, 1873
....do	2,636 80	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 23, 1873
....do	8,585 60	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 4, 1873
....do	43,713 63	.....	.....	....do	Feb. 13, 1875
....do	20,757 88	Cranford & Hoffman..	†6,258 70	....do	Nov. 24, 1873
....do	6,961 60	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 24, 1873
....do	7,042 40	.....	.....	... do	Sept. 29, 1873
.....	.....	W. C. Murdock	4,506 53	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$2.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	5,125 75	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 15, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$26,242 56	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Sept. 30, 1873
....do	‡34,853 76	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 12, 1875
....do	23,644 80	W. C. Murdock.....	†12,650 67	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Dec. 24, 1873
....do	26,828 80	Cranford & Hoffman.	†13,873 93	....do	Jan. 5, 1874

† Repairs; certificate of board of audit. ‡ Certificate of the board of audit.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
Oct. 3, 1873	915	Zepheniah Jones (Andrew Gleason, D. W. Smith, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	F st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. w
			....do	1st st. bet. B and C sts. s. e
			....do	1st st. bet. B and C sts. n. e
			....do	7th st. bet. Pa. and S. C. aves. s. e
			....do	D st. bet. 7th and 8th sts. s. e
			....do	S. C. ave. bet. Pa. ave. and 7th st. s. e
23 Sept. 26, 1873	916	John O. Evans (L. Clephane, D. S. Evans, bond).	Scharf concrete	B st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e
May 20, 1875	†916	W. C. Murdock	....do	15th st. bet. R. I. ave. and S st. n. w
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	R st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Corcoran st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w.
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	17th st. bet. Mass. ave. and P st. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	S st. bet. 11th and 14th st. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	N st. bet. N. H. ave. and 20th st. n. w.
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	O st. bet. 15th and 16th sts. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	De Salles street
Oct. 22, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Sampson st. bet. 15th and 17th sts. n. w.
Oct. 22, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Q st. bet. 16th and 17th sts. n. w
Oct. 23, 1873	922	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	Pa. ave. bet. 9th and 10th sts. n. w.
Oct. 3, 1873	923	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	E st. bet. 13th and Pa. ave. n. w
Oct. 14, 1873	931½	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. J. Belden, Patrick Lynch, bond).	Stowe wood	R. I. ave. bet. 7th and 9th sts. n. w.
Oct. 13, 1873	935	Ballard Paving Company (Thomas E. Brown, Juan Boyle, bond).	Ballard wood	5th st. bet. Pa. ave. and East Capitol st. e.
				6th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w
				B st. bet. 4th and 5th sts. s. e
Oct. 17, 1873	945	C. H. Parsons (G. F. Gulick, R. B. Ferguson, bond).	Phillips round block.	2d st. bet. Pa. ave. and D st. s. e
Oct. 23, 1873	952	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, J. S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	10th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w
24 Nov. 1, 1873	957	George Follansbee (John E. Herrill, I. P. Childs, bond).	Ingersoll wood	6th st. bet. La. ave. and E st. n. w
May 31, 1877	‡54	Jonathan Taylor	Concrete	6th st. bet. E st. and La. ave. n. w
Nov. 19, 1873	987	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	O st. bet. 16th and 17th sts. n. w
Nov. 29, 1873	989	John O. Evans (Lewis Clephane, J. O. Evans, bond).	Scharff concrete.	B st. bet. Del. ave. and 1st st. n. e
			....do	1st st. bet. Pa. ave. and D st. n. e
			Miller wood	A st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e
Dec. 1, 1873	§991	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (H. L. Cranford, L. S. Filbert, bond).	Foundation for Neuchatel rock pavement.	14th st. bet. N. Y. ave. and H st. n. w.
Dec. 9, 1873	997	Ballard Paving Company (T. E. Brown, Juan Boyle, bond).	DeGolyer wood, No. 1.	Pa. ave. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e. ‖
Dec. 11, 1873	1,000	J. V. W. Vandenburgh (L. S. Filbert, H. L. Cranford, L. M. Hoffman, bond).	Filbert vulcanite.	H st. bet. Vt ave. and 15th st. n. w ¶

* Assigned to W. C. Murdock, May 20, 1875. † Extension.

‖ Relaid in consequence of change of grade around Capitol grounds,

lic works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
quare uding ding.	$6, 574 40	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 7, 1873
.....	7, 262 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 20, 1873
.....	7, 037 62	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 23, 1873
.....	3, 420 37	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 9, 1874
.....	3, 260 25	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 9, 1874
.....	2, 738 75	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 9, 1874
quare uding ding.	*9, 912 96	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 24, 1873
e yard	22, 548 18	.....	.....	Certificate of the board of audit.	July 19, 1875
.....	13; 506 75	.....	.....	....do	July 19, 1875
.....	6, 387 90	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 11, 1875
.....	6, 284 70	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 11, 1875
.....	15, 404 70	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 15, 1875
.....	1, 655 84	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 13, 1875
.....	4, 988 31	.....	.....	....do	Sept. 15, 1875
quare	9, 225 21	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 21, 1875
e yard	8, 022 00	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 27, 1875
.....	6, 903 30	.....	.....	....do	Oct. 27, 1875
quare uding ding.	8, 844 80	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 17, 1873
quare uding ding.	9, 712 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 4, 1873
.....	11, 833 50	.....	.....	... do	Oct. 21, 1873
.....	17, 888 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 17, 1873
.....	4, 728 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 20, 1873
.....	3, 048 85	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 17, 1873
quare uding ding.	5, 946 50	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 24, 1873
quare uding ding.	5, 150 83	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 5, 1873
.....	9, 229 29	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 29, 1874
.....	.....	Jonathan Taylor	$5, 915 25	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
quare uding ding.	6, 016 50	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 21, 1873
quare luding ding.	1, 414 40	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 24, 1873
.....	21, 269 60	.....	.....	....do	Nov. 24, 1873
quare uding ding.	8, 757 60	.....	.....	....do	Dec. 23, 1873
e yard	4, 956 80	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 15, 1874
quare uding ding.	10, 644 40	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 2, 1874
e yard	3, 458 00	.....	.....	....do	Jan. 6, 1874

‡ New series.
by act of Congress.

§ See contract 745.
¶ Top dressing.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues paved.
Oct. 3, 1873	915	Zepheniah Jones (Andrew Gleason, D. W. Smith, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	F st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. w
			....do	1st st. bet. B and C sts. s. e
			....do	1st st. bet. B and C sts. n. e
			....do	7th st. bet. Pa. and S. C. aves. s. e
			....do	D st. bet. 7th and 8th sts. s. e
			....do	S. C. ave. bet. Pa. ave. and 7th st. s. e
23 Sept. 26, 1873	916	John O. Evans (L. Clephane, D. S. Evans, bond).	Scharf concrete	B st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e
May 20, 1875	†916	W. C. Murdock	....do	15th st. bet. R. I. ave. and S st. n. w
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	R st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Corcoran st. bet. 14th and 16th sts. n. w.
May 20, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	17th st. bet. Mass. ave. and P st. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	S st. bet. 11th and 14th st. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	N st. bet. N. H. ave. and 20th st. n. w.
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	O st. bet. 15th and 16th sts. n. w
Aug. 5, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	De Salles street
Oct. 22, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Sampson st. bet. 15th and 17th sts. n. w.
Oct. 22, 1875	†916	.....do	....do	Q st. bet. 16th and 17th sts. n. w
Oct. 23, 1873	922	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (Jonathan Taylor, L. S. Filbert, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Filbert vulcanite	Pa. ave. bet. 9th and 10th sts. n. w.
Oct. 3, 1873	923	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	E st. bet. 13th and Pa. ave. n. w
Oct. 14, 1873	931½	Finnegan & Nesdall (J. J. Belden, Patrick Lynch, bond).	Stowe wood	R. I. ave. bet. 7th and 9th sts. n. w.
Oct. 13, 1873	935	Ballard Paving Company (Thomas E. Brown, Juan Boyle, bond).	Ballard wood	5th st. bet. Pa. ave. and East Capitol st. e.
				6th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w
				B st. bet. 4th and 5th sts. s. e
Oct. 17, 1873	945	C. H. Parsons (G. F. Gulick, R. B. Ferguson, bond).	Phillips round block.	2d st. bet. Pa. ave. and D st. s. e
Oct. 23, 1873	952	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, J. S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	10th st. bet. E and F sts. n. w
24 Nov. 1, 1873	957	George Follansbee (John E. Herrill, I. P. Childs, bond).	Ingersoll wood	6th st. bet. La. ave. and E st. n. w
May 31, 1877	‡54	Jonathan Taylor	Concrete	6th st. bet. E st. and La. ave. n. w
Nov. 19, 1873	987	L. S. Filbert (Jonathan Taylor, John S. B. Nagle, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	O st. bet. 16th and 17th sts. n. w
Nov. 29, 1873	989	John O. Evans (Lewis Clephane, J. O. Evans, bond).	Scharff concrete.	B st. bet. Del. ave. and 1st st. n. e
			....do	1st st. bet. Pa. ave. and D st. n. e
			Miller wood	A st. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e
Dec. 1, 1873	§991	J. V. W. Vandenburgh & Co. (H. L. Cranford, L. S. Filbert, bond).	Foundation for Neuchatel rock pavement.	14th st. bet. N. Y. ave. and H st. n. w.
Dec. 9, 1873	997	Ballard Paving Company (T. E. Brown, Juan Boyle, bond).	DeGolyer wood, No. 1.	Pa. ave. bet. 1st and 2d sts. n. e. ‖
Dec. 11, 1873	1,000	J. V. W. Vandenburgh (L. S. Filbert, H. L. Cranford, L. M. Hoffman, bond).	Filbert vulcanite.	H st. bet. Vt. ave. and 15th st. n. w ¶

* Assigned to W. C. Murdock, May 20, 1875. † Extension.

‖ Relaid in consequence of change of grade around Capitol grounds.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$6,574 40			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 7, 1873
....do	7,262 50			....do	Dec. 20, 1873
....do	7,037 62			....do	Dec. 23, 1873
....do	3,420 37			....do	Jan. 9, 1874
....do	3,260 25			....do	Jan. 9, 1874
....do	2,738 75			....do	Jan. 9, 1874
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	*9,912 96			....do	Nov. 24, 1873
$3 per square yard	22,548 18			Certificate of the board of audit.	July 19, 1875
....do	13,506 75			....do	July 19, 1875
....do	6,387 90			....do	Oct. 11, 1875
....do	6,284 70			....do	Oct. 11, 1875
....do	15,404 70			....do	Sept. 15, 1875
....do	1,655 84			....do	Sept. 13, 1875
....do	4,988 31			....do	Sept. 15, 1875
$3.70 per square yard.	9,225 21			....do	Dec. 21, 1875
$3 per square yard	8,022 00			....do	Oct. 27, 1875
....do	6,903 30			....do	Oct. 27, 1875
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	8,844 80			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Oct. 17, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	9,712 50			....do	Dec. 4, 1873
....do	11,833 50			....do	Oct. 21, 1873
....do	17,888 50			....do	Dec. 17, 1873
....do	4,728 50			....do	Dec. 20, 1873
....do	3,048 85			....do	Dec. 17, 1873
$1.75 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	5,946 50			....do	Dec. 24, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	5,150 83			....do	Dec. 5, 1873
....do	9,229 29			....do	Jan. 29, 1874
		Jonathan Taylor	$5,915 25	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	6,016 50			Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Nov. 21, 1873
$3.20 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	1,414 40			....do	Nov. 24, 1873
....do	21,269 60			....do	Nov. 24, 1873
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	8,757 60			....do	Dec. 23, 1873
$2 per square yard	4,956 80			....do	Jan. 15, 1874
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	10,644 40			....do	Jan. 2, 1874
$2 per square yard	3,458 00			....do	Jan. 6, 1874

‡ New series.
authorized by act of Congress.

§ See contract 745.
¶ Top dressing.

Date.	No. of contract.	Names of contractors and sureties.	Character of pavement.	Streets and avenues pav
25 Dec. 17, 1873	1,006	L. S. Filbert (Lewis S. Filbert, bond).	Taylor & Filbert wood.	R. I. ave. bet. 13th and 16th s
Mar. 13, 1874	1,042	J. A. DeWandelear.....	Phillips round-block.	3d st. bet. C and D sts. s. e.
			....do	2d st. bet. C and D sts. s. e.
			....do	D st. bet. 2d and 3d sts. s. e.
Apr. 17, 1874	1,063	George Follansbee (Samuel Gedney, bond).	Parisen asphalt.	G st. bet. 4½ and Water st. s
June 21, 1875	*14	William L. Davies (William J. Cook, John A. Barber, bond).	Neuchatel rock.	Grant st. bet. 9th and 10th s

* New series.

Contract price per square yard for pavement as fixed by board of public works.	Actual original cost.	Names of contractors for repairs.	Cost of repair.	How paid.	Date of final measurement.
$3.50 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	$27,216 00	.....	.....	Certificate of auditor of the board of public works.	Jan. 2, 1874
$2 per square yard, including 2 feet grading.	5,548 58	.....	.....	Certificate of board of audit.	Oct. 8, 1874
....do	3,668 00	.....	.....	....do	Mar. 11, 1874
....do	2,996 00	.....	.....	....do	Mar. 11, 1874
$3 per square yard	15,148 59	.....	.....	....do	June 14, 1875
$4.25 per square yard.	6,097 19	.....	.....	Warrant of auditor of District of Columbia.	Oct. 23, 1875

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 54.

UNITED STATES MINTS.

STATEMENTS

MADE BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

IN BEHALF OF

The establishment of branch mints or assay offices, respectively, at the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, Springfield, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Charlotte, N. C., Quincy, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Saint Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Athens, Ga., Omaha, Nebr., Atlanta, Ga., Denver, Col., Rock Island, Ill., New Orleans, La., Salt Lake City, Utah, and for the extension of the Philadelphia Mint.

APRIL 2, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Remarks of Hon. Milton Sayler, of Ohio.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I perceive that your reporter is by my side with his ever-ready pencil, and am just informed that my remarks are to be taken down and printed. Had I known this sooner I would have made more careful and elaborate preparation, but, relying upon his accuracy, will endeavor, as best I can, to place before you the merits of the cause I advocate.

The proposition is to establish one or two additional mints in the United States. I appear before you in the interest of the city of Cincinnati, and hope that I may be able to convince you, as I am thoroughly convinced myself, that one of these mints should be established in that city.

We have in the United States at the present time three mints in active operation—one at Philadelphia, one at San Francisco, and one at Carson City. I take it for granted, therefore, that the extreme eastern and extreme western sections of our country are well supplied with mint facilities. Lying between these two extremes is a grand empire, known as the Mississippi Valley, which certainly must in the near future, if it does not at present, contain within its borders a majority of the population and productive wealth of the country. Within this grand empire, watered by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio, and their tributaries, in my judgment there should be established a first-class mint for the coinage of both gold and silver, and I take it for granted that an intelligent committee in determining this question will look to the convenience and necessities of these people. The only question, therefore,

that I propose to discuss before the committee will be as to where within this valley the mint which shall supply its wants and meet the necessities of its people shall be located. This is a practical question, and depends upon several considerations. It depends upon the possession of sufficient banking capital for the purchase and control of bullion, upon the facilities for securing bullion and distributing coin, upon obtaining at the lowest price the materials that are necessarily required for consumption and use at the mint, and upon the supply of skilled labor and a healthy locality to make that labor efficient.

I undertake to say that the city I represent possesses in an eminent degree all these requisites. The banking capital of Cincinnati is, perhaps, not so great as that of one or two other western cities. This grows out of the peculiar character of its trade and business; but the wealth of Cincinnati is enormous, and I have reason to believe that it possesses more capital of its own than any other western city. Establish a mint within its borders, create a demand for money for the purchase of bullion, let that demand be as great as possible, take my word for it the supply will equal the demand. This is a matter of no small moment. It is folly to talk about establishing a mint at any point at which there is not an abundance of money which can be advanced for the control of bullion. The bullion must necessarily be controlled by the banks, and this can only be done by the ability of the banks or capitalists to advance the necessary money.

As to the question of facilities for the reception of bullion and distribution of coin, I am sure that Cincinnati has a position that cannot be surpassed. Situated on the banks of the Ohio she is connected by its waters with the waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and with the commerce of the great States that lie upon the borders of these rivers and their tributaries. In addition she has a vast system of railroads already permeating every portion, not only of the East, but of the North, West, and Southwest, and is about to complete her great southern road, on which she has already expended $16,000,000, and will probably be compelled to expend $4,000,000 more, which will connect her with all the lines of railroads ramifying through the States of the Southeast, and which will bring her in direct connection with the great mineral regions of North Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. DWIGHT. What point does it go to?

Mr. SAYLER. It extends from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

Mr. DWIGHT. How far has it progressed?

Mr. SAYLER. It has been opened and is operated from Cincinnati to Somerset, Ky., a distance of 163 miles.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is the entire length of the road?

Mr. SAYLER. The unfinished part of the road from Somerset to Chattanooga is 172 miles, and the entire length of the road is 335 miles. When completed it will bring us in direct railroad communication with the States east of the Mississippi and south of the mountains, and with which we have heretofore never had direct connection.

Mr. KNAPP. By whom was it built; by the city?

Mr. SAYLER. By the city, which has already authorized the use of its credit to the amount of $16,000,000, and will probably be called upon to complete the road, for from two to four millions in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. The grading is completed to Chattanooga, but you have not yet the iron, I believe?

Mr. SAYLER. As I have already stated, the road has been completed and is operated from Cincinnati to Somerset. From Somerset to Chattanooga the grading and masonry are completed to within six miles of

Chattanooga. The bridge over the Cumberland River has been built, and that over the Tennessee partially constructed. The ties and rails have been purchased for about one-half of this unfinished portion of the road, and I have every reason to believe that the entire line will be completed during the present summer and fall. I have certainly not overstated and have perhaps understated the progress of this grand enterprise, as I have not in my possession any very recent report of the work.

Such, Mr. Chairman, are our connections by water and by rail, and such our facilities for receiving bullion and distributing coin. Whether, therefore, our supply of bullion is to come from the North and West, or from Mexico, a question to which I shall hereafter refer, it seems to me the city I represent offers peculiar advantages, and is a location in every respect desirable for the purposes you have in view.

The question of cheap supplies of articles ordinarily used and consumed in a mint is also, as I have already suggested, one of very great importance. These articles are in the main coal, salt, charcoal, wood, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and zinc. Within limits immediately accessible by water Cincinnati has over 100,000 square miles of coal, situated in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. It is the greatest deposit of coal known in the world—about ten times as great as that of Great Britain.

Coal can be floated to our wharves on barges at a trifling expense. My recollection is that the very best kind of coal for all steam purposes can be delivered at Cincinnati under contract for about $1.75 per ton. So far as salt is concerned it is equally accessible, and can be obtained at correspondingly cheap prices. Wood is, of course, not as abundant as in a northern or western wilderness, but quite as abundant as in any old and well-settled country, and charcoal, I suppose, is as cheap as in any other city that would possess the necessary capital to control the bullion for the operation of a mint. Of sulphuric acid Cincinnati manufactures annually about 5,000,000 pounds. She also manufactures nitric acid to a large extent, and makes both these acids cheaper than they are produced in any other city. The government pays for sulphuric acid used in the mint at San Francisco about 2¾ cents per pound, and something over two cents per pound at Philadelphia and at Carson City. I am informed by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mints, and with whom I visited the manufacturers of acids at Cincinnati, that sulphuric acid in any quantity required could be furnished the government there at 1¾ cents per pound. So far as zinc is concerned it maintains about the same price at Cincinnati that it does elsewhere.

I will not detain the committee with any further discussion of the question of the cost of articles ordinarily consumed by a mint. In this respect no city can possibly offer greater inducements, and the statement I have made can be readily verified by the committee, if they so desire, by an examination of the prices-current of the several localities making application for the location of the mint within their midst.

I desire, Mr. Chairman, to say a word as to the question of health and efficient use of skilled labor. The statistics place Cincinnati in the forefront of healthy cities, and her climate is such that all kinds of labor may be carried on through the entire year without endangering the life or health of the laborer.

I understand there is a proposition before the committee to reopen the mint at New Orleans. That proposition I have no disposition to antagonize. I think the mint there should be reopened, but also think that its chief use, in case we have to draw our supply of silver bullion from Mexico,

will be that of an assay-office. It is too far south for the distribution of coin in the great valley of the Mississippi, and too far removed from the center of its great manufacturing and commercial interest; and it is too far south, and situated in a climate entirely too unhealthy during a great portion of each year, for the advantageous employment of skilled labor. It is not without the range of probability that before very long we will be compelled to draw our supply of silver bullion from Mexico. The two great Bonanza mines produce now about $36,000,000 annually, which is about two-thirds of all that is produced in this country. No man can tell how soon that may be exhausted, and when they are we will either have to get our supply of silver from the surplus stock of Germany or from Mexico. The latter is, in my estimation, the wiser plan. The mines of Mexico have never been properly developed; their great deposits have never been reached. The enterprise of our own people is necessary, and the use of our machinery. Our relations with that government should be definitely settled, and that, too, as speedily as possible. We need her productions, and she needs ours. Her silver bullion is now shipped to London. This ought not to be, and unless our government lacks capacity to a lamentable extent, will not be for a very long time. Should the time ever come when we will draw our supply of bullion from Mexico, New Orleans would become most important as an assay-office. With an assay-office there, and with a mint at Cincinnati, the same relation might be established between the two cities as that which now exists between the assay-office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia. The bullion could be shipped by way of the river from New Orleans to Cincinnati at a very low rates for freight. The mint circulation necessary for New Orleans could be reshipped to that city, and the balance be readily distributed throughout the northern portion of the valley of the Mississippi, where, on account of its extended manufacturing and commercial interests, the greatest demand for coin exists.

For the purchase of bullion in Mexico, Cincinnati in one respect, which is of more importance than might appear at first sight, possesses peculiar advantages from the fact of her large shipments of western products to New York, where she has large balances in bank. New York exchange is necessarily abundant with us. It is worth about 10 per cent. premium in Mexico, on account of the unsettled condition of that country. But whether we draw our supply of bullion from Mexico, or whether we draw it as now from the Bonanza or other mines of the Great West or from the mines of North Carolina and Georgia and other Southern States, still Cincinnati, situated in the center of the great manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests of what is known as the Valley of the Mississippi, retains its position as the point of chief importance, both on account of its facilities for receiving bullion and its facilities for distributing coin according to the necessities of the people who there live and labor, produce and manufacture, buy and sell.

Let us look for a moment, Mr. Chairman, at this Mississippi Valley. There are fourteen States that border on the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, which compose the section known as the Mississippi Valley. There are seven of these States, situated in the northern portion of this valley, drained, with a single exception, by the Ohio River, in the very midst of which Cincinnati sits as a queen, to whose population and industries, and consequent facilities for the easy distribution of coin, I desire to call attention. These seven States are Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. There are seven other States which border on the Missouri and the Upper and

Lower Mississippi, which are closely connected with them: Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Let us look a little at the statistics of these States. For them I quote chiefly from the census of 1870, but am indebted for suggestions to a memorial presented to Congress by what is known as the Ohio River commission, appointed from the first seven States which I have mentioned, and which I find quoted and ably elaborated in a speech of my colleague from Ohio, Mr. Van Vorhes, in the House of Representatives, in March of this year.

According to the census of 1870 the population of the United States was estimated at 38,000,000, and the population of the seven States I have mentioned, belonging to the more northern portion of this Mississippi Valley, was about thirteen and a half millions, or 35 per cent. of the whole, while the other seven States had a population of about seven millions, or exceeding 17 per cent. of the whole; so that these fourteen States contained, in 1870, more than 50 per cent. of the population of the entire country, 35 per cent. of which was in the seven more northern States, of which section, as I have said, Cincinnati is the great commercial center. The commission to which I have referred, details the taxes of 1865, claiming that during that year taxation was broadest in its levies upon the products and wealth of the nation, and which statistics show that of the $185,000,000 of revenue collected the seven States first mentioned paid sixty-two and a half millions, or over 33 per cent. of the whole revenue obtained from the people. By the census of 1870 the value of the farming products of the United States was $2,500,000,000, of which the seven States in whose behalf I speak produced nearly $1,000,000,000, or over 40 per cent., while the other seven States produced about $500,000,000, or over 20 per cent. of the whole. This Ohio River commission further reports that the total value of the lands in farms in the United States was in that year over $11,000,000,000, and that in the seven States which they represented the value of farms was $4,250,000,000, or over 40 per cent. of the whole, while in the other seven States lying farther south the value was $1,250,000,000, or over 10 per cent. of the whole. The same proportion will hold as to the value of live-stock, farming implements and machinery.

I am asking, therefore, for the location of this mint at Cincinnati, the central city of these seven States, which, in the language of this commission, contain within their borders more than one-third of the entire population of the country, who pay 35 per cent. of the internal taxation of the nation, who raise 40 per cent. of the farm products of the country, own 40 per cent. of the land and farms in the nation, 40 per cent. of the live-stock, and 36 per cent. of the capital in farm implements and machinery. I ask it, in addition, in the interest of the other seven States, which, in the language of this same commission, contained 17 per cent. more of the whole population of the nation, who produced 20 per cent. of the farm products of the country, contained 10 per cent. of the live-stock, and 20 per cent. of the farm machinery.

But, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have yet an even stronger appeal to make. In the language of Mr. Thurston, chairman of the Ohio River commission:

The seven States which this commission represents are and must continue to be the heart of the manufacturing interests of the United States. Within the bounds of these seven States are over 100,000 square miles of coal. The manufacturing supremacy and money-power built up by Great Britain rest on but 11,000 square miles, or about one-ninth of the area possessed by these seven States.

The 1,000 miles of the Ohio connect with nearly 18,000 miles of river navigation. * * * Within these seven States permeated by the Ohio and its immediate tributaries, upon this field of coal nine times the area of that which enabled England to

control, heretofore, the markets of the globe, the great army of mechanics will congregate, who, with the useful weapons of peace, are to win victories and bring honest spoil from their conquests to enrich our people. The rapidity with which this congregation of the manufacturing industries is gathering is indicated by the census of 1870. The manufactures of the entire nation are given that year at two and a half billion dollars, and of that the seven States of the Ohio produce one and a half billions, or 66 per cent. of all. In 1850 there were in those seven States only 36,277 factories, producing but two hundred and eighty-four and a half million of dollars. In 1870 there were 97,568 factories, producing, as before stated, one and a half billions—not millions, but billions. In 1890, under the same ratio, allowing but one-half the previous increase from 1880 to 1890, there will be 250,000 factories, yielding $3,600,000,000 of products.

Such, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, are the immense resources of the seven States represented by the Ohio River commission, and such the demands which they make upon you for the establishment within their midst and at their central city of a mint to supply them with the necessary coin and bullion for the transaction of their business.

And now let me say in addition, Mr. Chairman, that the city for which I speak is not unworthy, in her grand manufacturing industries, of the position which she holds as the center and chief commercial point of these great States. For the statistics I am about to give you I am indebted to the reports of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of the city of Cincinnati, and especially to an able lecture on the manufactures of Cincinnati by Sidney D. Maxwell, esq., superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. As he states in this lecture, the manufactures of Cincinnati "embrace productions from wood, metal, stone, animals, earth, paper, leather, grain, vegetable fiber, tobacco, and other articles." The entire number of manufacturing establishments for the year ending January 1, 1877, was over 5,000, producing an aggregate value of over $140,000,000, for the production of which there was capital invested amounting to about $62,000,000, and real estate occupied of the value of about $52,000,000, making a total of real and personal property of about $114,000,000. We produced in 1876 in the article of food products to the value of about $28,000,000, in the article of liquors an aggregate value of about $24,000,000, and in that of tobacco over $5,000,000. I could not do better here than to read from the lecture of Mr. Maxwell, to which I have referred:

In the year 1876, according to the figures of the board of trade, the article of liquors followed hard upon food in aggregate value, the production having reached $23,615,588, embracing 122 establishments, employing 1,772 hands, and capital and real estate valued at $13,341,080. Coupled with the value of the product is a government tax of 90 cents on each gallon of distilled spirits, which immensely swells the total value, but this is a part of the expense of manufacturing which cannot be ignored. In the year ending July 31, 1877, there were manufactured in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, of beer, 15,915,896 gallons, the equivalent of 205,000,000 glasses. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the beer made here is for home consumption, which would make the production for the use of Cincinnati and its surroundings 136,000,000 glasses. At the retail price, the aggregate value of the whole production would be $10,000.000. For the same period the total production of distilled spirits in Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, and Petersburg, all of which is the product substantially of this city, was 10,726,103½ gallons. The quantity redistilled or rectified, without taking into account the spirits continuously distilled, was 11,443,880 gallons. For this period the total value of all liquors manufactured in the four cities was, approximately, $29,685,331, on which taxes were paid the general government of about $10,300,000. The taxes paid on spirits in Cincinnati alone, in the calendar year of 1877, was $7,716,557.64—the largest sum paid on spirits by any city in the United States.

The whole production of chewing and smoking tobacco manufactured in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, during the late commercial year, was 6,632,638 pounds. The goods in this line are as wide in their distribution as the country. While this is true concerning chewing and smoking tobacco, the manufactures of cigars make a very large showing. The whole number of cigars manufactured in the same cities in the late year was 88,792,375, valued at $2,200,000, and giving employment to over 2,000 hands. The whole production of tobacco and cigars in this city and immediate vicinity was, in value, approximately, $5,214,614.

The total value of the productions of our manufactures of iron in 1876 was over $13,000,000, to secure which 373 establishments were engaged, employing over 7,000 men, with a capital of over $15,000,000. Our manufactures of wood amounted in value to about $13,000,000, employing about 8,000 hands, carried on in 572 establishments, with a capital of over $13,000,000. We manufacture candles, soaps, and oils to the value of about $8,000,000, employing thirty-one establishments and working more than a thousand hands; and of chemicals our manufactures amounted to about five millions of dollars, with a capital invested of about four millions. The aggregrate value of our tanning and goods made from leather was about $8,000,000, employing between five and six thousand hands, embracing 682 establishments, and using a capital of six and a half millions of dollars. We produced about five and a half millions of dollars' worth of books and other printed matter, and about four and a half millions of dollars' worth of metals other than iron, besides a long array of manufactures of stone and earth, of paints and varnishes, of inks and blacking, of paper, and of carriages, wagons, &c., of cotton, wool, and hemp, of jeans and yarns, of window-shades, bellows and forges, dental works, fertilizers, fireworks, roofing materials, wire goods, &c., and which I have not time to recount; but all of which are ably set forth in the lecture of Mr. Maxwell, to which I have referred.

It is in this city, then, in the center of these great States, neighbors to the seven more southern States with which they are intimately allied,—in this city, with its own immense manufacturing industries, worthy of the position it occupies, that I ask for the location of a mint to afford to its people and the people of this grand valley, the facilities in this respect which their great industries demand.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Statement of Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois.

I understand, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that the committee are hearing suggestions as to a proper locality for the location of a branch mint. The section which I represent desires to present, as a suitable site, the city of Springfield, Ill. It is improbable that two mints will be located so close together as the cities of Chicago and Saint Louis, both being large cities and having a great amount of trade and commerce. Saint Louis has about 250,000 inhabitants, and I believe Chicago claims 300,000. I am willing to put the city of Saint Louis at 300,000, in order to prevent any question being made. I will claim 600,000 for the two cities, and as much more as the census-takers will permit.

I suggest, therefore, as a favorable place, readily accessible to both of these great cities by railroad and to all the commerce tributary thereto, a place, the selection of which would remove any sectional claims existing between these two cities. It would establish this mint at a place that claims no particular distinction as to location, except that of being between two of the greatest cities of the country.

Let us look at the facilities which it would afford. All the labor required by government and the material necessary for the use of an institution of this kind, could be much more cheaply secured there than at Chicago or Saint Louis. The whole region of Sangamon County is underlaid with a stratum of coal six feet thick. This coal is now being mined in great quantities. There is a rolling-mill at Springfield that

works from three to six hundred men, making railroad iron by means of our coal. This coal can be furnished to the government for about seven cents a bushel.

Mr. DWIGHT. How much a ton?

Mr. SPRINGER. Twenty-five bushels to a ton, about $1.75 a ton. It can be furnished at seven cents a bushel under contract. I believe the rolling-mill, which is located at the north shaft of Springfield, has a contract at six and a half cents per bushel for all the coal they can use in the rolling-mill. The coal is very near the surface of the ground, and the raising and mining, therefore, do not require great expense. This, I think, would make something of an item in the cost of running the mint. In estimating the cost of running any establishment, the price of fuel to be consumed presents a very important question.

Springfield is also located in the very center of the grain region. The price of living is cheaper there than it could possibly be in any of the great cities. By examining the railroad connections at Springfield you will see that it is on the Wabash Railroad, beginning at Toledo, Ohio, and extending by its connections to Saint Joseph, in the State of Missouri. There connection may be made with the Kansas Pacific; also with the Union Pacific. The Chicago and Alton Railroad runs from Chicago to Saint Louis, passing through the city of Springfield, and has a branch extending to Kansas City, Mo., and all points of the Great West. We have also the Ohio and Mississippi Road, or the Springfield branch, which connects directly with, it by which we have direct communication with Cincinnati and Baltimore. We have also the Illinois Central, or the Springfield branch of it, which connects with Chicago. We have also a road running northwest called the Springfield and Northwestern. We are in direct connection with the cities of Saint Louis and Chicago. Combinations are now in course of being effected which will make the Wabash line a part of a direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards, and Springfield a half-way place on the continent, and therefore specially suitable for converting the precious metals into coin. I think that the government, by placing this mint half-way between two of the greatest cities in the West, would accommodate more people than any other location that could be pointed out in this country. It would be available to a greater portion of the Northwest, and these two largest cities in the West will both be in a position to derive advantages resulting from its location. Springfield is also about equally distant from Kansas City and Indianapolis, and a proper place for each of these cities to compromise upon; while Cincinnati is within twelve hours by rail, and would derive her share of the advantages of a Northwestern mint at the capital of Illinois.

With these natural advantages, a central location, healthy climate, and historical name, I hope this location will possess such attractions as will induce this committee to visit the place and determine for themselves its natural advantages. I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for permitting me to consume this much of your valuable time. If you should determine to visit Springfield, I can assure you a cordial welcome by the city which is everywhere known and honored as the former home of Abraham Lincoln.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Statement of Hon. Benjamin J. Franklin, of Missouri.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I am here for the purpose of briefly addressing you in behalf of House bill having

for its object and purpose the establishment of a branch mint of the United States at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri. In the course of my argument I shall endeavor to show that Kansas City possesses superior advantages for the location of a mint, and that if one be established the interests of the government demand that the bill I advocate should receive the favorable consideration of this committee.

Before entering upon any discussion concerning the advantages that would result to the government by the selection of Kansas City as the point for the new mint, or comparing the merits of the competing points, it may be proper for me to say something of her population, wealth, and commercial importance.

Kansas City is situated at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, nearly 500 miles west of Saint Louis by water and 283 miles by railway, in the center of one of the most fertile agricultural regions on the continent. It contains a population of about 45,000 people, is the second largest city in Missouri, and is the largest between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast.

The growth of Kansas City is unprecedented and finds no parallel in the United States, and I challenge any one to show to the contrary. In 1865 she had only a population of 4,000, and had no railroad connection. Now it has the most complete and comprehensive railway system in the West; has gas, water works, street-railways, contains the largest packing-houses in the Union, is the great grain emporium west of the Mississippi, and in commercial importance is unequaled by any city of the same population in the United States.

The commerce of this city reaches to all the States and Territories west of Missouri, and amounts to many millions of dollars. The clearings of Kansas City for the year 1877 amounted to $69,000,000.

The following table will show the clearings for each month and year during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877:

Statement showing the clearings of the Kansas City clearing-house, by months, for three years.

Month.	1877.	1876.	1875.
January	$7,137,329 46	$5,1 6,094 03	$2,305,306 10
February	4,704,922 97	4,566,721 09	2,988,341 02
March	5,463,610 38	4,302,291 87	2,632,719 94
April	5,270,387 02	4,605,502 34	2,314,010 52
May	5,206,200 86	4,664,984 17	2,673,709 90
June	5,256,514 19	5,742,539 11	2,914,592 04
July	5,112,389 32	4,769,684 32	3,033,263 27
August	5,548,123 17	4,448,729 19	3,441,718 92
September	6,337,525 72	5,504,501 35	3,541,449 76
October	6,892,287 14	6,915,521 82	4,949,842 03
November	6,129,097 17	5,857,918 92	5,337,090 39
December	6,154,684 11	6,306,420 55	4,683,888 87
Total	69,213,011 51	62,840,608 76	40,815,935 76

Thus we see this young city increasing nearly $30,000,000 in the short period of two years from the 31st of December, 1875, to the 31st of December, 1877.

The following official statement of the postal business is equally gratifying, and equally demonstrates the rapid and wonderful growth of this city, even at a period when all the great industries of the country were paralyzed and bankruptcy and financial ruin overshadowed the whole land. The aggregate postal receipts in the year 1875 were $39,768.48. In the year 1877 they were $64,221.51, an increase of $24,453.43 in the period of two years:

General business.

RECEIPTS.

From sale of stamps, envelopes, and cards		$61,871 93
Box-rent		554 80
Unpaid letters		574 94
Sale of waste paper		29 24
Fees on money-orders		1,190 60
		64,221 51

EXPENSES.

Total expense of the office	$17,201 04	
Expenses of the free-delivery system	8,525 87	
		25,726 91
Net profit to the department		38,494 60

Money-order department.

RECEIPTS.

9,035 domestic orders issued	$123,327 55
86 British international	1,403 70
51 German	778 10
22 Canadian	494 10
3 Swiss	110 00
1 Italian	10 00
9,198 orders issued, amounting to	126,123 45
Fees on domestic orders issued	1,113 75
Fees on foreign orders issued	76 85
0,198 orders issued and fees on the same	127,314 05
4,439 certificates of deposit issued for money-order funds from postmasters	636,343 74
Total receipts	763,657 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

24,876 domestic orders paid	394,702 07
33 British international orders paid	715 32
56 German international orders paid	1,459 43
13 Canadian	300 03
8 Swiss international orders paid	186 30
24,396 orders paid, amounting to	397,363 15
97 orders repaid	1,512 00
Money-order expense account	1,500 00
Remitted to Saint Louis, Mo	362,316 00
Cash on hand	966 64
Total disbursements	763,657 79

Carriers' department.

Carriers employed	11
Registered letters delivered	21,653
Mail letters delivered	1,664,082
Local letters delivered	122,131
Postal cards delivered	354,479
Newspapers, &c., delivered	845,260
Total number of pieces	3,007,605
Letters collected	911,000
Postal cards collected	256,825
Newspapers, &c., collected	311,125
Total number of pieces collected	1,478,980
Total postage on local matter	$6,784 93

Registry department.

Registered packages addressed Kansas City	17,178
Registered packages made up at Kansas City	2,184
Registered packages handled in transit	32,080
Registered packages handled by local agent	39,758
Eestimated number of registered packages transferred at Union depot	60,000
Whole number registered packages received for record, in transit, delivery, and originating in Kansas City	151,200
Registered letters received for city delivery	21,376
Registered letters sent from this city	3,181
	24,557

Miscellaneous items.

Number of letters sent to Dead-Letter Office	8,071
Number of lock-pouches received	12,700
Number of canvas-sacks received	6,300
Number of lock-pouches dispatched	14,500
Number of canvas-sacks dispatched	10,400
Number of letters dispatched from this office	1,825,000
Number of letters delivered at this office	1,814,082

Kansas City is rapidly taking rank as one of the great grain markets of the United States. The immense area of fertile country tributary to her, famous for its bountiful harvests and grain-producing capacity, pouring into her lap the rich treasures of its fields, has already caused her to take rank as the tenth grain market on the continent. Her rapid advancement in this branch of commerce finds no parallel in the commercial history of this country. Examine the grain statistics of our leading grain emporiums, take note of their growth in this respect, and you will find no such history. It is simply marvelous.

The table given below shows her rapid development in this respect.

Total grain receipts at Kansas City for the year 1877 and previous years.

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
1871	687,000	350,000	.....	.....	.....
1872	289,726	601,864	93,695	12,921	3,087
1873	750,400	836,300	105,200	10,500	12,380
1874	371,273	721,367	210,475	3,400	37,450
1875	1,256,337	1,258,700	382,850	40,000	15,100
1876	1,820,297	5,769,395	117,241	396,612	109,045
1877	2,225,575	5,881,703	180,657	329,887	203,341

Thus it is shown that in 1871 the receipts of wheat were only 687,000 bushels, and of corn 350,000 bushels. In 1877 the receipts of wheat were 2,225,575 bushels and of corn 5,881,703 bushels. This wonderful increase is owing to the rapid development of the country lying west of the Missouri, and the long lines of railway leading from Kansas City in every direction, and with their iron hands reaching every portion of this new empire of agricultural wealth, affording facilities for the transportation of all the surplus products of its richly-laden fields. The result obtained by a comparison of Kansas City as a grain-market with some of the chief cities of the United States shows that she has outstripped all rivals; that her position in this regard is assured, and that she occupies an enviable position among the chief grain centers of the country. The agricultural resources of this vast region, stretching from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, are but partially developed; millions of acres are yet in their virgin state, untouched by the hand of

the husbandman, that will in the near future yield millions to the wealth of the country, and send their vast store-houses of grain to the elevators at Kansas City, and aid in causing her to take the rank in population, wealth, and commercial importance that destiny designs she shall occupy. Let us now compare the grain receipts of Kansas City with those of Cincinnati, concerning whose commerce the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sayler) has just spoken, and whose claims for the branch mint he has so eloquently and ably presented. In point of population Cincinnati is the eighth city in the United States. We find upon an examination of the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1876 that the receipts of wheat at Cincinnati for that year were 1,052,922 bushels, and that the receipts of corn for the same year were 4,115,564 bushels. Thus we find that Kansas City, with a population of only 45,000, surpasses the great city of Cincinnati, with a population of 350,000, in receipts both of wheat and corn.

This immense business has grown to its present mammoth proportions within the last five years. Her great elevators have all been built within that period, and her facilities for handling and the sale of grain have been created since them. The board of trade within that period has grown to be one of the most influential and respectable organizations of its kind in the West. It numbers nearly all the prominent merchants of the city in its ranks, and exerts its beneficial influence and infuses its progressive spirit into the whole country west of the Missouri River, and will be the means of greatly aiding in the rapid development of the vast empire which, in the future, under the natural laws of trade, will pour its agricultural and mineral wealth into Kansas City.

This city will continue to grow and increase as a grain market, and enlarge her facilities for handling the millions of bushels Kansas, Colorado, Southern Nebraska, Western Missouri, the Indian Territory, and Western Iowa will produce in the future, in the proportion that cheap transportation is afforded for reaching foreign ports. When an enlightened policy and true statesmanship pay that attention to the improvement of our western rivers that the material interests of the country demand, the channel of our great river, the Missouri, the second on the continent, will be deepened and improved to such an extent as will enable mammoth barges, propelled by steam-towage, to carry our grain to New Orleans at greatly reduced rates.

This will materially advance her importance as a grain center and enable her to extend additional inducements for the wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley grown on the fertile fields west and southwest of the Missouri to seek her as a market. Congress cannot delay much longer in this great work. The West is becoming too powerful to be longer ignored. It is power that is heeded and obeyed in national councils as well as elsewhere. Already we can see a brighter day dawning for our western agriculturists, the wealth of whose fields requires cheap transportation to the sea on the bosom of our great natural highways. Every dollar spent upon the Missouri River in deepening its channel will be expended for a laudable purpose, and will aid in cheapening the rate of transportation to the sea-board.

This great interest is beginning to awaken the attention of western men, and will soon command that fostering care from Congress that will produce the long needed and too long deferred legislation. The West united has the power to produce this grand result, and when it comes it will inure to the commercial greatness of Kansas City more than to any other point on our great river because of her geographical position. She is situated at a point where the produce of the fields lying to the west of her can

reach water transportation nearer and at less cost than it can reach any other point on the Missouri; situated as she is in the great bend of the river, her advantages in this respect are unequalled. This has exerted a controlling influence in the past and will continue through all the future. It was this that caused the mountaineers and trappers of the Rocky Mountains to seek the mouth of the Kansas River as the point from whence they shipped their furs to the markets of the East.

And later, when the discovery of gold in the mountain region between the Missouri and Pacific coast developed a new commerce and compelled the miner to look for the cheapest and best route to the mint at Philadelphia, we find the same influences controlling, and the ores fresh from the mines seeking water transportation at Kansas City. Her natural advantages as a shipping point were long years ago tested and conceded, and exerted the controlling influence in making her the center of the most comprehensive railroad system of any city of the same population on the continent. The railways, in seeking the mouth of the Kansas River as their terminal points, only followed the natural lines of travel and obeyed the inexorable laws of trade.

The live-stock and packing interests of Kansas City are not second in importance to that of grain, and have been marked by the same rapid development. Ten years ago no hogs were packed at this point, and she was unknown as a cattle market. As a live-stock market she is yearly growing in importance, and, in this respect, I believe now ranks as fourth in the United States.

The following table will enable the committee to form a correct opinion of her relative rank.

Statement showing the receipts and shipments of live stock by months for 1877.

Date.	Received.				Shipped.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	9,262	30,190	2,892	181	6,306	456	.....	178
February	10,812	10,932	2,913	478	7,408	764	1,055	.....
March	7,761	12,055	4,240	462	5,545	1,255	3,958	437
April	9,716	16,714	2,355	580	8,234	1,940	1,963	432
May	8,461	14,530	1,349	260	6,845	4,016	899	484
June	10,335	15,000	3,460	444	8,237	1,697	1,871	224
July	14,166	6,750	1,437	909	9,553	559	787	333
August	21,612	7,647	1,394	211	13,758	123	676	871
September	32,133	9,045	6,289	204	12,308	1,026	2,626	197
October	56,467	12,050	6,331	133	17,722	2,197	6,996	167
November	30,988	15,445	8,603	343	14,658	549	7,115	140
December	8,055	42,260	927	174	5,996	1,481	383	173
Total	215,768	192,645	42,190	4,279	126,570	15,973	28,329	3,951

Situated on the borders of the "great natural pastures of the continent," and being the objective point to which are driven vast herds of cattle from the plains of Texas, necessarily makes Kansas City one of the leading cattle markets of the country, and when we take into consideration the possibilities of the country whose trade and commerce are tributary to her in the production of live stock, we are confirmed in the belief that she has but just begun the race for supremacy as a stock-market. The facilities for the sale and cure of live stock are unsurpassed.

The annual receipts of all kinds of cattle at Cincinnati for the last nineteen years, which is here given, is taken from the Report of the

Commissioner of Agriculture for 1876, and is here cited for comparison:

Commercial years.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Average prices.	Commercial years.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Average prices.
			Per cental				*Per cental.*
1857–'58	29, 566	17, 115	$3 78	1867–'68	87, 459	43, 315	$7 27
1858–'59	43, 100	23, 615	4 88	1868–'69	107, 813	40, 185	5 62½
1859–'60	43, 182	20, 593	3 90	1869–'70	107, 167	54, 681	5 85
1860–'61	40, 585	19, 357	3 30	1870–'71	125, 771	53, 278	5 05
1861–'62	37, 004	23, 467	3 24	1871–'72	169, 855	76, 866	4 73½
1862–'63	31, 915	16, 739	3 96	1872–'73	149, 629	53, 385	4 99½
1863–'64	39, 152	14, 903	5 74	1873–'74	199, 426	79, 551	3 90
1864–'65	54, 424	19, 070	7 45	1874–'75	227, 450	103, 438	4 30 7/16
1865–'66	79, 503	31, 300	7 55	1875–'76	243, 503	98, 322	3 95 9/16
1866–'67	91, 496	43, 079	7 27½				

The annual receipts of cattle at Baltimore for the last ten calendar years were as follows, as shown by same report: 1867, 53,713 head; 1868, 75,891; 1869, 91,000; 1870, 89,021; 1871, 88,386; 1872, 92,292; 1873, 94,664; 1874, 130,946; 1875, 113,379; 1876, 109,854.

From the same report we find that the receipts and shipments of cattle at Saint Louis for the last twelve years were as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Years.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Years.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
1865	94, 307	46, 712	1869	124, 565	59, 867	1873	279, 678	180, 662
1866	103, 259	24, 462	1870	201, 422	129, 748	1874	360, 925	220, 678
1867	74, 146	26, 799	1871	199, 527	130, 018	1875	335, 742	216, 701
1868	115, 352	37, 277	1872	263, 404	164, 870	1876	349, 043	220, 430

These comparisons with some of our great cities are here made in order that the committee may readily see that Kansas City has already achieved a leading position as a live-stock market.

The following statement shows the number of hogs and cattle packed at Kansas City each year since 1868, the beginning of the packing interest:

	Cattle.		Hogs.
1868	4,200	1868–'69	13,000
1869	4,420	1869–'70	23,000
1870	21,000	1870–'71	36,000
1871	45,543	1871–'72	83,000
1872	20,500	1872–'73	180,000
1873	26,549	1873–'74	175,000
1874	42,226	1874–'75	70,300
1875	26,372	1875–'76	74,474
1876	26,765	1876–'77	114,869
1877	27,863	1877	180,357

Besides the above, 10,754 cattle were slaughtered and shipped as fresh beef in 1877.

HOGS PACKED.

November and December, 1876	73,695
January and February, 1877	41,174
Summer packed, 1877	77,346
November and December, 1877	61,837
Total	254,052

These statistics relating to the packing interests are accurate, and are taken from the last annual report of the trade and commerce of Kansas City, compiled for the board of trade by W. H. Miller, secretary.

I shall not, in the brief time allotted me in this discussion, attempt to give you a statement of the amount of business transacted at Kansas City in all the various departments of trade; I have not the statistics at hand, nor have I the time. I have only given the foregoing in order that the committee may be able to form some idea of our present importance, and what we promise for the future. I think I hazard nothing in saying that she is the theater of a larger trade and commerce than any city of her size in the United States, and in many departments takes rank with some of our leading marts of trade. As a live-stock market, or as a grain market, she is not equaled by any city of twice her population. Her growth in the past in everything to constitute a city is without precedent. No parallel can be found. Her future is full of promise; she will continue her prosperous career, and always maintain her position as the metropolis of the Missouri Valley—the chief city between the Mississippi and Pacific coast.

I do not wish to be understood as saying aught in derogation of any of the cities now asking for the establishing of the branch mint, nor do I for a moment claim that Kansas City is equal to many of them in point of population, commerce, &c. But I do claim that her past history, her present importance, her future, all point to the fact that she is to occupy an enviable place among the chief cities of the country. The country tributary to her is growing more rapidly than any portion of the Union. Attracted by her rich roil, genial and healthy climate, her cheap lands and unequaled facilities for reaching markets, hundreds of emigrants are daily wending their way to Kansas, and fast transforming what was once called the "Great American Desert" into a garden. The Kansas and Nebraska bill became a law the 30th of May, 1854. Then the entire country west of the Missouri River was the hunting ground of the Indian, and yielding nothing to the agricultural wealth of the country. Not a single village or well cultivated farm marked the vast expanse of country, stretching from the western border of Missouri, not a mile of railroad had been built to the Rocky Mountains. The greater part of the present site of Kansas City was then a dense forest. Kansas now contains about three-quarters of a million of people, has about 3,000 miles of railroad, and has taken rank as one of the great agricultural States of the Union. She produced more corn in 1877 than the six New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania combined. She produced more wheat than New England, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. I merely cite these figures to demonstrate to you the agricultural wealth of a portion of the country that has been such a potent factor in advancing Kansas City to her present importance.

I believe the necessity of establishing a branch mint is conceded by the committee. The passage of the silver bill, in my opinion, determined that. I hope such action will be taken, for we well know that when we sent the silver bill to the Senate, the chief reason urged for restricting the amount to be coined was that the capacity of our mints was not sufficient for the requirements of the original bill. The bill as it became a law, mutilated as it was by the Senate, requires greater mint capacity than we now have.

I think our capacity for coinage should be equal to our product of gold and silver, and am of opinion no good reason can be assigned why we should not utilize the entire product of our gold and silver fields in the payment of our national debt.

It would be just as good logic and just as sound policy to restrict the amount of wheat and corn to be grown on the fertile lands of the West as to restrict the coinage of the silver crop. The Director of the Mint, in his report for the year 1877, says the metallic money system has been mostly self-sustaining; in support of which the following extract of his report is given:

Earnings, expenses, and operations of the mints, from July, 1849, *to June* 30, 1877.

For comparison as to the cost of coinage in different years and for other useful purposes in connection with the various operations and processes employed in the coinage, statements have been prepared under my instructions by Mr. M. V. Davis, of this office, exhibiting in detail and under appropriate heads the cost, including wastage and loss on sale of sweeps, of conducting the mint at Philadelphia, from July 1, 1849, the year in which gold deposits of any magnitude from the then newly-discovered mines of California commenced to be made, and the mints at San Francisco and Carson, and assay office, New York, from the date of their organization to the close of the last fiscal year; also statements for the same period, showing the amounts realized from charges, seigniorage, gain on minor coinage, and income from every other source.

These statements are believed to present substantially a correct history of the extensive bullion and coinage operations of the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, and assay office, New York, for the periods referred to, compared with which the coinage previously executed was quite insignificant.

The most important features shown by the statistics are—

First. That, placing the earnings and seigniorage against the total expenses, the metallic money system has been nearly self-sustaining.

Second. That the total wastage incurred has been only 16 per centum of the legal allowance.

Third. A marked reduction in the cost of coinage under the coinage act of 1873 as compared with several preceding years.

The total coinage executed at the three coinage mints from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1850, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, has been:

Gold	$861,965,700 50
Silver	113,181,141 50
Minor	11,620,638 81
Total coinage	986,767,480 81
Fine gold bars manufactured, stamped, and issued	32,808,424 33
Fine silver bars manufactured, stamped, and issued	7,030,562 90
Total bars	39,838,987 23
Total expenditures (including assay office at New York)	25,177,251 37
Total income	24,754,589 09
Excess of expenditures	422,662 28
Total wastage, included in above expenditures	762,453 00
Loss on sale of sweeps, included in above expenditures	215,526 75

The loss on sale of sweeps is the difference between their assay value, with which the operative officers returning them are credited, and the amount realized from their sale to private smelters, previous to which disposition they are subjected to such processes for the recovery of bullion as are practicable to use in the mints, and in their sale care is taken to insure competition.

I claim that Kansas City is the gateway to the gold and silver mines of the West; that those lying within the limits of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona cannot be reached by many of the cities asking for the establishment of a mint, without going through Kansas City.

In order to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the location of the new mint, let us, for a moment, consider the localities of the different gold and silver bearing regions. In Dr. Linderman's report we find the fol-

lowing table, showing the present average production of gold and silver from the mines of the United States:

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
California	$15,000,000	$1,000,000	$16,000,000
Nevada	18,000,000	26,000,000	44,000,000
Montana	3,200,000	750,000	3,950,000
Idaho	1,500,000	250,000	1,750,000
Utah	350,000	5,075,000	5,425,000
Colorado	3,000,000	4,500,000	7,500,000
Arizona	300,000	500,000	800,000
New Mexico	175,000	500,000	675,000
Oregon	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Washington	300,000	50,000	350,000
Dakota	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Lake Superior	.....	200,000	200,000
Virginia	50,000	.....	50,000
North Carolina	100,000	.....	100,000
Georgia	100,000	.....	100,000
Other sources	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total	45,000,000	38,950,000	84,050,000

Now if the committee will examine carefully the railway system of this city, her facilities for reaching mines I think will be conceded to be superior to those of any competing city. This can hardly for a moment be disputed. Her facilities for reaching the mines of Old Mexico are certainly better than those of any other point asking for this legislation, which fact will not be questioned.

When the committee take into view the location of the mines, and the prospective growth of the country west of the Missouri River, it seems to me that but little time will be required to determine the proper location of the mint. Present considerations should not alone control. It is the duty of legislators to look to the future. The future development of the country should have great bearing upon this question. Even if present considerations are to control, Kansas City has the advantage.

It is impossible for me in this brief discussion to speak of all her advantages in this respect, and I trust that the committee charged with this high duty will look beyond the arguments here submitted.

It must be remembered in passing upon this question that Kansas City will in the future offer more advantages for the cheap operation of the mint than she does now. Her facilities for transportation are increasing more rapidly than any city in the United States, and as they increase and multiply, her superiority as a location for the mint will become more marked.

In point of cheap food supply and cheap coal supply she cannot be excelled. Coal can now be furnished in quantities at 8½ cents per bushel, and railroads are now being projected that will reduce the price to 6 cents per bushel. Zinc, sulphur, sulphuric and nitric acid, salt, ordinary and skilled labor—in fact everything required in the operation of a mint, can be furnished as cheap in Kansas City as any other point. The country west of the Mississippi contains now nearly ten millions of people, and is increasing more rapidly than any part of the Union. An examination of the map will readily show that this point has better communication with all parts of this country than any city asking for the mint.

As an indication of the fertility of the country surrounding Kansas City, I will state that the five counties composing the district I have the honor to represent, and containing a population less than 150,000, produce more corn and wheat than all the New England States combined. This should be sufficient in regard to a supply of cheap food.

In November, 1875, Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, visited Kansas City and propounded certain questions to our board of trade concerning the advantages offered for a branch mint, and the following answers thereto were made by a committee of said board, which I make a part of my argument.

These interrogatories were propounded and the answers made in November, 1875, which fact must be considered by the committee. The prices of many articles named are much cheaper now; for instance, coal, which is stated at 10 cents per bushel, can now be had for 8½ cents per bushel, and the new lines of transportation which Kansas City will have in the near future will make it much cheaper.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *November* 6, 1875.

Dr. F. B. NOESINGER,
President of the Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: Your committee, having carefully considered the various questions propounded by the Hon. H. A. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, and fully investigated the several subjects upon which he desired information, beg leave to report as follows, taking up the questions and answering them in their order, viz:

1. Question. What is the population of Kansas City, according to the best estimate?

Answer. Forty-two thousand inhabitants. This estimate is based upon the United States census for 1870, which gave 32,260 as the population. Since then, building statistics show that more than 2,500 houses have been erected, which, counting 5 for each of 2,000, would give 42,260. And these figures are verified by the school census, and from other sources.

2. Question. What is the estimated proximate amount of the trade of Kansas City with Colorado and New Mexico, respectively?

Answer. In the aggregate, about $8,000,000. It was found impracticable to separate many lines of business so as to give the amount done with each. This estimate was made from personal visits and reports received from wholesale merchants, commission-merchants, live-stock dealers, hide and wool dealers, and others engaged in the trade, and is, if anything, under the aggregate figures.

3. Question. What is the amount of capital employed by public banks and private bankers in Kansas City?

Answer. It is $2,165,000. As transfers of funds are largely made without an actual movement of coin, it may here be stated that Kansas City is one of the leading points in the Mississippi Valley for the concentration of bank accounts and the accumulation of funds. The banks of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, large parts of Texas, Missouri, and other States, have long found that the drift and concentration of trade necessitates the keeping of regular and active accounts at this point, and each future year will witness a great increase of this tendency. For offic al evidence of the activity of the monetary business of Kansas City, reference is here made to that eminent authority, the Banker's Magazine, for August, 1875, page 84, wherein the clearings of the Kansas City Clearing House for 1874 are stated as $47,584,929. In 1875 they will largely exceed these figures.

4. Question. What are the means of communication between Kansas City and Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, respectively, existing at present, and those contemplated? State, also, the advantages of Kansas City as a point for distributing coin to the various towns and cities in the Mississippi Valley.

Answer. Kansas City has three competing lines to Colorado, to wit: the Union Pacific, which is reached via the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad; the Kansas Pacific Railway to La Junta, a point twenty miles west of Las Animas, and to Denver, Golden City, Central City, and other points in the Rocky Mountains; and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad now in operation to Las Animas, and in course of construction to Pueblo. The Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé are active competitors for the trade of Arizona, by way of Las Animas, which is about equidistant with the present terminus of the Southern Pacific from Tucson. The line of the Kansas Pacific will be extended to Trinidad in the spring of 1876.

The advantages of Kansas City as a point for distributing coin to the various towns and cities in the Mississippi Valley are superior to those of *any other point*, having the most complete and comprehensive system of railroads in the West. She reaches all parts of Kansas by the following lines of road: Atchison and Nebraska by two lines, the Missouri Pacific and Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroads; Central Branch Union Pacific, by the same lines; Kansas Central, by the same lines; and, by direct connection, the Kansas Pacific and its system of branches; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Roads. Nebraska is reached by two direct lines, the Kansas City, Saint

Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the line made up by the Missouri Pacific, Atchison and Nebraska, and Burlington and Missouri Road, of Nebraska. By this latter route the east and west lines of Nebraska, to wit, Saint Joseph and Denver, Midland Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific, and the Chicago and Northwestern of Iowa are reached. By the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, Iowa's system of east and west roads is reached, and also the railroad system of Minnesota and Western Wisconsin.

Chicago and intermediate points are reached by the following lines: Kansas City; Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads; Hannibal and Saint Joseph and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads; Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern and Chicago and Alton Railroads; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; Atlantic and Pacific and Illinois Central Railroads; and Hannibal and Saint Joseph and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads.

Saint Louis is reached by three routes, to wit: Saint Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad; Missouri Pacific Railroad; Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad and Keokuk Packet-Line, via Hannibal, and also direct by the Missouri River.

It will be readily seen that the present facilities for bringing precious metals from the mines of Old Mexico to Kansas City are far superior to those afforded by any other city, and that any railroad lines that may be built to or from other cities must be intersected by the railroad lines now in operation to Kansas City, or their extensions.

5. Question. What is the price of ordinary and of expert labor? What is the cost of living here? What are the varieties of fuel, and the cost of each, delivered in Kansas City?

Answer. Ordinary labor, $1.25; expert labor, $2.50 per day. The cost of living is as cheap as in any city in the Union. Provisions very cheap; meats and breadstuffs cheaper than in any city. The varieties of fuel are coal and wood. Coal, 10 cents per bushel, in quantities; hard wood, $4 per cord.

6. Question. At what price can pure metallic zinc be delivered here per pound, in any quantity from 300 to 1,000 pounds per day?

Answer. The ruling prices of metallic zinc in the quantities named are one-half cent cheaper than New York, one-eighth of a cent cheaper than Saint Louis, and one-sixth of a cent cheaper than Chicago prices.

7. Question. At what price can sulphuric acid be furnished, or manufactured, at Kansas City, commercially pure and strong, 2,000 to 6,000 pounds daily?

Answer. Two and one-half cents per pound.

8. Question. At what price can nitric acid (38°) of the quality known as "parting" acid, free from sulphuric and chlorine, 2,000 to 6,000 pounds daily?

Answer. Eleven and a half cents per pound.

9. Question. At what price can "half-ground" salt be furnished at Kansas City?

Answer. Our salt dealers do not understand exactly what is meant by "half-ground" salt, but can furnish the "Liverpool coarse," or ground alum salt, in 210-pound bags, at $1.64 per bag here, or a similar quality of Ohio River Salt at $1.85 per barrel of 280 pounds net.

From the reply to interrogatory number seven, above given, it will be seen that sulphuric acid can be furnished here at the trifling cost of two and a half cents per pound, which is merely the cost of transportation added to the manufacturers' rates.

Even this price is based upon railroad tariffs, which can be considerably reduced on considerable quantities by bringing the steamboatmen into competition with the railroad companies.

Besides this, a practical, experienced chemist of this city proposes to engage in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, if a demand arises for any large amount. Such an enterprise would, doubtless, cheapen it still more, besides insuring a constant supply irrespective of railroad and steamboat accidents, which are liable to occasionally interfere with its safe delivery.

SULPHUR.

But to crown the whole, the discoveries of large quantities of sulphur along and near the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory, give us an advantage which none of the competing cities can ever hope to overcome, for while Sicily sulphur can be delivered at Kansas City, by way of Galveston, as cheaply as at Saint Louis, Wyoming sulphur will always cost more delivered in Saint Louis than here.

These sulphur beds are within 900 miles of this place, and, from reliable information, exceed in extent, accessibility, purity, and local conveniences and essentials for refining, any in the world.

ZINC.

In addition to our reply to interrogatory No. 6, we desire to call attention to the vast deposits of zinc ores in Southwestern Missouri, and the zinc works at Cherokee, Kans., as sources of supply of this essential element in the reduction of silver ore.

At the lead mines of Joplin, Jasper County, Mo., sulphuret of zinc, or "black jack," exists in apparently inexhaustible quantities, but for want of demand is only at pres-

ent taken out when found in mining for lead. In Dade County, Missouri, silicate of zinc is found in vast amounts, separate from lead and other metals. In Neosho County, Missouri, at the well-known Granby mines, black-jack is also found in large quantities.

The Joplin mines are within 20 miles of the terminus of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, 165 miles south of this city, while the Dade County mines, as well as those of Neosho County, are also much nearer to Kansas City than any other point of any importance.

The zinc works at Cherokee are within 3 miles of the above-named railroad, 135 miles south of this city, in the State of Kansas, 20 miles from Joplin, less than 40 from Granby, and about 60 from the Dade County mines. They have been in operation about three years, and are now producing 8,000 pounds of metallic zinc per day. This zinc is used at the silver-reducing works at Omaha, and also at San Francisco. It is regarded equal in every respect to any produced in the country, and the company is prepared to meet any demand, having ample means and facilities for increasing their works to any desired extent.

COKE.

The coal lying along the Fort Scott Railroad is especially adapted for coking, and it is claimed by manufacturers at Fort Scott and Cherokee that coke, equal in every respect to that of Connellsville, Pa., can be produced from it. We send samples of this coke from the Cherokee zinc works, with this report, in order that it may be tested and compared with that of Connellsville, although the present facilities for roasting it are very inferior indeed. The superintendent of these works proposes, if these samples prove satisfactory, to build ovens for coking on an extensive scale, and prepare himself to meet all demands.

Referring to the matter of salt, for which we have given estimates above, in reply to interrogatory No. 9, we desire to mention the fact that salt, in immense quantities, is found on both the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads, between this city and the Rocky Mountains; also, in Saline County, Missouri, on the line of the Kansas City and Keokuk Railroad, now in process of construction.

Fire-clay, suitable for retorts, fire-brick, and furnace-linings, has been found in this vicinity; also near Brookville and Cherokee, Kans.; while the most valuable building-stone (both lime and sand stone) exists in unlimited quantities along the lines of the Fort Scott Railroad, and Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Missouri Pacific.

Iron ore lies within 40 miles, on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad, now in process of construction.

WHAT THE ABOVE FACTS SHOW.

The above are the answers, direct and specific, to the written interrogatories, and given so as not to complicate the information desired by you with other matters.

But we ask permission, by way of memorial, to supplement them by a statement of the advantages which they suggest for the location of the proposed mint at this place.

Kansas City is nearer the ores than Saint Louis by 283 miles; nearer than Chicago by 488 miles; nearer than Indianapolis by 521 miles; and nearer than Cincinnati by 623 miles. So that as to proximity to the mines, other things being equal, Kansas City is without competition.

In regard to fuel, it will be seen that Kansas City has not only the best quality of coal, but that this best quality is cheaper and is furnished cheaper than the inferior quality of other points. Not only is this so at present, but in the future the difference will be more marked in its favor, as new mines and new routes to them are being opened nearer to the city and more favorable for mining. The facts demonstrate that for all time to come Kansas City will be the point of supply for cheap fuel in all this portion of the West, her mines of supply being already sixteen in number and located from 23 to 100 miles from the city.

As to facilities for reaching the mines of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, &c., the figures given above answer for distance. And so far as the mines of Colorado and New Mexico are concerned, they cannot be reached at all save by the system of railways built from Kansas City. To reach the mines of these Territories, from either Chicago, Saint Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, or elsewhere East, the Kansas City lines of railway must be used, thus making the advantages given above not only geographical but actual in transportation.

In addition to the railway facilities of Kansas City, including the most perfect system west of the Mississippi River, and really surpassed by no city of the Union for access to all portions of the country, it possesses also the Missouri River, navigable at all seasons to first-class river steamers, save when obstructed by ice, giving the same advantages for cheap freight possessed by any other river-city of the West, as low as 12 and 15 cents per 100 pounds, from the Mississippi ports.

Here, then, we submit that we have shown that in cost of production the proposed mint can be operated at this point cheaper than at any point suggested for its location, for the reasons:

It is nearer the ores than any other point, thus making the cost of delivery at the mint less.

It is nearer the best quality of coal and fuel, at prices lower than any other city in the West.

It is nearer the great sulphur deposits of the world than any of the proposed sites for the mint, save Denver and Omaha.

It is nearer than any other city to the largest zinc deposits of the United States, and within six hours of works that turn out eight times the amount required for the daily consumption of the mint—enough to supply all the mints in the Union.

It is the wholesale market West for New Mexico and Colorado, and fast absorbing the commercial transactions of those Territories with the East, all shipments being without transfer and at competing rates by rival lines—lines that must be and are the only ones that can be used by any portion of the country to reach those Territories.

It controls ample capital and does a business in exchange with the other money-centers of the country to give ample facilities for handling all the bullion that may find its way to the mint.

It is to-day and must remain the cheapest point for food-supply in the United States, being farthest from the great markets and producing in excess of all other portions of the country, both in wheat, corn, vegetables, pork, beef, and mutton.

It affords labor at as favorable prices as any other city, and will become more favorable as population increases.

In conclusion, I merely desire to say that it seems to me that the location of the gold and silver mines fixes the location of the mint and determines it in favor of Kansas City beyond question. If the committee decide that a branch mint shall be established, then the best locality for it should be selected, and the proper building, &c., necessary to its successful operation should be erected by the government. The interests of different localities should not be consulted. The paramount question should be, where is it the interest of the government to place it?

As a matter of further consideration by the committee, I desire to read from page 1350, volume 14, Congressional Record.

The resolutions read as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Kansas, Mo., held on the 19th day of February, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after a full canvass and discussion of the subject to which they relate:

Resolved, That the president and secretary of this Board of Trade be, and are hereby, instructed to offer to the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him to the government, all the ground desired and a building appropriate and fitted up for the purposes of the proposed mint to be established in the Mississippi Valley, free of cost; or offer, if more desirable, the necessary grounds, and a building for said mint, to be erected on it, upon plans prescribed by the Director of the Mint, free of cost, on condition that said mint be located in Kansas City, Mo.

Resolved, That this offer will be made good at any time within not less than ninety days from the notice given of the definite location of the mint in this city, if so required.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, president and secretary of the Board of Trade of the city of Kansas, Mo., do hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the resolutions adopted by said Board of Trade on the 19th day of February, 1876.

Done at Kansas City, Mo., this 22d day of February, 1876.

F. B. NOSSINGER,
President.
W. H. MILLER,
Secretary.

This action was taken by the board of trade February 8, 1876. I will now read a letter which I received yesterday from H. M. Holden, esq., the president of the board of trade.

BOARD OF TRADE,
Kansas City, March 9, 1878.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your valued favor of 5th instant, would say that on the 4th instant, at a meeting of this board, it was voted that a renewal of the proposal of 1876, requiring the establishment of a mint at this place, be authorized, and the secretary of

the board was instructed to communicate that fact to you. He tells me that he has already done so.

* * * * * * *

Very truly yours,

H. W. HOLDEN,
President.

Hon. B. J. FRANKLIN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

I may be permitted to say that I do not think the bids from the different localities should have a controlling influence in the selection, and do not think they will, and have only presented this offer of our board of trade because similar propositions have been made by other points. Feeling assured of the superior claims of Kansas City, I leave the case with you, with the hope that you will give the bill in behalf of which these remarks are submitted, a favorable consideration.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Statement of Mr. Steele, of North Carolina.

Mr. CHARMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I regret to state to the committee that in the discussion of this question there are some matters which have been referred to which struck me as a little strange. The gentlemen who have preceded me, and they are the only ones I have heard upon this subject, seem to discuss this matter as though it had been determined by some authority that there would be but one branch mint established in the country, and as though it was a question involving the mere struggle which should be the favored spot upon all the earth. It occurs to me that it would be well enough to recollect the idea conveyed in a little piece of poetry which I heard a man quote.

There are hills beyond Pentland
And friths beyond Forth.

I stand before the committee to advocate the re-establishment of the mint of coinage at Charlotte, N. C. I remind the committee, supposing that the committee needs to be reminded, that Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, once had a branch mint of the United States, used for the coinage of gold. From some cause or other, some years ago, the machinery was removed from the mint and carried to some other locality. It is now used only as an assay office of the United States. There is now at that place, belonging to the United States, the same land and the same buildings. Now, sir, so far as Charlotte being a large city is concerned, I can tell you that it is not a rival in its speculations of that place of tremendous growth in the future called Kansas City, the natural center of the universe, the place which the Almighty, by the pointing of a finger, determined should be the central distributing point of the world. It is not the equal of Cincinnati in porko-politico capacity. If that argument (and on that I wish to address the committee just now), is the true one which should control the government in the establishment of a mint of coinage, is it not also a good one that no place should be selected except places of overgrown commercial importance? Then the argument is in favor of establishing the mint at New York. I do not know what the coal would cost at Charlotte. As to sulphuric acid, according to Mr. Sayler, it can be bought for one and

three-quarter cents per pound. I do not think that amounts to anything; but Charlotte is in the center of a gold-mining region, and a week or two ago I had certain information in reference to the mines in the vicinity of Charlotte, from the mining board of that city. I suppose each of you gentlemen have copies of that circular, if you have not lost them. I heard the gentleman who was last on the floor, who was urging the location of the mint at Kansas City, because it was the center of a large railroad interest in that country. You will find, however, that before the development of California and all those resources which distinguish that country and give it its name, that the section of North Carolina was the largest gold-producing area on the continent. The State represented by my friend from Georgia (the chairman) was the next, and Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia constituted the main sources for the production of gold.

If a reason ever existed for the establishment of a mint there, it exists now, and certainly this committee does not think, while these gentlemen are expatiating upon the reasons why the mint should be located at the point they designate, because there are certain sections made tributary by railroads to certain points, that we should continue increasing their advantages. There is still a very large portion of this country that has some claims of its own by reason of its advantages, which deserve recognition. I have nothing to say in antagonism to these gentlemen. I say that the only question is whether it is for the interest of the government and its citizens to have the bullion made into coin, and have twenty mints, if necessary—if the government shall choose to establish a mint at this or the other point and as well at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega. Mr. Stephens can tell you about that. That is the true question to be determined, and not which place has got the most railroads or the biggest trade.

The CHAIRMAN. This building is one of our colleges. It has been turned into an institution for coining *minds* instead of the products of *mines*.

Mr. STEELE. Now, sir, I think, with great respect to my friend, Mr. Franklin, that the fact that any city will be willing to donate a site and building for the establishment of a mint within its limits, is no reason why the government should select that point to establish a mint there, for it amounts to nothing more than the "devil take the hindmost," and "the longest pole knocks down the persimmons." The gentleman from New York will appreciate this. You have persimmons there—you don't have them, I mean. I think that the question should be determined by the convenience of the people.

Charlotte has a building and eligible grounds safe from fire, except what would come out of the building. It has all it will require for coinage if it is put in the same condition it was before the machinery was taken away. It has capacity to coin all that will come to it for coinage.

Mr. KNAPP. What is its capacity?

Mr. STEELE. The capacity was not large. They did not coin all the gold that was produced. A great deal was sent away.

Mr. KNAPP. Dr. Lindermann, in his testimony before the committee, stated its capacity to be about $150,000 per month.

Mr. STEELE. I do not know what its coinage capacity was. I do not know that that is material.

I wish this committee to understand that I have a peculiar manner of expressing myself, but I am far from being out of humor when I express myself with peculiar emphasis.

When the interest of the country requires the establishment of more mints, the first question is where these mints shall be located, and then whether or not the section embracing the gold-area east of the Alleghanies, and east of the Mississippi, ought not as a matter of justice, as well as a matter of convenience, to have a mint; and whether this convenience of the people would not subserve the interests of the government. That is the question at last robbed of all extraneous matter.

Dr. Lindermann has been there, and knows more about it than I do.

I know that there is a great amount of gold in that section. I have seen the mines over and over again. Every one knows that they are abundant, and it is believed that if there were better facilities for converting this bullion into coin, it would produce a considerable additional development in the mining interest of that section; and I suggest that you look over, at your leisure, the paper which you now have, and after a calm consideration of the whole subject you will come to the conclusion, as I think, that what it sets forth will constitute a sufficient reason why the mint should be re-established as a mint of coinage at Charlotte. If the cost of living is to prevail in determining the location of a mint, you had better move away from Philadelphia. If the question as to the amount of capital is to prevail, go to New York at once. In other words, concentrate everything. Let all the little fish be used as food for the big fish, and you will get up a glorious system. That is where that argument legitimately carries you, and therefore I do not think it is any argument at all. I have stated that I think our position in the center of the gold region should govern this committee and govern its course.

Mr. STEPHENS. What is that circular to which you refer?

Mr. STEELE. It is the statistical report of the mining board of Charlotte, N. C. We think that, considering the large mining interest we have there, we are entitled to some consideration at the hands of Congress. We think we are entitled to be put back in the position we occupied before. We desire no antagonism with any other section. We prefer to have no conflict. We know the results of these conflicts. We do not want to come here before Congress and engage in a Kilkenny cat fight, if the result is to be what a Kilkenny cat fight would indicate.

Having said this much, I have only to say in addition to what I said in regard to the establishment of a branch mint at Charlotte, the following:

Charlotte is the center of a number of railroads. On the north, there is the North Carolina Railroad, connecting the city with Danville and other points in Virginia. Then the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad connects the place with Statesville and all other places on the Western North Carolina Railroad. The Carolina Central Railway, from Wilmington to Shelby, runs through the city. The Charlotte and Columbia and Augusta Railroad gives it intercourse with the capital of South Carolina. Then there is the air-line road from Charlotte to Atlanta, passing through the gold region of South Carolina and Georgia. The place is, therefore, closely connected, not only with the gold-fields in North Carolina, but also with those of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. The main gold region of North Carolina is the counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburgh, Gaston, Lincoln, Burke, and Rutherford, and a few others in the same section of the State.

As to cheapness of salt, that is a matter of small consideration. If the tariff was so adjusted that Turk's Island salt could come in as freely as formerly, that article, which is exceedingly pure, could answer all ends, and be cheap enough anywhere. Charcoal can be had in great

quantities in the immediate neighborhood, for we are not destitute of timber from which it is made.

I submit the following report made by the mining board of Charlotte, N. C.

Statistics of mines and minerals in North Carolina, collected by the mining board of Charlotte, N. C.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the sixth congressional district of North Carolina, feeling a deep interest in the material prosperity of the country at large, and more particularly representing the mining interest of the South Atlantic States, believing, as we do, that the future prosperity of the government of the United States does to a great degree depend upon the development of her mineral wealth, respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the following fact, viz: That the gold-producing area of North Carolina covers about 12,000 square miles, containing 140 miles already more or less developed; also containing large coal, iron, and copper areas. Yield of gold in the following South Atlantic States, up to June 30, 1877, as officially reported:

North Carolina	$10,370,492 18
Virginia	1,641,343 89
South Carolina	1,382,455 76
Georgia	7,451,591 83

This is far below the actual yield.

In consideration whereof, and calling your special attention to the accompanying statistics, we would ask that a commissioner be appointed for the above-named South Atlantic States to examine both the quality and number of mines at an early day, and report the result of such investigation, together with suggestions, to your honorable body.

With the hope that this prayer may have your earliest and most favorable consideration,

Respectfully submitted.

Mines and minerals of North Carolina.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., held January 25, 1878, to consider some practicable method of advancing the mining interests of this section, and particularly of this State, a mining board was organized, and measures were taken to collect such facts as might bear on the subject, and to bring these interests to the attention of all persons concerned in mining, both here and abroad.

The members of this board are impressed with the magnitude of the material interests involved, and are fully conscious of the influence which these mineral resources may and ought to have on the future industrial condition of this section, and, through the prosperity of this section, on the welfare of the country at large.

It has fallen to the lot of some of them, in the course of their business and professional pursuits, to become acquainted with the extent and the nature of these hidden gifts of Providence; they at least are sure that few parts of our country of similar area are so highly favored.

These resources are well represented in each of the four great departments of mining industry, viz. the precious metals, iron, copper, and coal.

Of mines yielding the precious metals there are at least 140, known to the mining board, situated in North Carolina, and about 40 in the contiguous parts of South Carolina.

EXTENT OF THE AURIFEROUS AREA.

Gold is found here and there in at least one-half of the State; but the portion productive on a working scale is considerably less, embracing about one-fourth of the entire area, 12,000 square miles. It extends from Moore and Franklin Counties on the east, nearly to the Tennessee line on the west. Within these limits may be found illustrations of every mode of occurrence of gold: placers, gravel-washings, beds, veins, and bottoms of streams. Within this area, too, are at least three different geological formations, each furnishing ores with peculiar characters.

GEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINES.

The best known mines are upon the central belt of granite (for such it may be termed in a general way), stretching across the State in a northeast and southwest direction,

with a width of 10 to 25 miles, the towns of Greensborough and Charlotte being nearly on its axis. This area is commonly regarded by geologists as among the oldest on the North American continent.

To the east is a large body of slates, generally argillaceous, with a width varying from 15 to 50 miles. This region also abounds in mines, but it has been less explored.

To the west is a still larger area, made up for the most part of gneissoid and schistose formations, and extending nearly or quite to the Tennessee border. This area, too, has a large number of mines, but the most valuable deposits are placers and gravel-washings.

EARLY HISTORY OF GOLD-MINING.

It is highly probable that gold was mined in this State as early as the Revolutionary war, but only in a small way, by washing beds of streams. The discovery of the famous 28-pound nugget at the Reed Mine, in Cabarrus County (then Mecklenburg), occurred in 1799; but regular operations were prosecuted only some years after. By the year 1825 the Carolina gold-mines had become well known at the North and abroad. A legislative report of 1830 puts the ascertained production at $500,000 per annum. Thus far work had been done only on placer-mines; but the speedy exhaustion of these compelled the miners to hunt the veins which had been the source of such riches.

The large number of veins found put entirely new conditions to this now important industry.

Neither the circumstances, the knowledge, nor the skill of that period were favorable to operations planned on a scale or with aims such as we now witness in our Western Territories. Had they been so the entire industrial condition of the State would have been completely changed. To this day nearly all mining work has been of the most desultory character. The veins were worked generally by farmers, who spent their odd time in these enterprises, using their slaves (otherwise unoccupied) as miners; the waste attending such random work was enormous, but as ores were abundant and rich, and easily and cheaply treated, there was no incentive to economy. When the permanent water-line was reached, generally at a depth of 40 to 60 feet, the ore changed to refractory sulphurets, and as expensive pumping and hoisting machinery was necessary, and as all operations needed to be continuous, the work, as then conducted, ceased to be profitable, and mine after mine was discontinued; the larger number remain abandoned to this day.

The five years preceding the war witnessed a revival of mining industry, and a real progress was made toward a mastery of the methods of dealing with sulphurets in an economical and thorough manner. But the all-absorbing issues of that struggle diverted all efforts in this direction, and at its close but one mine was in operation, and that only in a fitful manner.

THE MINING OF THE FUTURE.

The dependence of the country hereafter will be on the deep-lying ores containing 15 to 30 per cent. of sulphurets, mainly iron pyrites. Occasional bunches of copper pyrites are found in a large number of mines, which is sometimes present in proportions large enough to be smelted for copper alone, though in any rationally-conducted treatment the contents in gold and silver are important enough to give a good margin of profit. From a large number of analyses made from ores of every variety and from numerous mines, it may be said that there is hardly one which will not yield ores ranging in contents from $50 to $500 per ton, and not unfrequently pockets of ore are met with which will for weeks average $50 per ton, but by far the greater quantity of ore mined will not reach to the half of this; were our mines running up to their capacity it would be easy, by a simple picking, to obtain ores of $50 value. Galena occurs in a few mines in small quantities, and is generally rich in gold and silver. Blende is a frequent accompaniment of galena. Arsenic and antimony are rarely present in more than traces. Nickel in workable proportion has never been met with, though it is often present in minute quantities.

The south end of the central belt has been most explored, and the larger number of known mines are within a radius of 20 or 30 miles of Charlotte.

But doubtless the number of mines in the northern portion, and also in the eastern belt, would have been larger had equal care been given to their exploration.

THE CENTRAL BELT—ENUMERATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MINES.

The most prominent mine hitherto has been the Rudisill; it comprises two parallel veins, easily operated by the same shafts, which have an average combined width of 8 feet. This mine, after standing some years, has recently been reopened, and new levels driven from the bottom of the old pump-shaft, at a depth of nearly 200 feet. The vein, at this depth, is of somewhat greater width than usual; it carries a considerable amount of sulphuret, apparently of good grade. A small percentage of copper is found in the ore. The records of the past yield of the mine are defective, but it is credited by persons familiar with its history with a production of $1,000,000.

The old Charlotte Mine, to the north of the above, has been worked to the same depth; the production was large.

The Carson Mine, to the southwest of the Rudisill, has a wide vein and superior ore. Near by are the Sam Taylor and the Icehour Mines.

The extension of the Rudisill Mine to the south is met with on the plantation of Mr. S. M. Howell; it has given some fine specimens.

On B. F. Wilson's plantation, to the southeast, is an unusually promising vein, unworked as yet; it extends to R. E. McDonald's plantation.

The Clark Mine is about one mile west of the Rudisill. This mine has borne a good reputation.

The Davidson Mine, or group of mines, one and a half miles west of Charlotte, furnished an abundance of ore down to the water-line; when abandoned, the ore was said to have been of good grade, but too refractory to be profitably worked with the appliances of twenty years ago.

Similar statements may be made of the Trotter Mine, to the southwest of the Clark. This mine is cut by the Atlanta Railroad.

The Caps Mine five miles west of Charlotte, is another of the great mines of this section, and has yielded even more liberally than the Rudisill. The greatest depth reached is 200 feet. There are two converging veins, one of which, at its north end, passes into another property, and is known as the McGinn Mine. Both veins are wide and strong, and have given superior ore. It is not worked at present.

The McGinn Mine is one of the few mines of this section now in operation, and is at present in "bonanza." The north end of the vein has yielded a high grade of copper ore, while the south end is for the most part auriferous iron pyrites. The ore bodies at present are of unusual width and of good grade; the assays of it have been very flattering.

The Dunn Mine, nine miles west of Charlotte, has three veins, one carrying copper.

The Stephen Wilson Mine is nearly nine miles west of Charlotte; it is on a property of 340 acres; there are ten well-defined veins. The only vein worked runs in an east and west direction (the veins of this country course northeast and southwest usually), and has yielded a large amount of good ore, some of it of exceptionally high grade.

This vein has been the most extensively worked of any in this section; it is entered by an inclined shaft on vein No. 2, and exploited by three levels, at 120, 200, and 300 feet respectively on the incline.

The greatest length of the underground workings is 1,500 feet. The ores carry a small percentage of copper. These facts are due to the courtesy of Capt. S. Grose, formerly superintendent.

The Frazier, Hip, and Todd, and some other mines are near by. The Todd is now actively at work, and as reported with good results, there being a large amount of valuable ore on the dump.

The Kerns or Hopewell Mine, 11 miles northwest of Charlotte, bears iron and copper pyrites containing gold; the copper is frequently present in such proportions as to make it a valuable smelting ore.

The Ferris Mine, 5 miles northeast of Charlotte, is another example of the copper-bearing veins of this section. It has been worked to a depth of 90 feet; the ore is largely brown oxide, with iron pyrites and frequent masses of copper pyrites; the latter is admirably adapted to smelting; samples of its ores have assayed very high.

The Ferris, the Henderson, the McGinn, the Chapman, and the Dunn are parallel, but at some distance apart; they are well reputed.

On the farm of H. A. Hunter, of Huntersville, 16 miles northwest of Charlotte, is a gold vein with a very promising exposure. It has been explored only to the depth of 23 feet, and found to carry some very good ore.

The Hunter, the Crosby, the Rogers, and the Pioneer Mills are from 12 to 17 miles nearly east of Charlotte; the last three carry copper pyrites in considerable quantity. The *debris* about the Pioneer Mills is everywhere copper-bearing, and points to the probability that the ore was of good grade as to copper contents.

The Newell, the Pharr, and eight other mines are near by.

The Johnson, the Stinson, the Maxwell, the Bane, the Ray, and the Rea Mines are 7 to 9 miles nearly east of Charlotte. Most of them have been considerably worked.

The Tredenick Mine is 7 miles southeast of Charlotte. The ore is auriferous iron and copper pyrites.

The Alexander Mine is 5½ miles nearly east from Charlotte. It has been extensively worked.

The Caldwell Mine is about 6 miles nearly east of Charlotte. It has yielded large bodies of good ore.

The Harris Mine is 10 miles from Charlotte in an easterly direction. The last mine has now been divided into several. Some unusually rich pockets have recently been discovered.

The Elliott Brothers have recently discovered fine veins on their property, five miles from Charlotte, carrying both brown ore and copper pyrites of fine quality, but suffi-

cient work has not yet been done to ascertain the full value of the discovery. Should present anticipations be realized, the copper pyrites will have a ready and profitable market as a fluxing ore.

The Nolan, the Jordan, the Means, the Bennett, the Cathey, the G. C. Cathey, the Sloan, the Gibson, the McCorkle, and several others are within reach of Charlotte.

Concord, the county seat of Cabarrus County, is the center of a large group of mines, of which twenty at least are widely known, while there are many others which are known only locally. Among those with reputation are the following:

Phœnix Gold Mining Company, with a property of 200 acres, on which are several veins, most of which carry copper as well as gold. The *débris* lying about points to ore of a good percentage. Most of the veins on the above property extend to the lands of the Vanderburg Mining Company; the ores are similar to those of the above mine.

The North Barrier, the South and the Middle Barrier, are in close proximity to the Phœnix, and adjoining is the California Company's property.

The Reed Mine, on Rocky River, about 25 miles northeast of Charlotte, is chiefly of historic importance. Gold was found here in 1799, and for a period of more than fifty years it continued to be prolific of large nuggets of native gold, weighing from 1 pound to 28 pounds. For a long period it was worked only as a surface or placer mine, though ultimately a vein was discovered, and worked to a depth of 90 feet with satisfactory results.

About Salisbury are groups of mines, but none of them have attracted the attention they deserve.

A few only, like the Yadkin, have acquired any considerable reputation.

The range from Salisbury to Greensborough has not been examined with the care received by the sections we have just discussed. Still a large number of mines are known. Only the more important can be enumerated. The McCulloch, Jack's Hill, and Lindsay make up a vien about one mile long. The former gave both gold and copper ore of a high grade. The vein is from a few inches to ten feet wide.

The Fisher Hill Mine, 5 miles south of Greensborough, is reputed to have good ores. The Hodges Hill Mine, in this vicinity, carries copper pyrites. Ten miles south of Greensborough is the Gardner Hill Gold Mine, with several veins yielding both gold and copper, the latter ore being of high grade.

THE "SLATE BELT."

The "slate belt" is best described, in a general way, as argillaceous, but other varieties often occur. This belt, like the granite belt previously discussed, abounds in mines of gold, which often carry silver, copper, and lead in considerable quantities, in addition.

Forty mines are known to the mining board in South Carolina, most of which lie in this formation. Three only have been worked to any extent, or have acquired any great notoriety.

The Dorn Mine, in Abbeville, is the best known. Perhaps no mine in the United States has given such rich ores, and in such quantity, as this once famous mine. It is not known that any record has been kept of its production.

The Brewer Mine, 52 miles southeast of Charlotte, is one of the most peculiar in the gold-mining region of the South. Most of the eminence on which the mine is situated is ore, but of so low grade that it can be worked successfully only by the treatment of immense quantities.

The Hale Mine, southwest of the Brewer, has been worked to the depth of 100 feet. The ore is relatively low grade, and as it contains a large per cent. of sulphurets, it has proved too refractory to work with the appliances now in use.

On the slate belt the more important mines in North Carolina are the following:

The Howie or Cureton, in Union County, and 22 miles southeast of Charlotte. This mine has, with two exceptions, been more extensively worked than any mine in North Carolina, the greatest depth reached having been 300 feet nearly. No record of the amount extracted is now known.

The Wyatt Mine is two miles east of the Howie, and the Washington a little to the north, and near by is the Smart Mine.

Fifteen miles nearly southeast of Charlotte occurs an interesting group—the Lemmonds, Folger Hill, Davis, Lewis, and Phiffer, the latter having yielded enormously rich pockets.

Fifteen miles east of Charlotte is the Stewart Mine, which has given rich ore; galena and blende are frequently found with the ore.

The Moore, Dulin, Fox Hill, and Crump Mines are near by.

Long and Crowell Mines, in Cabarrus and Union Counties, have more than twenty veins, some of which carry copper and lead as well as gold.

The J. C. Hamilton Mine, in Anson County, is extensively opened; the vein is wide and the ore of good grade; large bodies of ore are reported to be exposed.

Gold Hill Mine, in Rowan County, 15 miles from Salisbury, was discovered in 1842, and has been more extensively worked than any mine in the State; only two of its

veins have proved of workable value—the Earnhardt and the Barnhardt, the former having been exploited to a depth of more than 700 feet, and ore of fair quality has been found to its very lowest point. A small per cent. of copper is an almost invariable constituent. The large bodies of ore have allowed this mine more than twenty years of continuous and, for the most part, profitable work. During the war work was suspended, and since the surrender the operations have, from lack of capital, been too desultory to do justice to this fine property. The production of Gold Hill has been at least $2,000,000.

The MacMakin and the Trautman are near by.

Ten miles north of Gold Hill is Silver Hill, notable as being the only lead mine in North Carolina thus far deemed workable; the lowest workings are more than 600 feet in depth. The ore is argentiferous galena, with a large per cent. of blende. There are other localities near Silver Hill which promise to yield ore of a similar character.

The Ward Mine is in Davidson County, 15 miles east of Lexington. It is both a surface and vein mine. It was favorably noticed by Prof. E. Emmons, the late State geologist.

The Jones and the Loftin Mines are to the east of the above.

The Melborn Mine, 6 miles from Lexington, is now being worked.

The counties of Montgomery and Stanly are known to abound in the precious metals, but being remote from the highways of commerce, little had been done in the way of exploration. The Steel and the Russel Mines are the only ones of more than local importance; the latter yields an enormous body of low-grade ore, and is now worked.

The gravel mines of Montgomery are attracting deserved attention; the Christian Mine is the best known example of them; only a small excavation has been made in the bank, but even this, with an inadequate supply of water, afforded large and gratifying results.

In Moore County only a few mines are in operation, the most important being the Cagle Mine and the Chick Mine; the latter also carries copper.

THE "GNEISSOID BELT."

On the third belt, alluded to at the commencement of this report, the most noted mine is the King's Mountain. It is situated 40 miles southwest of Charlotte, and one mile from the railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, and on the northerly part of the King's Mountain Ridge, of Revolutionary fame. The mine is in limestone, and the ore is altogether unique. The ore body is made up of lenticular masses of impure carbonate of lime (the immediate associate of the gold is a mooted question). In places it is composed of the ordinary brown ore of gold mines of this region; the body last exploited varies from 6 to 30 feet in thickness, which for the most part is workable material.

The ore is unusually free from sulphurets; a former chemist of the mine says that it carries only three per cent., composed of galena, blende, tetrahedrite, iron and copper pyrites, telluret of lead, and perhaps telluret of gold. The ore is low grade, but the great width of the vein, the ease and cheapness with which it is mined, the facility with which it is crushed, and the relatively large proportion of gold which can be extracted, have made this mine a favorite; for years it has made a more steady return than any other mine in this section. The product of gold is probably about $750,000. The greatest depth is about 250 feet.

The Crowder's Mountain Mine, four miles to the northeast, and on the east side of the mountain of that name, comprises very large ore bodies, but they have not been sufficiently explored to justify any assertion as to the value of the mine. Valuable bodies of barytes are known to exist on this mountain.

On the High Shoals property (to the northwest of the King's Mountain Mine) are three mines: Long Creek, Asbury and Dixon or High Shoals Mine—from all of which the production in former years has been very large; the first of these is in the process of reopening, and the preparations for reworking are vigorously pushed. Good bodies of ore are known to exist. Other and smaller mines are near by.

This property is worthy of notice on other grounds, and will be alluded to hereafter.

Other mines near this formation and for convenience classed with it, are the Olive Mine, the Rhodes, the Rhyne, Duffie, and the Burrell Wells; the latter, now being opened, is about ten miles from Charlotte, and near the west bank of the Catawba River. There are at least four veins on this property, and not unlikely several cross-veins; ore of the finest quality is being mined; it promises unusually well.

The Burton Mine in Lincoln County was explored to some extent during the last summer.

The Cansler and Shuford Mines are in Catawba County.

The County Line Mine is in Davie County.

The Gap Creek Mine, in the southeast part of Ashe County, is worthy of notice in this connection. The vein has the most marked characteristics of a fissure vein; it has been cut at a depth of about 40 feet, and found to be from 18 inches to 36 inches in width. This deposit has yielded some beautiful peacock copper ore of high value both

in copper, gold, and silver. It is one of a group of mines, but none of the others have been explored.

Vein mining in the mountains has been little followed, the veins rarely being of any size that would yield a profitable return. The Baker Mine, on John's River, near the mouth of Wilson's Creek, Caldwell County, is a notable exception; the Michaux Mine, not far distant, has also acquired some notoriety.

Gravel mines have, however, been largely worked. The most noted localities are in Brindletown, Brackettown, Whiteside, and Jamestown, in McDowell and Rutherford Counties; Sandy Plains and Pacolet River, Polk County; Fairfield Valley, Jackson County; Valleytown and Vengeance Creek, Cherokee County; the gold belt of Cherokee probably extends into Georgia. Many of these gravel mines have been worked forty or fifty years, and are still productive.

The mining board does not feel at liberty to dismiss this portion of its report without some allusion to the past, and some consideration of the future, of this industry.

Prior to the war the old fashioned Carolina gold mill was the chief machinery relied on for milling, and with attention to the details of its work did well; nothing equal to it has since been introduced. After the war the California stamp battery was generally substituted, but, with an exception here and there, it has proved lamentably inefficient for amalgamation purposes, though admirable as a crusher. Hereafter the prosperity of our mines will largely depend on metallurgical establishments; whether these will employ mechanical, chemical, or smelting methods, or a combination of them, is, as yet, matter of conjecture.

The three points of Charlotte, Salisbury, and Greensborough are conveniently situated to accommodate their respective sections, and the railroad system of the State is now sufficiently extended to afford fair facilities for shipping, &c.

Most of the geological formations of this State extend into South Carolina, and whatever is said of the former may be said of similar parts of the latter State. In truth, the north and northwest portions of the latter State are quite as closely connected, industrially, with North Carolina as with the more southern parts of their own.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER TO JUNE 30, 1877.

	Gold.	Silver.
North Carolina	$10,370,492 18	$44,743 33
South Carolina	1,382,455 74	2 93
Total	11,752,947 92	44,746 26

These figures are the official reports of the various mints and assay offices. But it is altogether probable that a large amount has found its way into the arts without being properly credited; the actual production cannot have been less than $15,000,000, and perhaps as high as $20,000,000.

IRON MINES.

As regards iron, the resources of North Carolina are even greater, and are scattered quite as widely over the whole of the central and western part of the State. Some of the more important localities are enumerated below.

The central belt, though abounding in places with the finest specimens of iron ore, has never been critically examined.

The formations to the east and to the west (in the latter case quite near to the boundary line separating the two formations) abounds in localities furnishing ore of the finest quality. The best known localities in the eastern belt are at Chapel Hill, Franklinville, Randolph County, Ashboro, and along Deep River. The ore at Chapel Hill is a red hematite, and is found about one mile north of the university. It is both abundant and pure. Chemical analysis and the practical tests of smelting both show it to be a very good material for making a high grade of iron.

The Buckhorn Iron Mine, in the southeast corner of Chatham County, is a little to the east of the slate formation, being situated on the banks of the Cape Fear River; the deposit, which is mostly red hematite, containing in some parts a high percentage of manganese, is found capping a hill 200 feet high. The ores are fairly pure, and of a good grade for smelting purposes, as is indicated by its application to the manufacture of car-wheels. This and other mines near by are worked by the American Iron and Steel Company, which has erected furnaces and spent a considerable sum in improving the navigation of the Cape Fear River.

More attention has been given to these mines than to any others in the State, on account of their proximity to the Deep River coal-fields near by, and the probability of a reliable and cheap fuel, such as no other mines in the State can boast of.

In the adjacent Triassic, on Deep River, Chatham County, is an abundant supply of coal; it will be alluded to hereafter. The iron ores of the Coal Measures merit a passing notice; their extent and value are little known, inasmuch as forming part of the Coal Measures, there are few outcrops and hence little opportunity to study the series.

When the coal deposits are worked we may expect a simultaneous exploitation of these ores should their quantity and quality prove favorable.

The ball ore is largely carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, and forms a good flux. The black band ore occurs in seams; the analyses thus far given do not indicate a large per cent. of iron, and at the same time show a suspiciously large amount of phosphorus and sulphur.

The Evans ore bed, six miles north of the Gulf in Chatham County, is in the slate proper. The vein is reported to be 6 feet in thickness, the ore a red hematite of high grade and purity.

Ore Hill, in Chatham County, and near the Randolph County line, is a very promising locality. The veins are numerous and of good width. The records of analysis show a good percentage of iron, and mere traces of sulphur and phosphorus.

The later geological formations of Eastern North Carolina contain many deposits of iron ore, mostly limonite, but their number, extent, and character are little known.

The beds of the gneissoid formation are, as respects extent and richness and certainty of supply, more important than those enumerated.

A few miles west of Greensborourgh occur beds of ore unrivaled for width, length, and quality of ore. It has received the name of the Tuscarora Range, and has been proved to extend at least 28 miles.

Three miles to the west is another series of beds of a similar character, with a dip southeast. These ore beds vary in width from a few inches to several feet. The ore is magnetite and generally titaniferous. Subordinate parallel beds are frequent.

Hitherto the only mode of treating these ores has been by the Catalan forge. Very little deep mining has been done on these beds.

The above memoranda respecting iron have been largely taken from the Geological Report of North Carolina for 1875.

Following the general line of the geological formations southwest, through Davidson, Rowan, and Iredell Counties, few localities of iron are known; but this stretch of country is too little explored to justify an assertion that there are none.

At Catawba River, near Sherrill's Ford, is found a noted locality, the ore from which is worked to some extent.

Another range of iron-ore beds commences near this ford and extends, with frequent interruptions, in a southwest direction fifty miles, to Cherokee Ford on Broad River, South Carolina.

In Lincoln County are found Mountain Creek, the Furnace, the Morrison Brevard, Beard, Robinson, and the Big ore banks.

These beds have been very inadequately explored, but so far as the practical tests of work apply they are known to be of good grade and great purity. Some of them were worked as early as the Revolutionary War, and are now supplying ore for a few small furnaces.

To the northwest of these beds are two others which have been even less explored viz: The Forney and the Barringer ore banks, in Catawba County.

The High Shoals property, in the central part of Gaston County, and on the South, Fork of the Catawba River is by far the most interesting property in this section, both from its extent, its iron ore, its gold ores, for its agricultural capabilities, and above all, for its unsurpassed water-power. Rarely does a tract combine so many advantages.

The tract is narrow, but extends in a nearly northeast and southwest course fully ten miles. It is traversed by two railroads, and is quite near a third. The property comprises a smelting-furnace and rolling-mills, which have not been in use since the war closed. The supply of ore is from the Costner, the Ormond, the Ferguson, the Ellison, and the Mountain ore bank; all these give a good grade of ore of great purity. The gold mines on the property, viz: Long Creek, Asbury, Dixon or High Shoals Mines, have been already alluded to. In addition, there is a vein of unusually fine compact iron pyrites, yielding 40 to 50 per cent of sulphur, which is remarkably free from arsenic and antimony, and is fully equal to the Norwegian and Spanish pyrites now so largely imported into England for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The magnificent water-power of the South Fork of the Catawba River at this point, is capable of immensely greater application than it has ever received; the discharge is 200,000 per minute over a fall of 23 feet in all. Its great value will probably be in the driving of machinery for cotton factories, the uses to which it has been put, employing probably not a fortieth part of its power.

The Crowder's Mountain iron property, owned by the Garrett Bros., Ringwood, Halifax County, is immediately to the south of the High Shoals, and extends to the South Carolina line. It is a tract of upward of eleven thousand acres, and comprises the elevations known as Crowder's Mountain and King's Mountain. The Air-Line Railroad, from Charlotte to Atlanta, nearly skirts the western boundary of the property. The Yellow Ridge ore-bank, immediately under the west side of Crowder's Mountain, has furnished a large amount of ore for the furnaces and forges of the vicinity.

Upon the flanks and summit of the mountain are found several beds. The ore is of

unrivaled purity. The inaccessibility of the ground has prevented thorough exploration. On the east flanks of this ridge are several beds of fine barytes.

The King's Mountain iron property is situated in South Carolina, a little south of the North Carolina line; the beds worked, of which there are several, extend in a northeast and southwest direction from a point about six miles northeast of Cherokee Ford to a point about two miles southwest. A furnace and forge was formerly operated at the ford.

Six or eight miles southwest of Cherokee Ford is an iron property of several thousand acres, owned by the South Carolina Manufacturing Company. The ore is abundant and of good quality, and furnace operations were carried on for a long time, till in 1872 the low price of iron compelled the closing of the works.

The Bull Ruffin beds, in Watauga County, North Carolina, and the beds adjacent, give rich hematites of the greatest purity.

The western portion of this State has, by reason of its rugged character and the sparseness of the population, never been explored as its promise justifies, but enough is known of its resources in iron to indicate that ore will be found in the greatest profusion.

In Surry County the localities known are: Tom's Creek, the Sand Bank, the Black Bank, the Hutchins, the Upper Bank, and Shields. Hobson's is in Yadkin County.

The Rogers ore-bank in Stokes County is well known locally.

Davie, Forsyth, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, and Burke, and, in truth, most of the western counties, abound in localities where surface specimens are found in large quantities, and in many places beds have been uncovered. The largest and most interesting deposit of iron ore is found in Mitchell County, the Cranberry Mine. This deposit has an outcrop 1,500 feet long and several hundred feet wide; the ore is magnetite of the finest quality. Other localities in the same county are known.

Helton Creek, in Ashe County, is a well-known locality.

Cherokee County abounds in limonite, which occurs widely distributed.

All through the State the fuel resources are usually wood and charcoal, the pig-iron manufactured being for the most part cold-blast charcoal iron, and of a fine quality, while wrought iron sent out from the forges enjoys the best reputation. The production is not large.

COPPER.

The copper industry of the State, though respectable, has been even less developed than the others described. Many of our gold mines have yielded copper ores in abundance, notably the Kerns, the Crosby, the Rogers, the Pioneer Mills, and the Gold Hill; the Yadkin, the McGinn, the S. Wilson, and the Rudisill, though not distinctively copper mines, have at times turned out considerable amounts of smelting ore; to these may be added the Gardner Hill and the Fisher Hill in Guilford County, the Chick Mine in Moore County, and the Phœnix in Cabarrus County.

The Davidson or Emmons Mine, in Davidson County, has been very productive. The Clegg Mine, in Chatham County, has also been extensively worked.

The most extensively worked copper mine in the State is at Ore Knob, Ashe County. The vein has been cut at points for 2,000 feet, and varies in width from 5 to 20 feet; immense bodies of ore are found, and give constant work to a very complete establishment, capable of turning out two tons per day of refined copper.

At Elk Knob, Ashe County, is found a vein yielding copper pyrites, but as it has hardly been explored its value can only be conjectured.

The Peach Bottom or Maxwell Mine, in Alleghany County, was extensively worked prior to the war, and the concentrated material shipped to Baltimore for a market.

The southwestern counties of the State have numerous localities showing copper veins, but so little work has been done that the value of these localities can only be conjectured. The Savannah, the Cullowhee, and the Waryhut are regarded as the more promising.

COAL.

There are two coal areas in the State, both Triassic, viz: The Dan River, in the valley of the Dan River, near the north boundary of the State, and the Deep River, previously described. The area of the latter is estimated by Emmons at 300 square miles. The former is probably less, but it has been very little explored. The coal beds of the latter have been cut at two points about three miles apart, viz, at Egypt and the Gulf, both in Chatham County. Professor Emmons says that there are five seams, "separated by black slates, black band iron ore and fire clay." He also speaks of bituminous shales lying above the coal seams, to the thickness of 70 feet, which are capable of yielding 30 per cent. of their weight in kerosene.

The Dan River fields have hardly been penetrated, though explorations were carried on to some extent during the war, and some coal was mined.

Very flattering analyses of the coal from both basins have been given, and are set forth in detail in the various geological reports of the State, and also in the special report of Admiral Wilkes to the Secretary of the Navy in 1858. Nevertheless, their

real value for domestic purposes and, what is more important, for metallurgical fuels, is largely a matter of conjecture.

The difficulty of securing a convenient and cheap fuel will in the future constitute the chief drawback to a large development of our mineral resources, but our abundant forests will for the present afford us all needed supplies at little expense.

Such are the more important mineral localities.

The members of this board are fully aware that the list is imperfect, but the narrow limits of this paper forbade a longer one.

If this short catalogue of North Carolina mines shall be instrumental in preparing the way to a thorough examination of its resources, and shall also further aid in leading to a wise development of them, the board will feel amply repaid for the efforts expended in gathering these statistics.

For the Mining Board,

GEORGE B. HANNA, *Chairman.*

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Statement of Hon. Isaac N. Morris.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I will promise not to detain you but a little while. It will not be necessary, if I understand the status of the question under consideration. It has already been determined that a mint shall be established somewhere in the West. A number of cities are seeking its location within their limits—Omaha, Kansas City, Saint Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Columbus. Among these points is Quincy, Ill. I have understood that the impression had got abroad that Quincy was an interior prairie town of no consequence. It is true she has always been very modest and sought for no aid to develop her resources except through her own energies.

Quincy is located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, upon a plateau, and is probably the only point on the upper portion of the river which approaches to the water's edge. Her population is now 35,000 She is a city of churches and street railroads. She is a city of commercial importance, with a large mercantile business and a large retail business. She is a city where the mechanic arts are carried on very substantially. Factories are established there, and she is rapidly growing in importance, and I think I hazard nothing in saying that there is no little city in the West, or elsewhere in the United States, that is so well constructed, that has so good a location, and that has a more enterprising population than that which Quincy contains.

She is commanding and will continue to command a large business, and will, I think, eventually become a place of great commercial importance. She is the handsomest of all the cities of the Western country. I hazard nothing in saying that if the committee will visit that locality, they cannot help but be pleased with her appearance, and with the indications that will be presented to them of her enterprise. When you go there, gentlemen, you can see for yourselves. I suppose the committee will visit all these localities.

I do not claim for Quincy any great commercial importance, comparatively with Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis, but she is the largest city in Illinois outside of Chicago. She is the only one that is rapidly growing. You will find her people hospitable, willing to contribute whatever may be necessary, if you should think proper to locate your mint there, toward aiding in its construction. I do not know that I can say anything more in regard to it, because I did not intend to detain you but a moment, but some of the leading features which should induce you to select this point require a brief notice from me. The health of

Quincy is very fine. The mortality in proportion to the population is as small as any portion of the country. Situated above the miasmas which formerly existed before the bottom-lands were cleared off, the health of the city is excellent.

We have, I think, eight different railroads entering the city from every point, east, west, north, and south, two direct lines to Chicago, one upon a direct line running west, now in course of construction, that will be shortly finished; and I presume that there will be no more difficulty in getting bullion there to coin than at any other city in the West. Her railroads are so many that that is a matter of but very little importance.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is coal worth there?

Mr. MORRIS. I think about two and a half cents a bushel—I think about $7 or $8 a ton.

Mr. KNAPP. Twenty-five bushels make a ton of coal. At seven cents a bushel it would be $1.75 a ton. I think coal there is worth from 8 to 10 cents a bushel.

Mr. MORRIS. I know it is not that high. We have coal in McDonough County, and all the counties east of us have coal; and what you call the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, which is now in course of construction, is now under contract, goes directly to the coal-mines in Missouri, where it is represented they have very extensive mines, which will be brought by this road within 50 miles of Quincy. I know nothing about them, but I understand they are very rich and have fine coal. I know coal is cheap; I burn wood and have never burned coal; I have woodland and burn wood in my house.

Mr. KNAPP. How is living?

Mr. MORRIS. Living is cheap; food is abundant. We put up large quantities of pork, and we have four or five large pork-packing houses. A great deal of important trade is done with Missouri. It gets all that trade. Missouri is right on the opposite bank.

Mr. DWIGHT. A jobbing trade?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; a jobbing trade. We have a large number of factories, shops for making engines, wagons, &c. We have the largest tobacco-manufacturing establishment in the United States. It is run by Beebe & Co. I think I hazard nothing in saying that it is the largest in the United States. We think that so far as living and locality are concerned Quincy cannot be surpassed. If you cannot get a good location in Quincy, I will give you one myself.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Statements of Hon. John Hanna, Representative from the State of Indiana, and Messrs. Cox and Ridenour, of Indianapolis.

Mr. HANNA said: As the committee is aware, there have been several bills introduced for the purpose of establishing additional mints. Since the passage of the act remonetizing silver, that matter has become of interest to several localities. It so happens that I am the Representative from the capital district of Indiana, and I have introduced and had referred to this committee a bill establishing a mint at Indianapolis. At that city the government has from 70 to 80 acres of ground, immediately east and within the corporate limits of the city, which was purchased at the beginning of the war, for arsenal purposes. When I was United States district attorney, that purchase was made, and it became part of

my duty to investigate the title to the property, and give my judgment to the government as to the price. The title was found perfect and the purchase was made by the government. By our system of railroads, that property is of easy access to the railroads which run from Indianapolis in almost every direction. The roads running out of Indianapolis are almost like so many spokes of a wagon-wheel. They connect north, east, south, and west. This ground is so situated as to be of easy access to any of those roads. On this ground the government has erected several valuable and substantial buildings, and, since the war, a very considerable portion of those buildings is unnecessary for the purposes for which they were erected. Our citizens believe that the buildings which are already erected can be utilized for the purpose of a mint, and that thereby a very considerable amount can be saved to the government.

Mr. DWIGHT. Of what material are those buildings?

Mr. HANNA. The buildings are, in the main, of brick, with solid limestone foundations.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their size?

Mr. HANNA. I cannot give their exact size, but one of them is a very large building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it as large as one hundred feet?

Mr. COX. It is 183 feet in length by 63 in width, I think.

Mr. HANNA. Some time ago, perhaps in the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, made an examination of several points, and the then governor of our State, Mr. Hendricks, and others, answered at length certain interrogatories propounded by Dr. Linderman. The same thing took place in reference to other localities. On the answers to these interrogatories, Dr. Linderman made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of all the points which he then examined, he speaks most favorably of Indianapolis, and calls especial attention to the locality, to the buildings, and to the saving that would result to the government through utilizing those buildings. A copy of this report will be furnished to the committee.

Mr. DWIGHT. Are those buildings now used for any purpose?

Mr. HANNA. They are used perhaps for the storage of some old muskets, and things of that sort. As there are always a few soldiers there, it would be well perhaps to take that fact into consideration, in connection with the necessity for a guard for mint purposes, as the same guard which the government is compelled to keep there now, can be made use of to guard the mint.

Having said this much, I desire that the committee will hear Mr. Cox, our State geologist, and Mr. Ridenour, who has given the matter a good deal of thought.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the cost of those buildings?

Mr. HANNA. I cannot give you that information. It would be a mere guess on my part, from the size of them. Congress made an appropriation to pay for the grounds. Four hundred dollars an acre was paid for the grounds; and I recommended the price as being cheap.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this photographic view a picture of the buildings?

Mr. HANNA. It is a picture of one of the large buildings. There are two or three large buildings on the grounds, and two very substantial residences, with large brick stables, &c. Mr. Cox is more familiar with the details, and will state them to the committee.

Mr. COX. The buildings are seven in number; the main building is 183 feet long by 63 in width; it is three stories high; the lower part of the building is stone. The wall is 3 feet thick; it is a fire-proof building. It was made substantial and well in every respect; it is used now

for a military store-house. There are other military store-houses on the ground, but their dimensions I do not recollect. We have here, however, photographs of all the buildings. The buildings can be used at once, according to Dr. Linderman and Dr. Rogers, who examined them. Dr. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, is, I understand, inspector of mints and of mint machinery. He visited the ground and stepped off the buildings, and was satisfied that they were admirably adapted for minting purposes (almost as much so as if they had been specially built for that purpose), and that all that was required was to put in machinery and go to work.

Mr. DWIGHT. When did Dr. Rogers make that examination?

Mr. COX. In the spring of 1875.

Mr. DWIGHT. So that the buildings are substantially in the same condition now as they were then?

Mr. COX. Yes, sir; and will be for one hundred years to come. The buildings cost, I suppose, $300,000. They are all brick, except the main storage building, which is of stone, and which would be used for the mint. It is in the city of Indianapolis, not in the suburbs; we have railroad facilities and street-car facilities to the buildings; and then we have direct communication by railroad with the silver-mines of the West. We are in the vicinity of block-coal, the finest mineral fuel for smelting purposes of which we have any knowledge; so that fuel will be always obtained at the lowest possible cost. It is not dependent upon river transportation, which is sometimes up and sometimes down, but we always have it within reach.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is the present market-price of coal in Indianapolis?

Mr. COX. About $2 a ton, and it will soon be reduced lower. That is for the finest quality of coal. The nut-coal, which is largely used for smelting purposes, can be obtained for $1.25 per ton. Members of the committee know the locality of Indianapolis. We have eleven trunk-line railroads running into the city from all points; two of them direct roads to Chicago, two direct roads to Cincinnati, one direct road to Louisville, and two direct roads to Saint Louis, besides others which are indirect; but all running at the same rates of freight and passenger transportation. We are in the center, almost midway, between Cincinnati, Chicago, Saint Louis, Louisville, Columbus, and Cleveland; we are in the center of that commercial district. The State of Indiana is the center of the Mississippi Valley, so that we are properly located in Indianapolis for transacting all the business that would be requisite for minting purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those buildings roofed with?

Mr. COX. With slate. The buildings are fire-proof; they were erected for arsenal purposes. We can use those buildings for mint purposes, and we will have abundance of room for all the arsenal work that is required. Mr. Ridenour, myself, and others were appointed a committee, and we went out with Dr. Linderman to examine the buildings. He was delighted with the place, and said that if he had been aware of all its advantages, all that was necessary would have been to have introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, and that it would have been passed right away, and the minting operations would have been started at once. But he said that they were not aware of the admirable adaptation of those grounds and buildings for a mint until he visited them. Then Dr. Rogers, at my earnest solicitation, gave us a visit, and I went out with him, and he stepped off the buildings, and designated where the engine was to go, and where the staffs were to go, and said that

everything was admirably arranged just as though it had been specially built for a mint.

Mr. RIDENOUR said: I do not know that I have much to add to what Mr. Hanna and Mr. Cox have already stated.

The committee will bear in mind that this is not a new question just sprung up in Congress. It was brought up in Congress in 1875, I think, and all the information was then deemed necessary by Dr. Linderman which was put in his hands. He has embodied it in a report made to the President, and which the President transmitted to Congress with a message. It was referred in the House, I believe, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but was not reported back to the House for want of time. It was so late in the session that the committee could not reach it in time to report it back. Therefore it dropped through, and no further action was taken until this Congress.

I have been familiar with this enterprise from its first suggestion; I am an old Indianian, and I am perfectly familiar with that region of country, and with all the surrounding States, and you would not have me here advocating its location unless I honestly thought that it was for the best interests of the government that a branch mint should be located at that point. We present that location as one of superior merit as compared with any other location that has been suggested, taking into consideration the means of transportation, the cost of fuel, the cost of labor, &c. We have block-coal there, and everything needful for a manufactory of that kind.

Then, as a question of economy, the selection of Indianapolis would be a measure of direct economy. The government, as has been said, possesses there already a very valuable property, a portion of which may be utilized for the use of the mint without in any way detracting from its use for arsenal or storage purposes. There is a large building there which is now used for the storage of small-arms and clothing, and there is a very large artillery storehouse, a portion of which could be set apart for the storage of these small-arms and clothing, and furnish room for all the storage that would be necessary at that point. There are two magnificent buildings for officers' quarters; they are all substantially built and thoroughly arranged throughout. There are offices for officers, and the barrack is a very large building. Everything throughout is finished in complete order. I was on the ground in company with Professor Cox, Colonel Hallowell, and Dr. Linderman. The doctor was enthusiastic on the subject, and he had it all planned out in his own mind just what portion would be set apart for the Treasury Department, as he termed it, and what portion for the War Department. He said that one would be a valuable auxiliary to the other. It is an admirable location, right, I may say, in the heart of the eastern portion of the city; its surroundings are beautiful, and immediately on the east of it is what is known as the Woodruff Place, a very beautiful suburban addition, which has been made lengthwise of this government property. In every view that we can take of it, we feel that the location presents more than usual merits, and that it is therefore entitled to grave consideration on the part of this committee. The large building has stone foundations four feet thick, and the walls are of pressed bricks; the roof is covered with slate, and the corners and copings are decorated with cut stone. The main walls of the building, I think, are 24 inches in thickness.

Mr. MULDROW. What is the estimated cost of converting those buildings into a mint?

Mr. RIDENOUR. My recollection is that Dr. Linderman said that a

mint could be put in operation there inside of ninety days, and that it would not cost exceeding $50,000. I will also mention that Mr. C. C. Gales, the general superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, the track of which runs within a few hundred feet of the northwestern corner of the government grounds there, proposes to lay a track to the grounds at the expense of the company, and without any cost to any other interest. He says that he can put a track in three in four days' time, so that the cars, with freight, fuel, and everything of that kind, can be run right into the grounds.

Mr. MULDROW. I suppose that the $50,000 estimate includes only the estimated cost of the change necessary to be made in the buildings themselves, without including machinery.

Mr. RIDENOUR. Dr. Linderman said that there was no change required to be made in the buildings further than to erect a small boiler and engine house outside of the main building.

Mr. MULDROW. Is there any machinery there now which could be utilized for mint purposes?

Dr. LINDERMAN. No, sir; there is no machinery of that nature there. The property was never used for anything but military storage.

Mr. DWIGHT. Have you a detailed description of the buildings?

Mr. COX. Yes, sir; we have, and we will submit them to the committee.

The following is a description of the buildings:

Main building.—Three stories high, 183 feet long, and 63 feet wide; for the storage of arms, &c.

Artillery storehouse.—Two stories high, 201 feet long, and 52 feet wide; for the storage of artillery, &c.

Magazine.—One story high, 50 feet long, and 34 feet wide; for storing powder.

Office.—One story high, 43 feet long, and 22 feet wide.

Barracks.—Two stories high, 1,105 feet long, and 32 feet wide; for the enlisted men.

Two sets officers' quarters—Two and a half stories high, 80 feet long, and 40 feet wide.

One set of officers' quarters.—One story and a half high, 47 feet long, and 28 feet wide.

All of these buildings, with the exception of a portion of the officers' quarters, are built of stone and pressed brick, and are both substantial and imposing in appearance.

The grounds consist of 76 acres, and have great advantages in respect of beauty as well as utility. Nature has given the site a commanding elevation, an undulating surface, and numerous forest trees. To these art has added the beautifying auxiliaries of shrubbery, fine drives and walks, &c. A stream of running water passes through one corner. About 25 acres are used for pasturage and garden purposes, the rest for the buildings and surrounding grounds. The entire premises supplied with public water and gas.

The grounds and improvements, especially in summer and autumn time, unite in forming one of the most picturesque and attractive localities in the vicinity of the city.

In conclusion, allow us to call attention to the rapid growth in population and commercial importance of the city of Indianapolis. An immense manufacturing business is rapidly springing up here, especially in iron manufactures. Over forty-five thousand tons of iron are now annually used in the different establishments of this city, which also use annually over fifty thousand tons of coal, and employ several thousand hands. One rolling-mill makes 5,000 tons of bar-iron per annum, and another 15,000 tons of railroad iron per annum. There are over three hundred steam-engines built here annually, and very large factories in wood-work are established and successfully operated, employing equally as many hands and as much capital as those in iron works. In addition, there are within less than seventy-five miles from this city eight blast-furnaces, located within the coal-fields. The manufacturing business is constantly increasing, and will soon become a great source of wealth to our city and State.

Mr. HANNA. I will also furnish the committee with a copy of Executive Document No. 11, first session Forty-fourth Congress, and will call the attention to the answers to questions propounded to Dr. Linderman by the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, then governor of the State; E. T.

Cox, State geologist; and Mr. Ridenour, president of the Manufacturers' and Real Estate Exchange; I will also refer the committee to the report made by Dr. Linderman, based not only on these answers, but on answers to similar interrogatories made at several other points—Saint Louis, Chicago, &c. I will call the attention especially to the three following paragraphs in Dr. Linderman's report:

The only government buildings in the West adapted for mint operations are the United States post-office at Saint Louis, and the United States arsenal at Indianapolis. The former will not be vacated until the completion of the new United States buildings now in course of construction (in Saint Louis), which will require probably three or four years.

The edifice at Indianapolis, it is believed, is no longer required for the purposes to which it has hitherto been devoted, and could be converted into a mint at a moderate expense within, say, six months from the time of its being vacated.

If it be the intention to establish a mint in the Western States for the coinage of silver only, and assuming that the arsenal building can be vacated and turned over for use as a mint, the true policy would appear to be to locate it at Indianapolis.

When these arsenal grounds were purchased, and the arsenal located there, the legislature of the State of Indiana ceded to the general government the exclusive jurisdiction over the grounds, and I believe I may safely say (after conference with Senator McDonald, who is also a resident of Indianapolis) that if any additional State legislation is necessary it will be promptly enacted.

Mr. DWIGHT. Did the State convey this property to the general government?

Mr. HANNA. No, sir; the general government bought the property outright on a warrantee deed. The government has an absolute title; the fee and deeds were examined by me, as United States district attorney for Indiana at that time, and my report, with an abstract of the title, can be found on file in the Attorney-General's Office.

Mr. RIDENOUR. The photographs which we will leave with the committee are duplicates of those which were furnished Dr. Linderman, together with some maps and topographic drawings of the grounds, which we presented to Dr. Linderman, and which, in his absence, we are not now able to obtain. We are here for the purpose of responding to any questions of the committee, and to furnish all the information that may be desired, in order to place the matter as fully and completely as possible before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Before our report is made it would be well for you to supply all these additional matters.

Mr. HANNA. We would like, also, to place before the committee a map which we have, for the purpose of showing the direct communication from Indianapolis. We reach the Ohio River by one line of railroad, and we strike the Mississippi River at Cairo and Saint Louis. We have two lines striking Chicago, and one of those lines to Chicago strikes Lake Michigan on the north side, and also strikes Lake Erie by communications with Toledo, Cleveland, &c.; so that we do not rely merely upon branches of railroads, but upon main trunk roads.

Mr. MULDROW. How would the capacity of that building for a mint compare with the Philadelphia mint?

Mr. HANNA. I am frank to say that I am not personally conversant with the size and character of the building; all that I know is that it is an exceedingly large and well-built structure.

Mr. RIDENOUR. It is a larger building than the Philadelphia mint.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Statement of Hon. Nathan Cole, of Saint Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, *March* 25, 1878.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not propose in any argument I make this morning to antagonize any of the interests which have presented themselves for consideration. I recognize in all of these cities which have applied here for the privilege of having a mint located at these respective points very worthy and substantial competitors. I am very familiar with all of these cities, and as an American citizen I am proud of them all. In some of them I have property interests myself; but I feel this deeply, that if all of the circumstances and advantages which point and gravitate to Saint Louis are permitted to work their natural results, the conclusion to which the committee will come, it seems to me, must be favorable to us, and will be that Saint Louis is the point—the great commanding point—for this mint.

I desire, therefore, to thank you for the privilege of stating to your honorable body some of the reasons why I regard the selection of the city of Saint Louis as a suitable place for the erection of a mint, soon, I trust, to be put in operation by our government, and I shall preface those reasons by asking the indulgence of the committee while I review briefly the history of our beautiful city, and the characteristics of its goodly inhabitants, as there are several of the gentlemen of this committee who have never visited it, or had the pleasure of seeing what we who live there deem to be the central jewel upon that pearly band, which, stretching from the far-off flashing waters of the grand old Pacific, is studded with San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, whose stately spires are reflected in the waters of the mighty Atlantic. Upon this belt of our continent, from its temperate climate, its productive soil, and its salubrious location, are to be gathered in the not distant future the grandest, noblest, and richest communities of the world, as the great waters of the ocean are by the action of the earth's movements heaped up at the equator in their profoundest depths and mightiest tides.

Saint Louis, Missouri, is situated in north latitude 38 degrees 37 minutes and 37.5 seconds, and in longitude 6 degrees no minutes and 45.29 seconds west from Washington. It is on the west bank of the Mississippi River, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri River, and has a commanding site, with beautiful suburbs and fine harbor. The city is built on a limestone formation undulating back, and rising to quite a high elevation. The climate is temperate, the water abundant and good, and fuel and food can be procured at the lowest prices. From its natural drainage a system of sewerage has been greatly facilitated. All of these causes combined have made it, as a comparison of the mortality statistics of the cities of the world shows, the healthiest of them all. I select from the statistics of the Brooklyn board of health a few figures illustrating this—being the ratio of deaths annually in each 1,000 of population:

New York	24.76	Berlin	22.01
Brooklyn	17.41	Dresden	21.05
Boston	20	Paris	28.00
Cincinnati	14.90	Dublin	35.07
Cleveland	14.44	Edinburgh	26.02
Richmond	18.11	Vienna	31.04
New Orleans	22	Calcutta	48.00
London	28.01	Saint Louis	9.65

The CHAIRMAN. Do you state that it is the healthiest city in the world?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. The report the statement is taken from is a statement made by the Brooklyn board of health, showing the comparative rates of mortality in various American and foreign cities, which I now hand you.

Saint Louis was founded February 15, 1764, by Pierre Laclede Laguist, and was intended at first to be a mere trading-post. It was named in honor of Louis the Fifteenth of France.

Although subject to the authority of Spain by the treaty of Paris of 1763, Saint Louis was practically under French control, and remained so until 1770. In 1780 the territory of Louisiana was retroceded to France, and on April 30, 1803, was purchased by the United States. The transfer of this vast domain took place at Saint Louis, March 9, 1804.

Its early population were adventurers, hardy and mirthful, the French element largely predominating. Trade pushed its *voyageurs* up all the tributary streams; quite a commerce in peltries was established abroad, and when acquired by the United States Saint Louis is said to have contained one hundred and fifty houses, with fifteen hundred inhabitants, exporting yearly furs to the value of $200,000.

The town was incorporated November 9, 1809. Its distance from Louisville then was a twenty-five days' journey, and a two months' voyage from New Orleans was considered fast time. The tow-path, trodden by the blistered feet of men, and the bateau, or keel-boat, were the mediums of transit.

On the 2d of August, 1817, only sixty years ago, the first steamboat, the Pike, Captain Reed, beat her slow and toilsome way up the waters of the great river, and anchored at the little French village—the wonder of the entire population of men, women, and children. Thence a new era dawned upon the happy but careless little hamlet. Population began to flow in, and trade and commerce to increase. Astor located the western department of his company there in 1819. Before this, Lewis and Clarke, the two great explorers of the western wilderness, had projected from thence their heroic expedition, and also from thence General Ashley afterward set out to explore the passes of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, from this time on it became the headquarters of all the great exploring expeditions of that vast domain and *terra incognita* which lay beyond, pushing its trade to the headwaters of the great Missouri, and establishing in remote and difficult regions its trading-posts with the Indian tribes of that country, and gradually breaking the way for the grand civilization which has so happily followed.

In 1821 the State of Missouri was born amid the throes and convulsions of the nation, and on December 9, 1822, the first mayor, Dr. William Carr Lane, a noble specimen of that historic race just passed away, was elected, and Saint Louis essayed to be a city. In her limits there lived then many citizens whose names have become national and famous in our history, Barton and Bates, Benton, Lucas, and O'Fallon, Geyer and Gamble.

The little city was not without its special trials. The panic of 1837 severely crippled its rising energies, while the great flood of 1844, unprecedented in the history of the country, threatened, and, in fact, almost swept away, the entire resources of the people tributary to it; then the plague and fire of 1849 fell like some awful visitation of the angry gods upon the devoted city, the former carrying off one-sixth of her population, and the latter greatly crippling her marine by the immense

destruction of her beautiful steamers, and sweeping away many hundreds of her business houses.

These disasters would, it seems, almost have paralyzed a less heroic and tenacious people, but they only seemed to nerve her with greater and still greater power and courage.

In 1851 she began, unaided by foreign assistance, that system of railways which have long since culminated in making her the *entrepot* of a larger number of main trunk-lines than center in any other city of our continent. Her career on and up to the war was marked by the most wonderful strides of development and progress. This sad calamity, however, could not but fall like the dark pall of sorrow upon a people who honestly divided in the differences which then prevailed, and which culminated for a time in alienation, suspicion, and open war.

When, however, peace, with her white-robed messenger of good-will to all, again made her home with us, her citizens were the very first to give expression to their joy by a happy and mutual coalescing for the common weal; and here permit me to say, where wild war first reddened the sky with lurid flames and the earth with the blood of brothers, here these brothers struck hands, and I trust hearts, in the work of reconciliation from the heart, and which, while however differing as to opinions, has been always toward a common end, the prosperity of each, the fraternity of all.

I could go on to speak of her magnificent system of water-works, her extended gas-works, her wonderful manufacturing establishments, her superb public buildings, her renowned and unequaled parks, and last, but not least, her remarkably honorable merchants, manufacturers, and dealers, whose names have always been a synonym for integrity, fair dealing, energy, and industry. Permit me here to exhibit the population which illustrates her wonderful progress:

1799	925	1852	94,000
1810	1,400	1856	125,200
1820	4,928	1859	185,587
1828	5,000	1866	204,327
1830	5,862	1870	310,864
1833	6,397	1871	350,000
1835	8,316	1872	400,000
1837	12,040	1873	428,126
1840	16,469	1874	450,000
1844	34,140	1875	495,000
1850	74,439	1877	501,489

Mr. BREWER. In what manner are the last results which you give ascertained?

Mr. COLE. They are estimated. The last is taken from our city directory, and calculated upon the usual basis. This basis is fixed by the best information that we can obtain, and the estimate is, in the opinion of experts in the matter, rather under than over the truth.

Neither has this city been behind her more favored compeers in the matter of education, which had its early and warm supporters among the names I have mentioned, and others who aided in laying broad and deep those solid foundations of her own and her loved nation's grandeur. Her colleges, the Saint Louis University, the Christian Brothers, the Washington University, the Mary Institute and others, compare favorably with any in the broad land. Her more than sixty public schools, with nearly one thousand teachers, and from forty to fifty thousand pupils, her medical schools, her churches of all denominations thickly studding her streets, and bidding welcome to all her people; her fine hotels, are, as they should be, her pride and glory.

I must not forget to mention her great steel bridge, the creation of one of her own citizens, spanning the Father of Waters; in length 2,225 feet; two spans of 500 feet each, and one of 520 feet, being the longest span ever erected. These are framed of steel tubes sustaining truss-ribbed arches, fastened by charcoal-iron bracing the whole. The entire structure, costing over ten millions, is recognized as the finest bridge in the world.

By the last census she ranked as the third city in population, and the fourth in manufactures. Comparisons since made, showing the capital employed and the production of forty leading manufacturing establishments, demonstrate an increase of 36 per cent. The manufactures now aggregate over two hundred millions annually.

With a river marine traversing fifteen to twenty thousand miles of water-ways, with sixteen trunk-lines of railways centering there, with ample banking capital and facilities, she is situated so as to distribute whatever is made in her borders, so as to reach in the shortest time and at the lowest expense of transit a population equal to fully one-fourth of the people of the great nation.

I might go on, Mr. Chairman, to speak of the wonderful impulse given to the commerce of our city by reason of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which the movement of grain the past year has increased many millions of bushels on that cheap highway of the nation, and by which we confidently expect to lay down grain and other cereals in Liverpool at a rate not exceeding twenty cents per bushel in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean for the whole transportation, by way of the ocean?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; river steamers and barges via New Orleans, and thence by ocean vessels to Liverpool; thus laying the people of the Old World under direct contribution to us for their daily bread at a cost which will fill their hearts with gladness, at prices heretofore unknown, develop the great and wondrous capacity of our virgin soil, and lay the foundations of exchanges which will make our city the peer of any in our beloved country.

I now ask your kind indulgence to the practical points which stamp our city as the special point, adapted as none other is in our whole land for the purposes of this mint which we appeal to you to bestow upon us, and thus make us happy by the benefaction, and at the same time respond to the best interests of many millions of your fellow-citizens, whose direct interests will be enhanced by such action.

I ask now to lay before you a map which I have had prepared so that you can see how singularly fortunate we are situated as to the radii of cities and our general position with reference to the principal gold and silver bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains. (Mr. Cole here submitted a map to the committee showing the location of the various cities, railways, &c.) Take the first circle of one hundred miles; in it we have Cairo, Odin, Pana, Springfield, Quincy, Moberly, Jefferson City, and Lebanon. Several of these cities contain a population of over 25,000 inhabitants. The second circle is two hundred miles; in it we have La Salle, Burlington, Muscatine, Peoria, Bloomington, Keokuk, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Pierce City, Memphis, Evansville, Terre Haute—all thrifty, enterprising, energetic communities, ranging from 100,000 down to 30,000, 20,000, 15,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The next circle will embrace more prominent places still: Indianapolis, Chicago, Dubuque, Des Moines, Omaha, Saint Joseph, Leavenworth, Topeka, Fort Gibson, Little Rock, Grenada, Nashville, and Louisville, all of which are cities

of great importance, some of them the pride of the whole nation, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 25,000, from 50,000, 100,000, 200,000 to 400,000 people. The fourth circle embraces the magnificent cities of Vicksburg, Frankfort, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Lincoln, and the rising cities of that great State just now teeming with active emigrants, Dallas, Paris, Sherman, Marshall, Texarkana, and others. The fifth circle or five hundred miles gives us the cities of Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus, Detroit, Toledo, and those young but growing cities in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. Our sixth circle gives us New Orleans, Mobile, Milledgeville, Augusta, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Denver, Austin, and Galveston. Our seventh gives us Tallahassee, Columbia, and Buffalo. The eighth gives us Charleston, Richmond, Raleigh, Harrisburg, Rochester, on the southeast and east, and on the west lands us in the belt of the most wonderful and yet to be the most productive fields of precious metals the world has ever known and perhaps ever will know.

Asking your pardon, Mr. Chairman, for these preliminary remarks, I now proceed to the practical questions by which I propose to prove to this committee that our city is pre-eminently fitted to be your selection for the mint which our people so much desire to have in their borders.

First. We claim to be and are the cheapest fuel market west of Pittsburgh. This essential so requisite for cheap living and cheap manufacturing is of the most abundant supply in Saint Louis.

Mr. BREWER. The fuel to which you refer is coal?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. Not only do many of our railways run direct to the great coal-fields of Illinois, the first of which we strike within eight miles of our city, but the supply is found in inexhaustible quantities within the very limits of the city itself. I will now give you the receipts of the article for the past five years to show you the magnitude of this trade, which is only as yet in its infancy. At present coal can be had at one dollar per ton on the Illinois side of the river, and it is apparent that the price of this article must now range, delivered at the various manufactories, at from $1.25 to $1.50 per ton for the finest grades of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say was the present price of coal there?

Mr. COLE. I have a letter stating that it is now $1 40 per ton.

The amount of coal received in Saint Louis in 1873 was 32,608,795 bushels; the amount received in 1874 was 29,823,050 bushels; the amount received in 1875 was 32,466,650 bushels; the amount received in 1876 was 32,073,125 bushels; and the amount received in 1877 was 35,856,850 bushels, of 80 pounds each.

The next in order to cheap living is the consideration of cheap rents. The supply of tenant houses, instead of diminishing since the panic of 1873, has been steadily increasing by the erection of new and more suitable dwellings for operatives and men of small means. Thus we find that we have built in 1875 1,972 houses, in 1876 1,825, and in 1877 2,115.

The prices of real estate and the cost of building having been greatly reduced, good, comfortable houses can now be had at rates which, before 1873, would have been impossible, and families can secure good, comfortable quarters at from five to eight dollars per month.

Next in order of cheap living is bread and meat. A good sound flour, suitable for family use, now ranges from $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel; cornmeal from $2 to $2.25 per barrel; potatoes from 37½ to 60 cents per bushel; beef 5 cents and upward; bacon, sides, from 6½ to 7 cents; shoul-

ders from 4 to 4½ cents; hams from 7½ to 8½ cents; eggs from 7½ to 15 cents; butter from 15 to 20 cents. The supply of cheap fresh meats at our packing-houses and beef-canning establishments, for those parts not usually cured, such as spare-ribs, tenderloins, hearts, livers, and other parts, are to be had at prices far below those named, so that families who wish to economize may have daily supplies of these parts—and they are of the most palatable and delicious character when suitably prepared—at a cost *per diem*, to a family of, say, five persons, not exceeding twenty cents per day. All other articles, vegetables, fruits, &c., in their season, may be had at prices which are upon the very lowest scale; so that laborers, at the prices now current of $1 to $1.25 per day for common labor and $2 to $2.50 per day for skilled labor, can live comfortably even upon these seemingly low wages.

We now come to the chemicals required for the purpose of minting, all of which, as well as the metals required, are manufactured on the largest scale and at the lowest prices in our own midst. Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé, at 1¾ to 2 cents per pound, which you are aware, Mr. Chairman, enters largely into the refining operation of bullion, and is therefore a most important factor in the minting process. The Missouri Chemical Works are arranged upon a very extensive scale, and have for many years been the producers of large quantities of chemicals of the very finest quality, so that their goods have become standard in the markets of the country. Their present capacity, they inform me, is about three million pounds annually, which they say can at any time be increased to meet any demand which might be made upon them. They further state that they have fixtures and machinery at the present time, not in use, which would supply all the demands the mint would make, and in twenty-four hours they could have this machinery in operation. The quantity of nitric acid now used in refining bullion is comparatively small, but the same company state that they are prepared to furnish it in any quantity which may be needed, and at satisfactory prices.

Zinc, which is also used in the minting process, is smelted here in several of the largest smelting-works in the country, in very large quantities, supplying the extensive demand of the home trade, and exporting large amounts to other markets.

Having shown, as I believe conclusively, that Saint Louis can furnish the cheapest fuel, labor, and chemicals of any city in the West, I beg to say that she offers in security to the government a decided preference over many of the competing cities; in fact, that at this point are the arsenal grounds and Jefferson barracks, at which, for the most part, are stationed troops who, in any sudden emergency, could protect the valuable property contained in a mint. This fact was forcibly illustrated last summer, when our banks, fearful of mob violence, placed in the vaults of the United States treasury large sums of money, in order that it should have the protection of the troops under General Davis, at that time in Saint Louis, the police department being withdrawn to protect the city and county property and the prisoners.

We now come to the commerce of Saint Louis, as showing that a city required to distribute some hundreds of millions of dollars in return for the products which naturally find a market there is, on this account, the proper place for the government to furnish the coin by which the exchanges are made, thus facilitating the exchanges of the country and returning to the mining and agricultural regions the coin itself in return for the products sold in the same market.

I will in this connection show you the amount of live stock received at Saint Louis for the year 1877 (which I take from a statement show-

ing the number received for a period of twelve years). The number of cattle received was 411,969; of sheep, 200,502; of hogs, 896,319; of horses and mules, 22,652. Our receipts of provisions for the same year, 1877, are on a correspondingly large scale, being, in the aggregate, 45,482 barrels of pork, 2,310,677 pounds of hams, 45,893,295 pounds of meat, and 7,087,001 pounds of lard. Our packing-houses, in the year 1877, prepared for market 414,747 hogs, averaging, in gross weight, 255 pounds each, exclusive of the summer packing, which covered 102,353 hogs, averaging, in gross weight, 247 pounds each. Our receipts of flour for the same year amounted to 1,157,932 barrels; our receipts of corn, to 11,847,771 bushels; our receipts of oats, to 3,124,721 bushels; of rye, to 472,907 bushels; of barley, to 1,326,490 bushels; and of wheat, to 8,274,151 bushels.

We have twenty-six flour mills in Saint Louis, with a daily capacity of 11,120 barrels. They made, in the past year, 1,441 944 barrels of flour. These, I think, you will find the largest flour statistics in our country. I will give you the receipts of groceries, that you may have some opinion of the extent of our trade in that direction. Of sugar, in 1877, we received 51,049 hogsheads, 66,103 barrels, 30,494 boxes, and 6,400 bags. Of corn-meal we received, in 1877, 13,075 barrels.

I now come to an article the trade in which has begun to develop largely in our city. The gross receipts of cotton at Saint Louis for the cotton year ending August 31, 1877, shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of 26,864 bales. This might seem to indicate a falling off in cotton business of our city, but the very contrary is the fact, for the net receipts—that is, the amount handled by our dealers and compressed in our warehouses—exceed those of 1875–'76 by 8,117 bales. The gross receipts would have been greater than ever before had it not been that certain restrictions placed upon the railroads as to the handling of cotton diverted receipts eastward via Cairo for several months.

The superiority of Saint Louis as a market has now been fully demonstrated; and the facilities given for the sale of the staple and the purchase of supplies is unequaled. Our facilities for handling and compressing the staple are not surpassed anywhere. The Saint Louis Cotton Compress Company is probably the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world, covering an area of eighteen acres, and having a storage capacity, under cover, of 75,000 bales, with a handling capacity of 250,000 bales; and capable of compressing 2,000 bales per day. The Factors and Brokers' Cotton Compress Company occupies an entire square, having a storage capacity of 18,000 bales and a compress capacity of 600 bales per day. Evans Brothers, at their compress, have a storage capacity of 15,000 bales and a powerful compress of 600 bales capacity per day. Saint Louis is now well established as a cotton mart, and has buyers constantly in the market from Eastern mills, as well as from Liverpool and other foreign markets. The unsurpassed facilities for economical handling and compressing cotton, the liberality of our factors, and the advantages of our city as a depot of supplies, all point to a rapid increase in the trade in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does this cotton go to?

Mr. COLE. It goes mostly eastward; we manufacture considerable there. A very large amount goes East, on through bills of lading to Liverpool and other markets.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not go to New Orleans?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; it goes eastward by railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Does none of it go by way of Memphis or Atlanta?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; we have a small trade in cotton that comes from those places, but not much. We get some cotton from Tennessee, but most of our cotton comes from Texas and Arkansas.

The CHAIRMAN. By what route does it go East?

Mr. COLE. It takes the various trunk lines.

Mr. MULDROW. I suppose your numerous lines give you very low rates?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; we have the benefit of competing lines and of the lowest rates.

Mr. MULDROW. It would seem to me that Saint Louis would not naturally be a cotton-market by reason of its geographical position.

Mr. COLE. That it can be made a large cotton-market, the receipts will show.

Mr. BREWER. A great deal of your cotton is shipped, I suppose, by way of the Canadian route?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; by all of the trunk-lines, one or two of which go through Canada.

Saint Louis is destined, through her advantages resulting from her great manufacturing interests, which are growing all the time, to control a vast proportion of the cotton which shall be raised on the west side of the Mississippi River. I will show you the receipts since 1871, that you may understand the magnitude of this interest in this direction: In 1871–'72, she received 36,421 bales of cotton; in 1872–'73, 59,709; in 1873–'74, 103,741; in 1874–'75, 133,969; in 1875–'76, 244,598; and in 1876–'77, 217,734 bales.

Now we come to tobacco. We stand pre-eminently forth as one of the greatest markets of the country. I have here our receipts for many years, and shall give you therefrom our receipts for the year 1877. In that year we received 28,064 hogsheads of tobacco, and that I suppose is fully equal to three-fourths of the amount of the crop of the State of Virginia in one of her best seasons.

Now, lead. The change that has been wrought since the discovery and development of the argentiferous deposits of lead-ores in the Territories, in the production and consequent commercial value of the pig-lead, is perfectly marvelous and almost beyond comprehension. From being large importers of pig-lead, we have in the incalculable short space of two or three years reached that point where we are actually knocking at the doors of our transatlantic neighbors for a market for the already overproduction of our mines; and we are at the present time producing fully 10 to 15 per cent. more lead than there is being consumed in the country. The fact of this overproduction has the tendency of depressing the markets of the country to the extent which makes it questionable as to how long this state of things may continue or how low the article may rule without materially affecting the production thereof. The extreme low figures at which pig-lead is and has been ruling for some months has had the desired effect of stopping foreign importation, which was being used exclusively for the manufacture of fixed ammunition for the use of our Turco-Russian friends and others, by virtue of the Treasury drawback allowed thereon when re-exported, in addition to large shipments (of which one of a thousand tons is now being made) from San Francisco for the Chinese market. The new and extensive developments made and constantly being made through Southwest Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and the contiguity of the Territorial mines to Saint Louis, is destined at no distant day to make her the largest and most noted pig-lead market not only in the United States but in the known commercial world.

There has been a considerable falling off in the local consumption during the past year, attributable mainly to the long continued and extreme depression of all manufacturing interests throughout the entire country; but with a return of prosperous times the demand will doubtless increase largely, and the consumption in the future greater each year.

The four white-lead factories in this city manufactured during the year about 10,500 tons of white lead.

I will now give you the receipts in pigs since 1875, the pigs weighing 80 pounds each: in 1875, 579,202; in 1876, 665,557, and in 1877, 790,028.

We received of wool, in 1877, 15,521,975 pounds; of hides, 184,485 pieces and 106,641 bundles; of hay, we received 322,344 bales. I find that the freights received by the railroads at Saint Louis, in 1877, amounted to 3,464,388 tons; the equal of 60 freight-trains of 20 cars each daily for 300 days.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount in money would this be?

Mr. COLE. I have not made an estimate of it. It would be probably about $200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the amount of freights paid in money. I wish to know the rates in order to see how the cutting down of the rates affected the receipts.

Mr. COLE. I could not give the various rates of freights. They vary with the seasons and with circumstances.

I have here before me the transactions at the custom-house, which show that the duties collected during the past five years amounted to $7,233,982.04. That branch of the government is yearly increasing its receipts, and has been for the past five years.

Our post-office has a large business. In 1877 the mail-letters delivered numbered 9,878,658; mail postal cards, 1,259,976; drop-letters, 1,324,473; drop postal cards, 1,013,729; mail papers and circulars, 4,199,861; total money-orders, $8,704,163.20.

The exchanges are obliged to be made largely with us, and for this reason, I think, we are naturally such a place as will enable the government to secure substantial advantages in its coinage, not only as being less expensive, but more advantageous to the people. This is what I have undertaken to show.

I would here call the attention of the committee to the fact that in our machine-shops we can build all the machinery required for the mint, at the lowest price, and in case of breakage can repair the same in the shortest possible time.

These figures will give you some idea of the immense traffic in the staples of human supply and industry; but they are only a few of the numerous articles of their classes which flow into our commerce, and all of which here find a ready consumptive or exporting market; all of which, to the value of millions of dollars annually, must be paid for in some way, either in the supplies of other articles or in remittances of cash, as I have before stated.

We have 32 banks, with a capital of $13,058,210, their loans and discounts and bonds amounting to $28,990,322; their savings and time deposits to $7,971,693; their current deposits to $19,139,231; their cash and exchanges to $9,041,974. By this will be seen that our own home capital is abundant, and rates of interest therefore low, money being readily obtained at from 6 to 8 per cent.

Committee adjourned, and further hearing of Mr. Cole postponed, until Wednesday, the 26th March.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 26, 1878.

(Remarks of Mr. Cole continued.)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I simply wish to show by another comparison the health statistics of our city. Your honored and learned chairman was pleased to ask me a question respecting that point. I have before me the health report of the German Empire, published at Berlin on the 4th of February of this year. These reports are the standard reports of the world. Some of the cities marked are made up to the 5th of January, as Chicago and Philadelphia, and others up to the 29th of December. I am much gratified in looking over this report to find that the comparison more than sustains that made under the auspices of the Brooklyn board of health. I will read you a few for the fourth week in the month of January, 1878.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that column give the per cent. of mortality annually?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; it is a weekly statement. In determining the ordinary state of health throughout the world for all practical purposes of comparison the report for one week is a test.

The per cent. of mortality at Paris the 24th of January, was 27.5; at London on the 26th January, 27.2; at Glasgow the 26th January, 26.6; at Liverpool the same date, 27; at Birmingham the 26th January, 24.2; at Manchester the same date, 26.3; at Stockholm the 12th January, 24.1; at New York, December 29, 22.7; at Brooklyn, December 22, 16; at Philadelphia, January 5, 18.6; at Boston, 22d December, 16; at Chicago, 5th January, 12.5; at New Orleans, 22d December, 24.7; at San Francisco, 29th December, 15.6, and at Saint Louis, 29th December, 8.3—the latter being the lowest on the whole list.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates are not made, I understand you, for the same week?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; they are made on reports obtained as near the same date as practicable; the 29th of December was as late as they could procure a report from Saint Louis in time for tabulation.

Mr. BREWER. Do the Brooklyn tables give the rate of mortality for more than a week?

Mr. COLE. They give us the annual rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the annual rate in New Orleans, from the Brooklyn tables.

Mr. COLE. It is 22.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it in Saint Louis?

Mr. COLE. It is 9.65; 8.3 per the weekly Berlin report.

Mr. BREWER. What is it in Detroit or in Chicago?

Mr. COLE. Detroit or Chicago is not given in the Brooklyn report.

The CHAIRMAN. From that report it seems that New Orleans is healthier than New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. If the vital statistics were collected they would be much in favor of the South; you would find less mortality than in the North. I think, taking the old line recognized between the North and the South, you would find a marked percentage in favor of the South; indeed, I know it.

I desire now to speak of our reduction-works at Saint Louis. I have not within reach at this time the statements of the Saint Louis Smelting and Refining Company for the past year. This, however, I do know, that its business has been of very largely-increased proportions over that of any past year; and that in 1875 8,000 tons of gold and silver ore and bar bullion, worth between two and one-half and three millions of dollars, were worked, reduced, and refined at Saint Louis. This product

is largely increased since, and the establishment is regarded as one of the most successful in the United States.

I think I have now shown the following facts:

First. That we are the most healthy city in the world.

Second. That we have the cheapest fuel west of Pittsburgh in the United States.

Third. That we have the cheapest rents.

Fourth. That we have the cheapest labor.

Fifth. That we have the cheapest food.

Sixth. That we have the cheapest chemicals and metals entering into minting operations.

Seventh. That we have the largest distributing capacity at the lowest rates.

Eighth. That we are nearer to the largest population of the interior West.

Ninth. That we have abundant capital, and,

Tenth. We would mention, as an additional inducement for the location of the mint at Saint Louis, that the government already owns in this city property admirably adapted to that use. The old custom-house and post-office building, a photograph of which is herewith submitted, is one of the most substantial buildings ever erected by the government. The plans were made in Washington, under the supervision of Major Bowman, then topographical engineer, and the building was superintended by Thomas Walsh, of Saint Louis. In size, it is 125 feet deep by about 80 feet front, and three stories high over Third street and two stories under it, making in all five stories high. The style of architecture is Roman, with a heavy rusticated basement, supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters flanking the façades, and having a bold and massive portico in front surmounted by a pediment. The building throughout is fire-proof, the beams and girders being of iron, with brick arches turned or put in between them.

For such purposes as are required for the mint, no more suitable building can be had, both for light and ventilation, by a small change in the interior. It is lighted externally on the four sides, and as it is internally divided into five bays or spans by rows of iron columns, the center span can be cut out or removed so as to form a rectangular court lighted from the roof by a large iron sky-light, lighting up the whole interior; and iron galleries can be constructed encircling the court, so as to admit of entrances to each apartment. This building will be vacated on the completion of the custom-house now being erected. If a temporary building should be needed, however, before the completion of the new government house, two or three suitable ones can be obtained at reasonable rentals.

If, therefore, your committee should, as we hope you may, select our city as the location, we believe that within ninety days thereafter the mint may be in complete and successful operation.

In locating the mint, the government will doubtless have in view not merely the convenience of regions now largely yielding, but the development of others to the southward. It is believed that our great deposits of ore grow richer as they approach the Mexican border, and that our richest mines will yet be found when those deposits near our southern frontier shall have been pierced by the extension of the Atlantic and Pacific and Texas and Pacific Railroads. At no distant day a vast supply of precious metals may be expected from this quarter, and this product, whether shipped by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad ter-

minating here, or by roads running southward from Denver, will be delivered here at less cost than at any other proposed location.

Valuable mines have also begun to yield in Arkansas and Texas. Now, it will not be overlooked that the products of the Northern States of Old Mexico, by competent judges declared to be the richest of all the Mexican States in mineral deposits, will naturally seek an outlet by these railroads, if invited by a mint and the attendant smelting and refining works at this city.

I find that the gold and silver products of this latter country, from 1521 to 1804, were $2,027,952,000; from 1804 to 1848, were $768,188,420; from 1848 to 1874, were $702,000,000. These fabulous sums are but the rivulets of that golden and silvery stream which is yet to flow in unbroken channels and increasing power as our already-projected lines of railway enter farther and farther into this wondrous country, which, under a stable government and the aid of late processes, will surely astonish the world, and through which our vast indebtedness will be easily, promptly, and faithfully paid to the last farthing, leaving us even then the mistress of the world in the hidden wealth of precious metals, the vestibules of which we will only then have penetrated. Saint Louis is the natural gateway to this great treasury of the world, already penetrating it by several of her direct railways, and so wondrously situated as to control it by her capital, enterprise, and indomitable energy. Here, among these wilderness wastes, she first struck hands, as I have shown, with the Indian tribes who roamed wild and free over these now productive fields of metallic riches. Here she still holds commercial sway by right of eminent domain. Here she proposes to develop those industries which will make her the seat of a wealth which shall eclipse the Montezumas in their highest glory. Here, by your permission, she will stamp into convenient coin untold millions, to discharge the debts of the people, the corporations, the municipalities, the States, and the nation.

In closing, permit me to call your attention to the report of Dr. H. R. Linderman, of December 11, 1875, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a Senate resolution of February 27, 1875, asking "information in relation to the establishment of a branch mint in the Western States on the Mississippi Valley."

This extract is taken from Dr. Linderman's report, which I have here. After speaking of Indianapolis, he says: "The city of Saint Louis, being situated nearer the center of the valley than any other principal city or railroad center possessing equal advantages in other respects for conducting coinage operations, would appear to be the proper location for the establishment of a thoroughly-equipped mint of a capacity for both gold and silver coinage equal to the requirements of the present and future."

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your kind attention, and am only sorry that I have taken so much of your valuable time.

The CHAIRMAN. How far has the building of the new custom-house and post-office progressed?

Mr. COLE. They are now raising the last story, that is, the short story next to the roof; I had hoped we should have got it under roof this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the appropriation been made covering the whole, or do you depend upon further appropriations?

Mr. COLE. We are depending on further appropriations. The probabilities are that we shall receive the same appropriation which our neighboring cities receive, which will very nearly put the roof on. If

this building was completed, the present one is admirably adapted for the purposes of a mint, on account of its location, its strength, and its general interior capacity. If not so used, it will have to be sold. I do not know what the government will do with it. To sell it, would be at an enormous sacrifice.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was the new building erected for a custom-house and post-office?

Mr. COLE. The first one was entirely too small for the greatly increased and increasing demands of the government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the authorities there would furnish a building for the government until, the new building being completed, this building is vacated?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; I think they or our people would most cheerfully.

Mr. BREWER. Does the United States court meet in this building?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. I am satisfied that the citizens would undertake to furnish the necessary building until the new custom-house is completed. The old building cannot be used for any commercial purposes on account of its peculiar construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the cost of this building (the present custom-house)?

Mr. COLE. I do not know the cost. I presume it was probably two or two and a half millions of dollars.

Mr. BREWER. Is it situated in the business portion of your city?

Mr. COLE. It is on one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the city.

Mr. BREWER. Would it not, if you were to put machinery in it to be propelled by steam, create a nuisance?

Mr. COLE. Not at all. We have running in that vicinity many large printing establishments run by steam, and nobody complains.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what material is this building composed?

Mr. COLE. It is of stone—cut stone.

Committee adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Statement of Hon. Albert S. Willis, Representative from the State of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 28, 1878.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you as the representative of the city of Louisville, asking your attention to her claims to recognition on the part of your committee, as a suitable location for one of the mints to be established. I am not here to antagonize either Charlotte or New Orleans; indeed, I have no desire to disparage the claims of any of the cities that have been represented before your committee; nor am I here merely to demonstrate my zeal and fidelity to my constituents.

I come before you in the firm belief that upon a fair and full examination of the subject, your committee will decide that no other point that has yet been designated combines within itself so many advantages for the purpose indicated as that city. I take it that in determining this question you will consider, first, the geographical position; second, the advantages as a receiving and distributing point; third, the abundance and cheapness of the articles used for minting purposes;

fourth, health, cheapness of living, abundance of skilled labor, and other considerations which affect the comfort and welfare of employés; and fifth, other things being equal, the amount of revenue and postal receipts and other government income from a particular place might exert some influence in the determination. Upon these points I will make brief suggestions.

Louisville is situated on the Ohio River, opposite the falls of the river, on an elevated and beautiful plain admirably adapted to the purpose, about seventy feet above the level of the river, in longitude 85° 45′ west, and in latitude 38° 17′ north, being the same latitude as this city. It is laid out with great regularity, the principal streets running parallel with the river, and being intersected by others at right angles. It has a present population of one hundred and sixty thousand, and is fast increasing both in numbers and in wealth. The rapidity of this increase may be seen from the statement that since 1850 its population has tripled. Its area is eighteen square miles. A single glance at the map will make it evident that the position occupied by Louisville is of peculiar importance with reference to the great feature lines of the continent. The Mississippi River system is the key to the continent; those parts which lie beyond its borders are either of limited area or their severe conditions of climate make them relatively of minor importance. In this system the State of Kentucky, and Louisville, its metropolis, occupy a most important place. The western border of our State is only 1,070 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, while its eastern boundary is within 500 miles of the Atlantic ports. The special feature of position to be considered in measuring the importance of the location of Louisville is, its central place with reference to the valley of the Mississippi, and the advantages it has from its extended contact with the river system of that valley. It is by water 598 miles below Pittsburgh, 132 miles below Cincinnati, 368 miles above Cairo, 607 above Memphis, 1,377 above New Orleans, and 558 from Saint Louis. Situated midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the northern lakes, and also between the eastern and western ranges of the North American mountains, Louisville becomes the focal point of the great Mississippi Valley. The extent, fertility, and boundless resources of that valley in mineral and agricultural wealth need not here be enlarged upon; nor is it necessary to refer to the importance of its future destiny whether from a political or commercial stand-point. But not only is Louisville in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, but it is also in the heart of the valley of the Ohio; a valley without doubt comprising a larger quantity of fertile land, and a more extensive and diffused interior navigation, together with a more salubrious climate than any other portion of the temperate zone of the globe. It comprehends an area of 200,111 square miles, which is about double that of France, more than twice that of Great Britain, and nearly as much as Germany. Its internal navigation is over 5,000 square miles, with access to navigation on the great northern lakes of 82,750 square miles. The resources of the finest iron, lead, and salt ore are spread over this section of the United States in a profusion unequaled in the world. This valley of the Ohio extends from latitude 42° 29′ north to latitude 34° 12′ north, and in an eastern and western direction it stretches from the head of the Ohio River to its mouth, that is, over 78° 2′ west from Greenwich to 89° 2′ west. This valley is destined to become the greatest source of those productions that require cheap power and cheap food in the world; and its population in the near future will undoubtedly equal that of the oldest settled areas in the great European states. Thus centrally located

with reference to the great valleys of the Mississippi and of the Ohio, I submit it to the judgment of the committee whether in geographical position the city which I have the honor to represent does not possess special advantages. In the second place the committee will upon an examination observe (for I offer these remarks simply as a basis for the more deliberate and careful investigation of the committee in the future) that while thus centrally located or while possessing these advantages by reason of its geographical position, Louisville has direct water communication and railroad facilities for reaching the remotest parts of these great valleys. She has a river frontage of 12 miles, and a river trade in the South and in the West combined of over 12,000 miles. There are no less than thirty navigable rivers accessible by the steamers from her wharves and tributary to her commerce. With her river facilities she has opened the avenues of trade to a vast and wealthy domain, comprising 16 States and over 340 counties, with a population of over 7,000,000 of people. Her immediate communications within her own State are also direct and numerous. Of the 117 counties in the State of Kentucky, 108 can be reached by water or railroad communication. The successful completion of the Eads jetties will, with the proper improvement of the Mississippi River, in a few years bring within easy access ships of the largest tonnage. The invaluable advantages of river communication, which, in consequence of the mildness of the climate, is never interrupted for more than ten or fifteen days in a year, in floating to her door in the greatest abundance, salt, coal, and lumber, will be readily perceived. Its system of railways gives easy communication with other points of the compass. The Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, the most important trunk-line of railroads in the South, and second only to the Mississippi River as a highway of commerce between the Northern and Southern States, having a total of 667 miles of railway under one management, and that, too, one which is not surpassed in executive ability in the United States, a road laid with steel rails on the main stem, is the great through line from the Gulf cities to the eastern and northern markets, and is to the South what the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railways are to the trade of the North, East, and West. The L. P. and S. M. Railroad opens up a direct line of communication with the southwestern portion of the State and country, abounding in choice iron and coal beds, and forests of splendid timber. The Louisville Short Line, running through Kentucky, reaches Cincinnati, and thence all the railroad communication North. The Ohio and Mississippi Road leaves Louisville and makes the same connection with Cincinnati as the latter road, but upon the opposite side of the river. The Lexington and Big Sandy Railway will give Kentucky cheaper and more direct communication when completed, by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, with the Atlantic ports. The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road connects directly with Indianapolis, Chicago, and the Northwest. The Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort Road also communicates through the more central portion of Kentucky with Cincinnati.

From this brief sketch it will be seen that the railway system of Kentucky gives her direct communication with all parts of the country by trunk-lines, and, taken in connection with her unparalleled river system, it is clear that she possesses facilities for transportation excelled by few, if any, cities on the continent. As an illustration of the advantages resulting from this, it may be stated that at the present time the freight rates from the Lower Ohio to Liverpool will permit the profitable shipment of cannel coal and the native ores direct to Europe with

one transhipment at New Orleans. A detailed statement upon this point could be made which would conclusively demonstrate this fact. It is to be noticed, too, that it is possible, for many months of each year, to bring ships of large tonnage to the landing points on the Ohio River, and load them for direct trade for Europe. It may also be noticed that the cost of transportation by water being lower than by rail in most countries, is particularly cheap on the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, for the reason that coal is lower than in any other country, as is also timber for boat-building. Moreover, there are no tolls on the steamers, and the currents near the shore are generally slow, admitting tolerably easy ascent. The bearings of the above statement upon the question before the committee will be readily seen. Granting that other points may be nearer the supply of bullion, their remote communication with the country to be supplied with the coin from the mint must be taken into consideration. The bullion is not only to be received, but it is to be distributed, and the latter is much more important from every stand-point than the former. I claim that, as a distributing point, the advantages which Louisville possesses, for the reasons above stated, will far outweigh any claims that may be based solely on proximity to centers of production. Moreover, while at these points, remote from business centers, the coin would be distributed as an article of freight chiefly, and, of course, at an expense to the government, the particular products of the State of Kentucky and its intimate connections with the country where the principal demand for coin would arise, would secure its distribution through the natural channels of trade without expense to the government. For instance, Louisville is admitted to be the largest tobacco market in the world and among the foremost cities for the manufacture of tobacco. Resident agents from every important city in Europe, as well as from the Governments of Italy, France, and Spain, and from our own seaboard cities, are gathered here. The sales and advances of leaf tobacco amount to over $10,000,000 annually. The State of Kentucky produces 100,000 hogsheads annually, the greater portion of which is handled by the dealers of the city of Louisville, while Missouri, Tennessee, and other tobacco-growing States send their products to this market. The annual revenue tax upon manufactured tobacco is over $1,000,000, while the number of persons employed is over 2,000. Louisville is also the largest market on the continent for fine whiskies, and millions of dollars are invested in its manufacture. Some idea may be formed of the vast business in this direction from the statement that the revenue from this source and from tobacco last year amounted to over $4,000,000. In the manufacture of furniture, Louisville is the second city in the United States, in point of quantity and quality, having a capital interest of over $2,000,000 and employing over 2,000 operatives and sending its manufactured goods of this kind to all parts of the South and West. It is also one of the leading pork-packing cities of the country, having a capital invested in the pork and ham trade of nearly $3,000,000. The united capacity of its plow factories is 1,000 per day, these establishments having an extensive trade in Europe and sending thousands of plows every year to Europe. There are 23 tanneries in the city, with a capital of $3,000,000, whose trade is divided between this country and Europe. Its sole-leather trade is second in magnitude in the country. Its paper-mills employ a capital of $1,000,000; its plate-glass works over $2,000,000. Its architectural founderies are now doing the government work for custom-houses at Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, and Saint Louis. The boot and shoe trade amounts to $6,000,000 annually. The capacity of the flouring-mills of

the city is 1,000 barrels per day, one of these being the largest in the world. Its pig-iron is cheaper and in greater abundance than in any other place in the United States. There are eight cement-mills, with $1,000,000 invested in them; they manufacture 450,000 barrels of cement annually, which finds a market all over the country. These branches of trade illustrate the commercial importance and consequently wide-spread financial communications which Louisville has, and through which the desired distribution will be effected readily and without expense.

Third. With reference to the cheapness and abundance of the articles necessary for minting purposes. Within 10 miles of Louisville salt has been manufactured for 40 years, and is also found over a large area of the State. Within easy access salt can be produced at the cheapest possible rates. The water hardly requires pumping from the shallow wells, and the gas furnishing fuel; moreover, the Kanawha salt can be transported and sold within a shade of the same price it would command at the mines. Two of the largest salt agencies in the United States are located in Louisville.

The demand here for pork-packing and other purposes is very great. Salt, in barrels of 7 bushels each, can be purchased at from $1.20 to $1.25 per barrel. Sulphuric acid can be purchased at from 2 cents to 2½ per pound; the price of this article, however, would fall much lower upon an increased demand. Zinc can be had at from $5.50 to $5.65 per hundred-weight.

The supply of charcoal is in the greatest abundance. Charcoal-burning constitutes one of the chief occupations in the immediate vicinity of Louisville, there being extensive supplies of wood in every direction; it can be had at 20 cents per barrel. Louisville will compare favorably in abundance, variety, and cheapness of its coal with any point in the world, Pittsburgh not excepted. Not only from Pennsylvania, but from points 30 or 40 miles within her own State, and also in the State of Indiana, inexhaustible supplies of this article can be found. Thirty-five million bushels of different varieties of coal and coke, bituminous, anthracite, cannel, and block, arrives at that point annually; one-third of it is consumed there, and the remainder is distributed to the manufactories of Saint Louis, Evansville, Memphis, New Orleans, and other points. Over one hundred steamers are constantly employed in handling coal-fleets, barges, &c. The increased distance to cities south, and the difficulty of ascending the Mississippi for the Saint Louis market, adds 100 per cent. to this coal over Louisville prices. It is a well-known fact that the cost of delivering Pittsburgh coal at her wharves does not exceed 2 cents per bushel above the prices at Pittsburgh, and that her coal-dealers deliver it to families for $2.75 per ton, which is the price paid by Pittsburgh families for the same article. It is further known that during the last two winters Pittsburgh coal was sold readily in Louisville at $2.75 per ton, and delivered at retail, while at Indianapolis there was paid for the same article $5 per ton. Pittsburgh coal is now delivered to manufacturers at 9½ cents per bushel by the barge-load; this would be $2.37 per ton. Of course in large quantities this price would be reduced. Thus far I have referred to the price of Pittsburgh coal only, which has been brought to this low figure here, as compared with other places, by competition with Kentucky and Indiana coals. Kentucky coal can be had delivered at from 6 to 6½ cents per bushel, and can be purchased in large quantities at 5 cents per bushel or $1.25 per ton. This coal, which is of excellent quality, is found in inexhaustible supplies within 100 miles, and thereby secures to Louisville entire exemption from the danger of coal

monopolies, so common at almost every point in the South and Southwest and on the Upper Ohio. Not only to our own State, but to her neighboring State of Indiana, Lousiville can look for her supply. The famous mines of block coal, a coal better than any other yet discovered, and surpassing charcoal in the manufacture of iron and steel, are distant only 55 miles from Louisville, upon the Saint Louis Air Line Railroad. This coal is now used in the mining works of Indiana and in the Bessemer steel works of Cleveland, Chicago, and Saint Louis, and can be supplied in inexhaustible quantities. Professor D. Le Fontaine, an eminent scientist as well as geologist, pronounces this block coal the best in the market, and equal in every respect to the best Welsh coal. Professor Foster, the State geologist, says it unites all the soundness and combustibility of wood, and the effect produced by it in the blast furnace, either as to the quantity or the quality of the iron, far exceeds any other thing known in manufacturing that metal—even charcoal. Professor Cox, the State geologist, pronounces it the best mineral fuel yet known in the world for the manufacture of pig-metal, bar-iron, or steel. This block coal can be used cheaper in Louisville than anthracite in Philadelphia, and is far less hurtful, for the phosphoric acid is more deleterious to ironwork than even the charcoal itself.

To come back to Kentucky coals, upon which we chiefly rely for competition in reducing the price of foreign coal and for prevention of coal monopolies. The quantities of this kind of coal distributed may be realized from the statement that of the one hundred and seventeen counties to her State sixty-four have coal areas within their limit, the most of which is known to be equal to the Pittsburgh coal. The famous cannel coal also exists in our State. The Coal Measures of Kentucky cover an area of 13,000 square miles—one-third more than all the Coal Measures of Great Britain. This area is crossed by three railroads, and drained by numerous streams which flow into the Ohio River and thus afford cheap transportation. Her geological survey has established the fact that Kentucky, for factory purposes, has more coal, iron, and timber than Pennsylvania or any other State of the Union, and more of each than Scotland, England, Ireland, or any other of the central countries of Europe.

Fourth. As to Kentucky's climatic conditions, they are as follows: The average temperature is about 50° Fahr. It is rare to have the thermometer below zero, and if it falls below that point it very seldom remains there for more than twenty-four hours. The summers, though warm, are less oppressive than on the low lands near New York. Hence the summer would not interfere even with the labor of the northern-born people in the open sun. Open-air work is largely feasible during the whole winter. Cattle are often left in the pasture for the whole winter. The number of days of sunshine is relatively very large.

The following compilation from the United States census reports for 1870 shows the healthfulness of the State. In population Kentucky ranks as the eighth State in the Union. In the percentage of deaths to the population it ranks as the twenty-eighth State; that is, there are twenty-seven States having a greater death-rate than Kentucky. The population in 1870 was 1,321,011; deaths, from all sources, 14,345, or 1.09 per cent. The health of the State has increased since 1850 as follows: Deaths to the population were, in 1850, 1.53 per cent.; in 1860, 1.42 per cent.; in 1870, 1.09 per cent. The healthfulness of this region is not exceeded by any State in this country. Consumption is rare, compared with the Northern and Eastern States. Yellow fever never occurs. The city of Louisville is specially remarkable for its healthfulness. The re-

ports of the National Medical Association of the United States show that in nine years out of twelve she exhibited the least mortality in proportion to the population of any city of the world. The death-rate last year was only seventeen in every one thousand. This can be readily accounted for by the temperate climate, pure air, fine water, and ample supply of fresh meats, well-developed vegetables, rich milk and butter, and the thorough system of drainage.

As to cheap living, articles of food whether fruit, fish, meats, or vegetables can be supplied in great abundance, and at as cheap rates as in any city upon the continent. She is surrounded by rich agricultural and gardening lands, fertile, and easy of access both by turnpikes and railways.

Land is cheap; and the conveniences of city life such as water, gas, street railroads, libraries, &c., are all at hand. The comfort and happiness of the laboring man can nowhere be more fully secured.

Passing from the considerations connected with the comfort and cheap living of the operatives, we may inquire, in the last place, what weight, if any, is to be given to the fact that the city of Louisville, which now comes before you asking for the location of this mint, ranks as the thirteenth in its postal receipts, and has since 1863, in internal-revenue paid over $22,000,000 into the Federal Treasury, and yet since the foundation of the government, has never received for public buildings ½ per cent. of this amount. I do not of course claim that such a fact of itself should secure your favorable action, but I do claim that it should be given some weight.

In addition to these statements, which possess none or but little claim to originality, but which I have presented to you from the most reliable authorities, and for the accuracy of which I am responsible, this same city has a geographical position in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, which is of the greatest importance now, and which will increase in importance commercially and politically from year to year. When, therefore, I submit to you for your consideration the special advantages which Louisville possesses as a great distributing point, having access to an area of country embracing one-half the population of the United States, with water and railway communications and commercial relations, which bring it in close and constant contact with the remotest parts of these extensive regions; when it appears further that the articles required for minting purposes can be found, the most of them in its immediate vicinity, in the greatest abundance; that its climatic conditions are inferior to none; that its extensive manufacturing interests would secure the distribution of coin without cost to the government through its avenues of business, it being the great gateway between the North and South; if to these considerations is added the undeniable fact that of the $25,000,000 which have been drained from her resources within even the past fourteen years, only the meager sum of $150,000 has been returned to her midst in the way of public buildings, I submit it to you Mr. Chairman, that the city of Louisville, deserves to receive a favorable decision at the hands of your committee.

In conclusion I thank you for the privilege of being heard upon this subject.

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Statement of Hon. Hiram P. Bell, representative from the State of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 12, 1878.

Hon. HIRAM P. BELL, representative from the State of Georgia, came before the Committee to represent the claims of Athens, Ga., as the location of a branch mint; he said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged for the kindness done in extending me a hearing this morning, for a few moments only. I appreciate the sacrifice which you make in listening to this discussion; I understand that thoroughly. As to the question whether the government ought to increase the mint power of the United States, that is a question on which I do not desire to be heard, and on which I have no opinion to express. I appear simply to present to the consideration of the committee the claims of the town of Athens, as a suitable point for the location of a branch mint, in the event that it should be the judgment of this committee, and of Congress, that additional mints shall be established. I do so in deference to the views of the people of that town and of the district which I have the honor to represent.

The town of Athens, some years ago, constructed buildings for a college, the photograph of which I present (handing it to the committee). This building is constructed of stone, and is of very superior workmanship, as well as of durable materials. Here is a representation (presenting it) of both the ground and the second floors. The building is of stone rough-cast outside. The foundation wall is three feet thick; the wall up to the first story two feet thick; and to the second and third stories twenty inches thick. The foundations are of rock. The building is in good order, except the verandas, which need repairs. The roof is entirely new, having just been covered with tin. Every room not heated by a fire-place, has one or two places for stoves. The entire size of the building is 140 feet by 40 feet. The building cost about $30,000, and the proposition of the citizens of Athens is to sell it to the government for one-half its original cost.

The town of Athens is located on the 34th degree of north latitude. It contains the University of the State, and the Agriculture College of the State. Its population is about 7,000. It is located at the junction of two railroads—the Atlantic and Richmond Air Line Road, running from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C., and the Georgia Railroad, running from Atlanta to Augusta. There is a railroad from Union Point, on the Georgia Railroad, to Athens, and from Athens to Lulah, on the Atlantic and Richmond Air Line Road.

The town of Athens is distinguished for the intelligence and liberality of its citizens. Indeed, it presents, I think, as fine a type of society as the civilization of this age can present.

Mr. BREWER. How far is Athens from Atlanta?

Mr. BELL. Sixty miles; about 40 miles from Lulah, and about 40 from Union Point. It is located about 40 miles from the heart of the gold region in Georgia. There are now in Georgia a number of gold mills running actively and constantly 244 stamps; these are in the following counties: Carroll, 5 stamps; Cherokee, 5 stamps; Douglas, 12 stamps; Lumpkin, 150 stamps; Meriwether, 10 stamps; White, 33 stamps; Union, 9 stamps; Franklin, 10 stamps; Haralson, 5 stamps, and Lincoln, 5 stamps, making 244 stamps that are constantly running.

Mr. BREWER. Can you give an estimate of the probable amount of mineral taken from the mines of Georgia annually?

Mr. BELL. The State geologist reports the amount taken for the last year at $300,000 in gold; I do not know of any mine being operated in the State, except in the counties which I have mentioned. The remotest of those counties from the town of Athens is about 75 miles. Anterior to the war, as you are aware, the Government of the United States established a branch mint at the town of Dahlonega, which was then, as now, the center of the gold field of Georgia. That mint was run until the war, at which time it was discontinued, and was donated by the government, shortly after the war, to the State of Georgia for the purpose of an agricultural college.

The town of Athens is located in an eligible position, in a very healthy section of the country. Its people, as I have stated, are distinguished for their liberality, their cultivation, and their refinement. The town has fine railroad facilities, and is sufficiently near to the gold field for all practical purposes.

Mr. DWIGHT. You say that this building was erected for school purposes?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWIGHT. At what price do they offer it?

Mr. BELL. They offer it at one-third of its cost, and about one-half its value. I take it that they offer it at about $10,000.

Mr. DWIGHT. How long is it since it has been built?

Mr. BELL. About fifteen years; it was completed before the war.

Mr. DWIGHT. Has it been used for school purposes?

Mr. BELL. It has been.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it now being used for school purposes?

Mr. BELL. It is not.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it not used at all?

Mr. BELL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will state that I am one of the trustees of the State University to which this school building belongs. The United States Government gave us the Dahlonega mint building as an agricultural college. The agricultural college was removed from Athens to Dahlonega. The building is now unoccupied for school purposes.

Mr. BREWER [addressing Mr. Bell]. You have stated that the State University of Georgia is located at Athens?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir. Athens is a very desirable town in every sense of that term. I ought to say that I live within 30 miles of Lumpkin County, which is the great gold-bearing county of Georgia, and I am somewhat familiar with the mineral operations of that county. I have had some professional connection with companies which are operating for gold. There has been a million of dollars invested in one enterprise in that county; it was invested in the purchase of property and in fluming and ditching for the purpose of conveying water. Water is now conveyed by flumes and ditches a distance of 20 miles, and by that means (in a country which is extremely broken, hilly, and rough) every place where it is desirable to operate for gold, is supplied with water.

As to the policy of increasing the mint power of the United States, I have nothing to say on that point. I present in this desultory way the gold resources of the State of Georgia, and the claims of the town of Athens, in my district.

Mr. BREWER. How far is Athens from Charlotte, N. C.?

Mr. BELL. Two hundred miles.

Mr. BREWER. Is there railroad communication between Athens and Charlotte?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

(Here Mr. Bell made and exhibited to the committee a diagram of the railroad connections.)

Mr. BREWER. Where does this gold-dust go to be coined?

Mr. BELL. It goes to Philadelphia. Most of these mines are operated by companies which originate in the North and Northwest.

Mr. DWIGHT. How do they get the gold-dust to Philadelphia?

Mr. BELL. It is sent by express, and by private conveyance.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bell, you speak of Dahlonega as in the central part of the chief gold region of the State; will you give the committee, as a historical fact, the origin of that name?

Mr. BELL. Dahlonega is the Indian name of gold.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; or rather the exact origin, I believe, is this: The Indians in broken English called gold "dolla-nega"; "nega" was the Indian for yellow, and gold they called "yellow dollar," or "dolla yellow," putting the adjective after the noun, as they did; this, put into English, is now written "Dahlonega."

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Statement of the Hon. Frank Welch, Representative from the State of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 12, 1870.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In presenting to this committee the claims of the city of Omaha, as a proper place for the location of a branch mint, I shall not occupy your time and attention by instituting any comparisons between the New England States and the country immediately tributary to the city of Omaha, as to the amount of corn and wheat raised, hogs packed, or beeves slaughtered. I avoid this comparison for two reasons: First, because I have never heard that there was any city in the New England States that was seriously competing for the location of a branch mint. This is for the very good and business-like reason, I presume, that they consider themselves too far from the base of supplies to compete successfully with more favored localities. Secondly, because the comparison, at best, would only be in regard to raw materials, of no use in the consumption or operation of a minting institution, unless gold is to be made from golden grain, or the blood of slaughtered animals be coined into drachmas. Consequently the amount of cereals raised, or of hogs or beeves slaughtered, has no bearing on this question, any further than it may have a tendency to reduce the cost of living, and thereby cheapen the price of labor; and I believe this committee is too well informed not to be aware of the fact that there is no material difference in the price of labor, skilled or otherwise, in any of the arable States situated east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the great lakes. It would seem that the same inexorable laws of trade that guide the individual in locating a manufactory for some private enterprise, should obtain with the agents of government in establishing a public institution for similar purposes. You would scarcely think that man a prudent, practical, or shrewd business man who should propose to locate a cotton or flouring mill in the mineral

regions of this country, unless the cheapness of manufacturing more than overcame the extra cost of transporting the raw material.

Then, with the consent of this committee, I will use the time allotted to me in considering these practical questions—the price of labor in Omaha; its facilities for transportation; its contiguity and accessibility to the vast mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains, where the bulk of the gold and silver of this country is, and is to be produced; its facilities for reducing and refining base ores and bullion; and also its facilities for distributing the gold and silver after it has been coined.

Omaha, situated at the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the very gateway through whose portals the bulk of the mineral resources of the West must pass in its eastward flow for distribution. To show the geographical advantages of Omaha to the mines of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and other States and Territories, I invite your attention to this table, taking Cheyenne as the common point, by the routes the ores usually take. I take Cheyenne as the common point because it is the most western point at which any eastern connection is made:

	Miles in favor of Omaha.
Cheyenne to Omaha, 516 miles	
Kansas City, 728 miles	212
Saint Louis, 1,011 miles	495
Chicago, 1,016 miles	500
Indianapolis, 1,120 miles	604
Columbus, 1,308 miles	792
Philadelphia, 1,839miles	1,323

By the "Sidney route," via Sidney, Nebr., on the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha is 312 miles nearer to the Black Hills than any point on the above table east of Cheyenne. The ores of Colorado and New Mexico have 17 miles less transportation to Omaha, via Cheyenne, than to Kansas City over the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and 300 miles less than to Saint Louis. It is therefore but a question of time when Omaha shall also exert a controlling influence over the mineral trade of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In regard to the amount of precious metals produced in the entire territory west of the Missouri River, including Mexico and British Columbia, and also in regard to the proportion passing to or through Omaha, and in answer to a telegram sent to E. M. Morsman, superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's express, I have received the following replies:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 1, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Referring to telegram of Hon. Frank Welch, I have telegraphed him this date, as per copy attached.

The total product of precious metals for the year 1877 in the entire territory west of Missouri River, including Mexico and British Columbia, is estimated by John J. Valentine, general superintendent Wells, Fargo & Co., at $93,336,504, not including value of lead. This amount includes about $19,000,000 exported from San Francisco to China, Japan, or the Indies direct during the year, leaving as a balance remaining in the country or exported from eastern ports of $74,336,504.

During the year 1877, there was transported from Ogden to Omaha alone, by this department, over fifty millions of gold and silver, or two-thirds of the entire product not exported from San Francisco. This does not include any shipments except bankers or other large dealers, nor does it include *any* base bullion shipped by freight, the value of which, it is safe to say, would exceed $10,000,000, the smelting-works at Omaha using in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 last year.

During 1877, no gold or silver from Colorado came East via Omaha by express, and but little by freight, in shape of ore or base bullion, but since the extension of Colorado Central Railroad to Cheyenne the principal mining regions are now most directly and expeditiously reached by our lines. It is reasonable that the shipments of ore and base bullion will almost all be brought to the East via Omaha, and our express is the

only one reaching the great mines in and about Central City, Black Hawk, Golden, Idaho, Georgetown, and Caribou districts. The immense works of Professor Hill (Colorado and Boston Smelting Company), which make more than one-half of the fine gold and silver of Colorado, are immediately on the line of the road. The principal gold mines of Colorado are situated at or near Central City. All the product of this great mineral belt, shipped by express, comes East via Omaha, and our arrangements are such that one-half the product of gold and silver from New Mexico is shipped to or via Omaha, Nebr. It is confidently expected that the yield of New Mexico and Colorado will be largely increased during the current year, as well as that from the Black Hills country, which largely comes via this place. *All* of the mining-camps in Utah are reached by or tributary to our lines only, and the entire product of that Territory, in fine bars, is brought here.

At no other point in the United States, except San Francisco, is there nearly as large an amount of precious metals distributed as from this, and I do not hesitate to say that in the future no point on the Missouri River will distribute one-tenth as much as Omaha, not estimating what may first be sent to such point *from* here.

I believe it a fact that cannot be disputed that more than five-sixths of the yield of gold and silver of the United States annually passes Omaha, after deducting the amount exported from San Francisco to China and Japan. I would add that for some years no considerable amount of treasure has been forwarded by sea from San Francisco for New York or European countries.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. MORSMAN,
Superintendent Express.

E. F. TEST, Esq., *Omaha, Nebr.*

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 21, 1878.

DEAR SIR: The actual amount of gold and silver brought to (or through) Kansas City, Mo., during the year 1876, by express, was $4,395,995, while the amount brought to (or through) Omaha, by express, same time, was $56,733,105, less than 8 per cent. of the Eastbound treasure by express going via Kansas City, and of the entire amount not 1 per cent. went to or through Saint Louis. I have not the exact amount for the entire year of 1877, as I ceased to have charge of the express business west from Kansas City in August, 1877, but know that the percentage in favor of Kansas City was no larger in 1877 than 1876, for it was by agreement between the different companies that all treasure from Colorado by express, during 1876, should go via Kansas City.

I have no doubt that the percentage of value of ores and base bullion by freight would be quite as largely in favor of Omaha, as above given, for express shipments.

Yours, &c.,

E. M. MORSMAN,
Superintendent.

E. F. TEST, Esq.,
Omaha, Nebr.

The gold and silver product of the country west of Omaha is steadily increasing, as will be seen by reference to the statistics of Mr. B. W. Raymond, Dr. Linderman, and from other well-authenticated sources, which we give herewith:

1869	$61,500,000
1870	66,000,000
1871	66,663,000
1872	63,943,857
1873	71,642,522
1874	72,428,206
1875	75,789,057
1876	85,835,173
1877 (estimated by Dr. Linderman)	84,000,000

Showing an increase in the mineral production of 1877 over that of 1869 amounting to $22,500,000.

Referring to the amount of ore and bullion received at Omaha during each year from 1873 to 1877, inclusive, I offer the following table, taken from the records of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Ore and bullion received at Omaha.

		Yearly decrease.	Yearly increase.
During 1873	$21, 500, 000	.....	.....
During 1874	41, 907, 090	.....	$20, 407, 090
During 1875	49, 848, 542	.....	7, 941, 452
During 1876	56, 733, 100	.....	6, 884, 558
During 1877	50, 060, 368	$6, 672, 732	.....

Increase of 1877 over 1873, $28,560,368.

The increase in the eastward flow of gold in 1877 over 1876 was $5,227,102. The decrease in silver for the same time was $11,890,834. This decrease in silver may be partially attributed to the fact of decreased production (nearly $3,000,000), and the demands of the Asiatic trade, as the San Francisco merchants are now asking a yearly supply of $6,000,000 (trade dollars) for export to China. Had not these influences been at work upon this one of the precious metals, it is safe to assume that the passage of gold and silver into and through Omaha would have amounted to upward of $64,000,000 during the past year.

In 1875, Saint Louis reported $5,000,000 passing into and through that city. During the same year Omaha handled $49,848,542, a difference of nearly 1,000 per cent. in favor of this city. In 1876 it was more than 1,100 per cent., and in 1877, above 1,000 per cent. in favor of Omaha against the shipments of Saint Louis in 1875.

As will be seen, the movement of the precious metals through Omaha is not the result of temporary causes, but is due to her unsurpassed transportation facilities.

It will be seen that the amount stated of ore and bullion passing to or through Omaha does not include the amount shipped over the Union Pacific Railroad by freight. From the records of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, I find there were the following amounts shipped by freight over that road during the years 1876 and 1877, which may account for the discrepancy which exists between Dr. Linderman's estimate and Mr. Valentine's statement as to the gross amount produced in 1877:

	1876.	1877.	Yearly increase.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Ores	15, 236, 765	27, 141, 965	11, 905, 200
Bullion	51, 691, 367	63, 213, 340	11, 521, 973
Total	66, 928, 132	90, 355, 305	23, 427, 173

To show the importance of Omaha over its immediate competitors as a depot for the reception of the precious metals, I offer the following table, taken from the books of the Union Pacific Railroad, showing the amount shipped, in pounds, to the various points named:

Statement of ore, base bullion, and lead shipped over the Union Pacific Railroad during the year 1875.

Destination.	Ore.	Base bullion.	Lead.	Total.
Omaha	3, 312, 071	26, 304, 605	22, 150	29, 638, 826
Chicago	3, 502, 440	.....	.....	3, 502, 440
Saint Louis	1, 160, 170	4, 450, 835	.....	5, 611, 005
Mansfield	4, 328, 240	3, 194, 910	20, 000	7, 543, 150
Boston	523, 020	148, 650	.....	671, 670
New York	40, 200	3, 673, 915	60, 593	3, 774, 708
Newark, N. J	69, 910	12, 394, 736	.....	12, 464, 646
Baltimore	1, 011, 559	211, 420	.....	1, 222, 979
Total	13, 957, 610	50, 379, 071	102, 743	64, 429, 424

Of the above, the Omaha Smelting Works received, in 1875, 29,638,826 pounds. Of this ore, bullion, and lead Saint Louis received, during the same period, 5,611,005 pounds; Chicago, 3,502,440 pounds of ore; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Quincy, Springfield, and Kansas City nothing.

In 1875, not a car-load of bullion was received at Kansas City over the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

In 1877, that road reports the receipts of 26,904,250 pounds at Kansas City for *shipment east*, which is compiled from the records of that city; but the Colorado Central Railroad, a tributary of the Union Pacific Railroad, is already diverting this class of freight to Omaha via Cheyenne, this being the shortest route. This line has been in operation but a few months, and it has already opened a vast field of enterprise between Omaha and that State.

The following is a statement of silver and gold bars shipped by the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company during the year 1875, as appears by the books of that company:

Statement of silver and gold bars shipped by the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company for the year 1875.

Quarter ending –	Silver, dollars.	Gold, dollars.	Silver, ounces.	Gold, ounces.
March	488, 529. 93	140, 750. 13	377, 856. 00	6, 809. 40
June	239, 974. 13	32, 213. 54	185, 609. 20	1, 558. 50
September	480, 708. 73	140, 253. 94	371, 806. 50	6, 785. 50
December	606, 909. 04	123, 585. 67	469, 416. 80	5, 979. 00
Total	1, 816, 121. 83	436, 803. 28	1, 404, 688. 50	21, 132. 40

Total coin, dollars, 2,252,925.11.
Total lead product, 11,262 tons.
Total product of works for the year, $4,028,314.

It will be seen by comparing these tables that Omaha received for the purpose of reduction, in 1875, in round numbers, 29,000,000 pounds of ore and base bullion, or 14,500 tons, and that from this amount the smelting works previously referred to produced 11,262 tons of lead and $2,252,925, showing that eleven-fourteenths of the ore and base bullion passing to and through Omaha is wastage, so far as the operations of a mint is concerned, and that every extra mile that this base bullion or ore unrefined is carried east of Omaha, it is taking so much extra cost of transportation out of the government or the producer; and I presume this committee has equally under consideration the interests of the producer as well as the interests of the government.

The whole amount of ore and base bullion passing to or through Omaha will show that, if taken to Kansas City or Philadelphia, it will cost the producer from $100,000 to $500,000, and to points intermediate in proportion, more than it would cost to leave it at Omaha, where, for all the purposes of a wise economy, it ought to be converted into coin.

Referring to the facilities for reducing and refining, I wish to call your attention to the amount of business done by the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company. The Omaha Smelting Works were erected in 1870 for the very reasons, I believe, the branch mint ought to be located there, because of its favorable location and contiguity to the mineral-producing regions of the West; and its marked success has proved the soundness of their judgment. From small beginnings in 1870, it has, in 1878, become the largest on the continent. They are being constantly enlarged to meet the increasing demands of business. In 1875 the combined assay offices and smelting works of Colorado reduced $1,650,000 of ore and bullion. In 1874 the product of the Omaha Works

was $2,135,000; in 1875, $4,028,314; in 1876, $4,832,000; in 1877, $5,500,000. For 1875-'76-'77, their lead product amounted to 35,262 tons, or 70,524,000 pounds; so that Omaha produces about one-seventh of the entire lead product of the United States. This product has heretofore been sent east for manufacture; but extensive lead works are now built in Omaha, and the great portion of it can be utilized here, so that in the near future no reason exists why this city may not rival Chicago or Saint Louis in this branch of manufacturing enterprise.

In regard to its advantages as a distributing point, I regard it as the best on the Missouri River north of Saint Louis and west of Chicago.

LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES.

Omaha was first settled in 1854. In 1860, the population was 500 inhabitants. In 1865, it was a little less than 5,000. At the present time it is between 25,000 and 30,000. The city has become the most important railroad center west of Chicago and Saint Louis and east of San Francisco. It is the greatest "popular travel center" on the Missouri River. The statistics of the transfer companies for 1875, show, in round numbers, 28,000 local arrivals and departures at Kansas City, and 55,000 at Omaha, a difference of 27,000 in favor of Omaha. In 1876, there were 70,000, and in 1877, 73,330 at Omaha. Located on the west bank of the Missouri River, she is the practical eastern terminus of the Pacific Railway lines, and the eastern gateway of the mineral-bearing regions of the West, British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, and the Asiatic countries. Within a circle having a radius of five hundred miles, of which Omaha is the center, there are upwards of 12,000,000 people, and 26.000 miles of railroads radiating in every direction. Within this circle is the Black Hills region, whose rapid development is now attracting attention. Beyond this limit, on the west, are Western Colorado, and Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. Omaha has a controlling influence over the greater part of the mineral trade of these States and Territories.

The principal shops of the locomotive and car departments of the Union Pacific Company are in this city. Their disbursements amount to $2,600,000 per annum for labor and material.

The general offices of the Union Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri River, the Omaha and Northwestern, the Omaha and Southwestern, and the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroads are located in Omaha, also the headquarters of the Military Department of the Platte. Through the operations and disbursements of these great organizations, a large amount of the new silver coinage can be thrown into general circulation throughout the interior and the West.

The public improvements are as follows:

In 1875	$360,000
1876	238,000
1877	785,000

Careful estimates place the improvement record of 1878 at no less than $1,000,000. Judging by the tide of immigration rushing into the State through the efforts of Eastern colonization societies and others, the realization will go beyond that figure, as the trade of the city is rapidly extending in every direction, and it is predicted that the present will be the most prosperous year in the history of Omaha.

In 1860, our transportation amounted to 732,000 pounds.

In 1877, the receipts and shipments from and to the West, passing into and through Omaha, were 2,172,720,000 pounds.

In 1875, the Omaha merchants imported 17,450 car-loads of merchandise.

We give in round numbers the figures showing the mercantile and manufacturing trade of Omaha:

		Yearly increase.
In 1875	$17,000,000	.....
1876	25,475,000	$8,475,000
1877	33,217,000	7,742,000

This increase of $16,217,000 in two years was during a period of universal depression. Notwithstanding this obstacle, the manufacturers of Omaha have steadily increased until she has now become the largest manufacturing point on the Missouri River, being in the proportion of eight to three over all competitors.

Zinc.—Pure metallic zinc is now delivered in Omaha at 5 cents per pound.

Salt.—Half-ground salt is furnished in this market at $\frac{5}{8}$ cents per pound.

The extensive salt springs near Omaha need but little incentive for their development. This city will then be one of the cheapest salt markets in the West.

Sulphuric acid.—Commercially pure and strong sulphuric acid, in quantities of 2,000 to 6,000 pounds, can be delivered here at $2.60.

At Evanston, Wyo., and in the vicinity on the line of the Union Pacific, are inexhaustible sulphur beds, one hundred per cent. richer than the sulphur ores of Sicily. Works are about to be erected for the immediate manufacture of sulphur, &c. Omaha is 212 miles nearer to Evanston than Kansas City.

Nitric acid.—This acid (38°), of the quality known as "parting" acid, can be had at $6, in quantities of 2,000 to 6,000 pounds daily. It is reported that a deposit of nitrate of soda has been discovered near the Union Pacific Railroad, which is the chief ingredient from which nitric acid is made.

The statement of currency received at and shipped from Omaha, by the various express companies, is as follows:

During 1873	$21,944,807 20
1874	27,431,009 00
1875	34,466,700 20
1876	33,655,215 00
1877	39,993,260 00

There was deposited in the Omaha banks—

During 1874	$55,308,960 48
1875	63,333,492 08
1876, estimated	72,808,500 00
1877, estimated	80,548,485 50

Exchange sold by the same—

During 1874	$25,768,426 92
1877	38,181,671 38

Showing an increase in 1877 over 1874 of $12,413,244.46.

The price common labor commands is from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Skilled labor, from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Special and expert labor, from $2.50 to $3 per day. The supply of laborers in all branches is abundant. The cost of living in Omaha is as low as in any other Western city. A fine location for the mint will be tendered free of all expense to the government. It is within 300 feet of the main track of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Union passenger depot. It will afford every facility for prompt and economical handling of freights, coin, and bullion. It

is midway between the smelting works and depot, and is connected by rail with each. Kansas City has made, through her able Representative, a very liberal offer in regard to furnishing a building such as the Director of the Mint may think proper and sufficient for the needs of government, but when we take into consideration the amount saved in transportation from the natural advantages and location of Omaha over Kansas City, I think this committee will readily perceive that to accept this offer is not the wisest nor most enduring economy.

Thanking this committee for the patience and courtesy it has extended to me, I herewith close my argument in behalf of Omaha.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Statement of Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 17, 1878.

In making this statement before the committee, in regard to the establishment of a mint at Atlanta, Ga., I desire to say that I am not in any way or in any manner personally interested in this question. If there is to be a mint established anywhere in our section of the country, I think that Atlanta should be the point, for many different reasons.

In the first place, it is a center of trade now attracting large and general attention—a trade which is constantly increasing, and its inter ests in very many departments of industry are continually growing larger. We have now a large cotton-factory there, which will soon be in actual operation. Its opening has been deferred from some cause connected with its management, with the details of which I am not familiar. We have there large iron works, a rolling mill of considerable dimensions. Geographically, we are at a central point for the transmission of agricultural products; in the very centre of an extensive and productive region. And, as an instance of the extent of the commercial business of Atlanta, I would mention that within the course of a few months, I think about four, two roads leading from Atlanta carried over twenty-two millions of pounds of bacon to the lower counties of our State. The trade of the city is, I believe, estimated to be between thirty-five and forty millions of dollars a year.

Now, as to the propriety of establishing a United States mint there, I suppose that the questions chiefly are, first, its necessity, or rather the practical uses for a mint there to gather, to itself the crop of gold that would naturally center at that point and give employment to such an undertaking. In the next place, whether it could be utilized, and as cheaply managed there as at some other point in the north. The cost of coal is an important item. We have a railroad partly graded, intended to strike the center of the coal region that will furnish the supplies of coal needed for mint purposes, at a cost of not exceeding one-half of the present prices.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is the present cost?

Dr. HARRISON. Well, for manufacturing purposes, I suppose between 18 and 20 cents a bushel now; and when this railroad is completed it will not be more than half as much; of course, without access to any tables, I only mention what I believe to be the actual figures.

Mr. DWIGHT. You say coal for manufacturing purposes; do you mean bituminous coal?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From my experience, I can give you the actual cost of best grate-coal delivered in Atlanta. I have bought it at 21 cents per bushel. This is Tennessee Coal Creek coal. The Alabama coal, which is also a superior article, can be laid down at 21 cents; and when the Western Road is completed it will be much cheaper. Dust-coal, for furnaces, at half-price.

Dr. HARRISON. I think it will be reduced to from 10 to 12 cents when this road is completed. There are still a great many other industries which are only in process of development. Here is a specimen of *kaolin*, or porcelain clay, as fine as any in the world. There is nothing purer than that [exhibiting a specimen].

Mr. DWIGHT. How is it obtained?

Dr. HARRISON. In masses from 3 to 6 feet thick. It is taken right out of the earth. This deposit, however, is not in the neighborhood of Atlanta, but is near Augusta, Ga.

Mr. DWIGHT. How far from Atlanta?

Dr. HARRISON. One hundred and seventy-one miles. It is carried to potteries for use in New Jersey at this time. There is nothing purer than this. The Chinese porcelain clay is not purer. Now, for manufacturing purposes—this, of course, is for pottery ware, for the finer grade of articles of crockery—but for manufacturing fire-brick for use in furnaces and for the more elaborate iron-works you need fire-clay. Now, within six miles of Atlanta is an extensive deposit of this, which is a superior article to kaolin as a fire-clay. For the difficulty with this kaolin is, that if subjected to a high heat when made into and used as a fire-brick, it will shrink and a hole will result, from which the metal will escape. It will stand, however, a heat of 4,500°. This fire-clay, however, found near Atlanta, withstands any practical heat, especially when mixed with quartz. The trouble in utilizing this kaolin at Augusta is that the quartz is not there, and the latter, which is the heavier article, would have to be brought to the lighter article. We could bring this article to Atlanta more readily than the quartz could be taken to Augusta; but here is an article (the fire-clay) which exists in extensive deposit. I would hardly undertake to say how much of this fire-clay there is in that deposit.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it?

Dr. HARRISON. Near East Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Within six or seven miles of Atlanta?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWIGHT. Why has not the interest been taken up and developed?

Dr. HARRISON. Simply for want of some one to take hold of it. I took some of it and made brick of it and put it in the furnace without compressing it at all or putting it in a mold and it stood the fire of the rolling-mill furnace for two weeks—the incompressed bricks, without any mixture of the quartz.

Mr. DWIGHT. How long will an ordinary brick sustain that heat?

Dr. HARRISON. About twice as long. I have experimented with brick that were brought from London, costing $120 a thousand, and this material will make an equally good brick. These bricks made from this material can be used for any manufacturing purposes, and that will be a very considerable item in running the furnaces of any kind. You have the material there within a few miles, and these bricks can be made by ordinary machinery for from $35 to $40 a thousand at a very great profit—the same brick that now cost from $80 to $120 a thousand.

Mr. DWIGHT. You would save about 75 per cent.?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; all of 75 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Where fire-brick are used in furnaces, how often do they replace them?

Dr. HARRISON. Every four weeks, in most cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How often in the mint?

Dr. HARRISON. It would depend on the amount of work they did. I do not know how often it would be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what amount of heat is necessary to be employed in running a mint?

Dr. HARRISON. It is not as high as in other operations; but the roof, chimneys, and portions of a building where gold is coined will gather a considerable amount of gold. There was a good deal found, as you know, in the building at Dahlonega, in the roofs, chimneys, and shingles of the building. Not so high a heat is required for minting purposes, but you want, evidently, all the furnaces, as well as the chimneys, lined with the fire-proof materials. As I said, the difficulty with the kaolin is that while it will stand any ordinary heat, it will contract under a high heat, and you have to mix it with quartz to prevent that. This quartz is not found in the vicinity of the kaolin, but is found near the fire-clay. Now, as to the gold region of Georgia, there is very little really known in our own State of its extent. It runs from about 31½°, I think, from below Macon, Ga., at an altitude of 320 feet, up to 4,800 feet in the mountain-chain of the Blue Ridge. The gold is disseminated through the soil in all that region. I suppose that a very close analysis would find in any square yard of earth in our metamorphic region in Georgia more or less particles of gold. This region embraces a territory of 250 miles in length and about 150 miles in breadth.

Mr. MULDROW. What part of the State is that?

Dr. HARRISON. The upper part. There are some specimens [exhibiting them] of visible gold; these are from about 400 feet under the ground, and they are not pocket specimens.

Mr. MULDROW. How were they obtained?

Dr. HARRISON. By the ordinary mining operations. There is something you would not find in California, except now and then [exhibiting another specimen].

Mr. DWIGHT. Is nothing done to develop this gold?

Dr. HARRISON. There are 300 stamps at work in that immediate vicinity.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the stamps, doctor?

Dr. HARRISON. The gold-mills have what are called batteries, and they have a crank that lifts a lever, and when it falls it crushes the mass.

Mr. DWIGHT. It breaks and separates the rock from the gold, does it not?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; it breaks it all up. All the quartz is thrown into this battery—usually a battery of five stamps. Now, these dies are plates, upon which the rocks are crushed by these hammers as they fall; the quartz and all is reduced to powder. They put the water right over the plate, and it draws the gold onto the plate. This plate is usually of copper with a surface of quicksilver, and the gold amalgamates with it and the water passes on down the stream.

One difficulty in Georgia, and with all of the ores east of the Rocky Mountains, has been their connection with the sulphides and sulphurets. When sulphuric acid or sulphurous acid comes in contact with the mercurialized plate it has one of two effects; it either flowers or sickens it. Flowering a plate, is granulating it; the sulphuric acid causes it to

granulate and loosens from its bed the particles of mercury, and part of the gold is carried off. Sickening, is the forming of a film over the plate—coats the mercury partly over, and the gold passes through it, goes on, and is lost.

Professor Crooks, of the London University, discovered what he thought would be a perfect remedy; he calls it the *sodium amalgam.* He takes 97 per cent. of mercury and 3 per cent. of sodium; the sodium is put into a flask and is treated to a sand-bath at 300°, particle by particle, as long as the conversion takes place, which results from the mixture with the sodium and mercury, and that combines the hundred parts—ninety-seven of mercury and three of sodium—which creates the *sodium amalgam.* On receiving this, the plate that is sickened is quickened instantly, or if flowering it is restored to vitality at once. This is the theory, and from a few experiments that I have tried myself (he has, besides, sent me some of his preparations), it seems to be a perfect success. But I have found some practical miners who have some doubts whether it can be usefully employed.

If, however, the *pyritous* ores can be worked (these ores are generally found to combine sulphur, copper, and gold, or sulphur, iron, and gold), this discovery would be invaluable. Sulphur is generally formed as a mineral combined with the metals, hence the creation of sulphuric acid, formed out of sulphur; and the chemical effects of this acid upon the malgam causes the plate to refuse the gold, and it is therefore lost. For that reason, we have been unable to work the pyritous ores; it costs too much; but if this be a practical invention, pyritous ores having one per cent. of gold will pay for working them.

Now as to the extent of these deposits, of course you understand I am only an amateur, not a practical miner, but I have been studying the subject all my life during the summers in the mountains, collecting specimens, and during that time I have been in every one of the mining sections of Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. I believe that in the gold region of Georgia, within 500 feet from the surface water-level, there are not less than five hundred millions of gold accessible. These veins are innumerable; they run from 4 inches in breadth to 14 feet, and I have seen one a little in excess of 14 feet in breadth. They vary in the quantity of gold of course, but this quartz, this material in the gold region, almost invariably contains some gold, sometimes not more than 40 cents in a ton. I have assisted in assaying some specimens which yielded as much as $120 in a ton, taken promiscuously from a 4-foot vein. I have seen a pocket yielding at the rate of $32,000 a ton, but that is of course no guide; the amount would soon fall off. These pockets are occasional deposits that prove sometimes immensely rich for a short distance, then cease to exist, and are not found again for hundreds of feet. I believe that in the immediate vicinity of Dahlonega, which is the center of the North Georgia mining interests, there can safely be calculated on at present a supply of one hundred millions of gold within a radius of twenty miles. The advantage of this region over any other, perhaps, on this continent is this: the great expectation of vein-mining has always been the possibility of getting immensely rich in a few days, and the further possibility of losing everything invested. The miners of North Georgia, the Dahlonega region, have reduced this as near to a science as can be. They can excavate, bring to the crushing-mills, and amalgamate a ton of quartz for 30 cents, and are doing it now every day. I have had access to their books and examined into the cost of their milling operations. There would seem to be nothing desirable beyond this. They have hydraulic power,

innumerable creeks that furnish the water-power for the running of the crushing mills, and there is also now in that region a valuable water-power 22 miles long. A canal, 22 miles long, diverts the water from a little creek or river and carries it to the vicinity of Dahlonega; it has a water-head of 256 feet, by which they can wash down whole masses of earth and rock of immense size. I have seen bodies of earth nearly 75 feet high with numbers of trees swept down in a few minutes.

My impression is that this gold interest in Georgia is destined to become a source of gold revenue, or gold crop, within the bounds of that State, running from eight to ten millions per annum. I think that is a safe and reliable calculation; but, as I said, immense fortunes cannot be made in a day or a week. Whenever you strike a ton of gold quartz in this gold region you find ore in which there is some gold. By averaging your supply you can tell how much gold you can obtain from a ton. You know what it costs you to get it, and, like any other investment, you can calculate your profits. It is well known that the largest supply of gold, until very recently, was procured from the mines called the placer mines. There has always been a difficulty in procuring it by means of the crushing process, owing to the inaccessibility of machinery and the supply of water. One item in the small expense of mining in Georgia is the cheapness of labor; they hire hands at 80 cents a day now at their works.

The CHAIRMAN. And board them?

Dr. HARRISON. Without board; 80 cents, and they find themselves; and I suppose that within ordinary limits an increase of the same labor could be obtained at the same figures; of course if a great influx took place it would raise the price of labor. The valleys in that region are rich and all the necessary articles of living are cheap, private board being from $8 to $10 a month, and from $15 to $20 at hotels. There are numbers of mineral springs, notably Porter's, within 10 miles of Dahlonega.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any silver-mines in Georgia?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; a little silver with this gold; but less in the Georgia gold than the California gold. California gold is about 88 per cent. gold. The Georgia gold would assay from 92 to 93 per cent., I think. You would know the difference in color between gold that contains a large quantity of silver and that which does not. The latter lacks that whitish yellow tint. There is very little of alloyed metal combined with Georgia gold. It ranks very high as pure metal. We have some argentiferous galena, or silver-bearing lead ore. There has been a mine recently opened near Gainesville; I do not know with what prospect of success. They received for some of the ore about $70 a ton. I went to see it. I did not entertain as high expectations as those managing it did. I do not know what the result will be. When the road through Pickens, in the direction of the Duck Town mines, is completed, I have no doubt that Atlanta will be a very important point for the smelting of copper, and there are undoubtedly, to some extent, I do not know to what, large mineral deposits in that section. I know less of the region around the Duck Town mines than any other part of Georgia, but there are ores of silver, to what extent I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any foundation for the story of finding diamonds in Hall County, Georgia?

Dr. HARRISON. The companion stone of the diamond, the *itacolumite*, or flexible sandstone, is found there. It exists within a mile of the town of Gainesville. A few small diamonds have been found in Hall County. The diamond pseudomorphs, a mineral term for a form that imitates

the diamond—for instance, the twelve-sided quartz pebble would be a diamond pseudomorph—are found there in abundance.

There are some diamonds there undoubtedly, but what the extent is I do not know, nor do I know any one who does. I do not share the extravagant ideas of some persons on the subject; but we do know this, that wherever the *itacolumite* in its perfect state exists, that there diamonds are found. The mines of Golconda in Asia and those of Potosi in South America have the *itacolumite* rock, and the diamonds are found in its vicinity. The gems are usually found in what the miners call "buttermilk ore."

The CHAIRMAN. What gives it that name?

Dr. HARRISON. It resembles buttermilk, white and curdled.

Mr. DWIGHT. You speak of a cotton-factory in operation at Atlanta.

Dr. HARRISON. It has just been completed. It has not yet been put in operation. There is some difficulty between the company and the manufacturers of the machinery in some way. The merits of the difficulty I do not understand. They did start it a few weeks ago. We had two iron-mills at one time, and have now but one—a rolling-mill.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it in operation now?

Dr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; it was until a few weeks ago. I believe there was a strike a few days ago.

Mr. DWIGHT. What is your population?

Dr. HARRISON. About 35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The iron-works are most important industries there. The rolling-mill supplies all our roads with rails. I think the works afford employment for 300 hands.

Mr. DWIGHT. Have they blast-furnaces there, so as to make pig-iron?

Dr. HARRISON. No, sir; they get that above, on the line of the State road, about 35 miles above. Ours are rolling-mills. We have no suitable iron sufficiently near us to be practicably worked that I know of, but a little farther up on the State road we have large deposits from the specular to the hematites, and abundance of magnetic iron of all varieties—over forty or fifty different species; some of them are only mineral curiosities, others are workable ores. When this road of which I have spoken is completed, it will strike the coal region, the lime region, and the iron region of Alabama.

Mr. DWIGHT. How many roads have you coming into Atlanta?

Dr. HARRISON. We have five: the State road, the West Point, the Macon and Western road, the Augusta road, and the Air-Line road; and we have a new one projected, the Western road, which will make six. It is partly graded; and then there is still another road, the Columbus end of which, for some twenty-odd miles, is in actual operation, and they intend, I believe, to direct that in an air-line to Atlanta.

Adjourned.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Statement of Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 22, 1878.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I would not occupy the time of the committee did I not feel that I owed this duty to the State I represent; and I also believe that should my views also prove to be those of the committee, a substantial benefit will accrue to the country at large. If my remarks should weary you, I hope that you

will intimate it to me and I will desist; for I have felt it my duty to pay very considerable attention to this subject. I feel that it is expected of me that what I have to say with regard to it shall be said before the committee, and, so feeling, and actuated not only by a desire to faithfully discharge the duty I owe to my constituents, but also that which I owe to the advancement of the interests of the whole country, I shall proceed, with your permission, to discuss this subject.

In presenting to the committee the considerations which I think should secure the establishment of a government coinage mint at Denver I take it for granted that the necessity for additional minting facilities has been fully recognized, and that the only question yet to be determined is, at what point should this new mint be located?

In determining this question the committee should not adopt any short-sighted policy. It should look forward to the future of the country, as well as to its present condition, for the action of this Congress will in all probability stand as a finality upon the question of mints for at least a quarter of a century to come.

The representatives of certain cities have sought to turn the tide in their favor, either by the proffer of mint buildings as gratuities to the government, or by urging for the purpose of coinage the use of government buildings already erected, but used for other purposes. Saint Louis puts forward her old post-office, soon to be abandoned for more commodious quarters. Indianapolis desires to convert her arsenal into a receptacle for the melting-pot and stamping-presses; while the Board of Trade of Kansas City, with true western liberality, proposes to erect a building at their own expense, to the acceptance of the government, provided their city is selected as the station for future minting operations. These propositions are, of course, put forward as make-weight, they are intended to cloud the judgment of the committee by inducing favor from other considerations than those of actual merit. I think I shall be able to show, if commercial, economic, and equitable considerations alone actuate the committee in arriving at a determination, that Denver stands pre-eminent over every other claimant, even with their abandoned post-offices and arsenals and gratuitous mint buildings thrown in to cover up their deficiencies.

So far as coinage in this country is concerned, large population or commercial greatness are not essential in the localities to be selected for the purpose. This is especially true where the mint supply is the product of domestic mines; it may be otherwise where the bullion to be coined comes from abroad, for in such case commerce is the magnet which attracts large quantities of it to our shores. In a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Director of the Mint, in December, 1875, in alluding to the cities of Saint Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Denver, and Omaha, that officer says: "They all offer ample facilities for economically conducting mint operations," and "for the coinage of silver it is not very material as to *which* of the cities referred to shall be selected for the location of a mint." Here are seven cities named, differing widely as to population and commercial statistics, yet, but for other considerations, it would not be material which was selected for minting purposes.

All experts admit that the following should be the controlling considerations in selecting a location for the purpose of coinage:

1. The proximity of the mint to the metal supply.
2. Facilities for conveying the metals to the mint.
3. The cheapness of materials which enter into the manufacture of coin, including the parting and refining of the bullion.

4. Cheapness and sufficiency of labor.
5. Facilities for the distribution of coin when manufactured.

Before comparing the claims of Denver with those of other cities in the above essentials, I would have the committee better understand what Colorado and Denver are than the discussion of mere economic questions can give to it. Colorado is embraced within the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude and the 25th and 32d meridians of longitude west from Washington. It contains an area of 104,000 square miles, of which about two-thirds is plain and elevated plateau and one-third mountains. About one-half of the State was originally contained within what was known as the province of Louisiana, purchased in 1803 from France while under the consulship of the first Napoleon; the other half was formerly a portion of the Mexican Empire, and was transferred by the Mexican Government to the United States in 1848 under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

But little was known of Colorado prior to 1858. Before that time it was given up almost wholly to Indians; but ever since the sixteenth century rumors of the fabulous wealth of its mountains had fired the imagination and greed of Mexico's Spanish invaders and urged them forward to expeditions in its search. From 1806, when Lieutenant Pike, whose name was embalmed for immortality by the naming of one of our grandest mountain peaks, penetrated to its center, until 1843, when Fremont gave to the world its principal geopraphical features, various expeditions of research had been fitted out by our own government and these conveyed back to the States upon the seaboard most wonderful stories of the extent and grandeur of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. At what date did you fix Pike's explorations?

Mr. PATTERSON. In 1806; the date at which Lieutenant Pike made his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that with Lewis and Clarke?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir; I think it was a few years after their expedition.

Mr. KNAPP. The expedition under their command was made about 1803, was it not?

Mr. PATTERSON. I think so. They went much farther to the north than Lieutenant Pike.

In 1854 Kansas was organized as a Territory. It then embraced the greater portion of what is now the State of Colorado; and in 1861, the Territory, now the State, of Colorado was created by Congress. From 1852 until 1855, rumors of gold-diggings in this region occasionally found their way to the East and South, and various expeditions of hardy adventurers were fitted out in search of them. In 1858, '59 these rumors crystallized into certainties, and from that date, with the hidden wealth of its mountains, the fertility of its soil, and the healing and life-giving qualities of its climate as the foundation, Colorado's progress has been constant and marvelous; growing from a county in Kansas to a Territory with its separate government, and from a Territory to a great and sovereign State in the Union.

In 1858 the first logs were cut for the erection of buildings where Denver now stands; and within less than a score of years this mining-camp has expanded into a most beautiful and thrifty city, with 26,000 inhabitants, 10 miles of street-railway, a thorough system of water-works, its streets lighted with 235 gas-lamps, banking capital and wholesale trade sufficient for a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and unlimited resources for future growth and greatness. When it is borne in mind that Denver is more than 600 miles west of the Missouri River, is

on the extreme western verge of that vast steppe heretofore known as the "Great American Desert," and immediately to its west is that mighty chain of mountains, which until the past few years seemed destined to be an everlasting barrier to communication between the two oceans, it is worthy of inquiry, what has brought this magic city into existence and will continue its growth until within the life-time of many of us it will equal in wealth and beauty and commercial importance nearly every one of its rivals now before this committee? The answer is plain. The conditions which have made it the proper place for the location of the proposed mint have made it what it is, and will advance it, as I have predicted, in the future.

Representatives from other cities, and particularly from Saint Louis, have claimed theirs to be the healthiest cities on the continent. Vast columns of figures, showing death rates and life rates, have been paraded before you until their contemplation must have brought vertigo to the committee. If health is a consideration, then Colorado and Denver hold the key. Yearly the jaded and-worn out business men of Saint Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis leave their fever-filled and pestilential streets to seek invigoration for their weakened bodies and stupefied brains in Denver and its vicinity. The railroads leading to our State, during the summer months of each year, are fairly burdened with these gentlemen, and it is only after our air and mountains have reanimated their faculties that they possess sufficient vigor to compile these deceptive tables.

Gentlemen, Colorado is to-day the sanitarium of the world. It possesses the highest average altitude of any of the geographical divisions of the continent. Its rarefied atmosphere, tempered by contact with the perennial snows upon its mountain peaks, carries no malaria or miasma within its embrace. In midsummer it impels those who breathe it to intense activity by day and lulls them to a sleep at night absolutely free from the enervating heat of a more humid atmosphere. These facts speak louder than pyramids of figures. The man that would seek Saint Louis or the other cities mentioned in search of health would be considered a lunatic by those who understand the simplest laws of hygiene or the relation of climate and cleanliness to health. With brighter skies than those of Italy, with grander mountains than those of Switzerland, with richer soils than the most highly cultivated of France or England, with more nutritious grasses than the far-famed pastures of Kentucky, and as pure an atmosphere as envelopes any spot on earth, Colorado and its capital can look with complacency upon all efforts to attach to other localities those qualities in which they stand pre-eminent.

But the information of greatest importance to the committee is that concerning what I have heretofore denominated the "controlling considerations."

The silver-producing belt of the continent may be divided into two divisions, both extending from the British Possessions on the north to the State of Texas and Mexico on the south. Of these, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona comprise the eastern division, and Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and California the western. The precious metals of the western division are properly tributary to the mints of San Francisco and Carson City, while those of the eastern division must naturally find their way to mints between the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard. But, with a coinage-mint already upon the Atlantic seaboard and two upon the Pacific coast, it would seem as if future locations must be as nearly central upon the continent as is practicable, while at the same time they

should be proximate to the sections wherein the precious metals are produced. If the committee will examine the map, it will find that Denver furnishes these requirements. It is situated almost midway between the two oceans, and at the very base of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, nearly every peak of which is ribbed with silver, and in whose valleys are the nuggets and flakes of gold which have given prominence to that vast area. This is certified to by Dr. Hayden and Lieutenant Wheeler.

Let me now call your attention to the bullion products of the country tributary to that city. The most reliable statistics are those furnished officially by the Director of the Mint. In his annual report to Congress for the present fiscal year, he estimates the annual yield of this section as follows:

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Colorado	$3,000,000	$4,500,000	$7,500,000
Utah	350,000	5,075,000	5,425,000
Montana	3,200,000	750,000	3,950,000
Arizona	300,000	500,000	800,000
New Mexico	175,000	500,000	675,000
Dakota	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,025,000	11,325,000	20,350,000

If the new mints are to be devoted to the coinage of silver, then there are at Denver's doors for coinage $1,000,000 worth of that metal per month. Colorado and Utah alone will next year furnish that amount. But if both gold and silver are to be coined, then Denver's tributaries are annually producing over $20,000,000 for that purpose.

If the figures I have given show the present annual yield, what may we expect of the future? It is not in the spirit of boasting that I predict that within ten years from to-day Colorado will produce more silver than any other division of our country. Already this fact is becoming well understood throughout the East and South. Organized capital from all sections is now energizing and developing our mining interests, conscious that within that State are the largest returns and surest perpetuation of its investment.

Lest the committee may suppose that the bullion product of Colorado for 1877 is not the evidence of steady growth and enduring foundation, I call your attention to its annual bullion yield from 1857 to 1869 and annually thereafter, as collected from governmental and other reliable statistics:

1857 to 1869, about	$33,000,000
1869	3,800,000
1870	3,675,000
1871	4,663,000
1872	4,661,000
1873	4,020,000
1874	5,188,000
1875	5,302,810
1876	6,191,907
1877	7,500,000

With what a steady march has Colorado's yield of gold and silver been progressing! It is never spasmodic. It is always certain and increasing.

The facilities for conveying this bullion to Denver for coinage, and the coin from Denver to the commercial circles of the world, are unsur-

passed. Every railroad but one—I ask the committee to mark the statement—every railroad but one that penetrates the Rocky Mountains from the East originates at Denver. The exception is the Union Pacific, and within the past eight months that company has constructed a branch road connecting Denver with its main line but a few miles from where it commences to scale these mountains, thus making the Union Pacific also originate at Denver.

There are five lines of railway originating at Denver which penetrate directly into the mining regions of the mountains. They are:

1. The Denver and Rio Grande, the original narrow-gauge railroad of the continent, which skirts the base of the mountains from Denver for over 200 miles, and until it reaches the northern boundary of New Mexico. From its main line two branches have been constructed—one from Pueblo to the mines of Fremont and Custer Counties, and the other into the San Luis Valley, which latter, in crossing the range, reaches the highest elevation attained by any railroad in North America. This road is the carrier of all ores from Arizona and New Mexico. It has no present rival. It empties the riches of Southwestern Colorado and of New Mexico and Arizona into Denver's lap.

2. The Colorado Central Railroad. It enters the mountains within ten miles of Denver, and has branches penetrating them in three directions: one to the mines of Boulder County, another to those of Black Hawk and Central City, and the third to Georgetown. Its destination is Utah, there to connect with other roads which will bring every valuable mine in that Territory into direct communication with Denver. This road leads into the heart of Colorado's richest mines, the three counties which it traverses having yielded last year the following amounts of the precial metals:

Clear Creek County	$2,136,923 14
Gilpin County	2,175,975 71
Boulder County	1,250,000 00

3. The Denver, South Park and Utah Railroad. It starts from Denver and enters the mountains about twenty miles to its south, and is destined for the South Park and the mining regions beyond. It is expected that this line will connect with the Utah Southern Railroad, and in doing so will traverse one of the best mining regions of the continent.

4. The Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad. This line skirts the mountains to the north of Denver for a number of miles and then reaches the mines of Boulder County.

5. The Denver Pacific Railroad. This road starts from Denver and taps the Union Pacific Road at Cheyenne, 100 miles to its north. The extension of the Colorado Central Road from Cheyenne to Denver gives that city a second and competing line to the Union Pacific, thus affording our city facilities for transportation as to rates and time to and from the mines tributary to the Union Pacific Road possessed by no other locality.

Can the committee overlook this remarkable feature of our railroad advantages? Denver is 500 miles nearer to the mines of the Rocky Mountains than is any other of the cities before the committee, and not an ounce of bullion can reach any of them which must not in the first instance either pass through Denver or over a railroad which has its starting point at Denver.

The facilities for the transportation of coin or bullion from Denver are fully equal to those for collecting bullion within it. There are but three lines of railway originating at or beyond the Rocky Mountains

and running east to the Missouri River. These are, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. One of them, the Kansas Pacific, originates at Denver, another, the Union Pacific, through its extension of the Colorado Central Road, has Denver also for an originating point; and the other, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, terminates at Pueblo, 125 miles south of Denver, but by running arrangements with the Denver and Rio Grande Road, also has Denver as an originating point. By means of these roads Denver has what no other locality can have, the lowest rates and quickest time which competing lines can offer for its exportations. The significance to be attached to this railroad situation is, that Denver stands at the very threshold of the region which must supply bullion to the new mint wherever it may be located, and it is also the point at which it must first be gathered for transportation.

The next practical question for consideration is that of the materials, including chemicals and fuel, necessary for the refining and parting of the bullion and for the manufacture of coin. The matter of fuel may properly first be considered. The area of land in Colorado known to be rich in coal deposits is about 8,000 square miles. They are of three classes—anthracites, coking, and non-coking. Within the past twelve years, 1,000,000 tons have been mined in the State for home consumption. Denver is the center of these coal deposits, and, with its network of railroads reaching out from it as a common center, can always command whatever supply is needed at the lowest working rates. Coal can now be mined and delivered upon the cars in close proximity to Denver at from $1.25 to $1.50 per ton.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it sold there now for that price?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir. At Denver the price is from $3 to $4.25 per ton, but it is delivered upon the cars within 15 or 20 miles at from $1.25 to $1.50 per ton. This increase in the price is due to the freights and the profit added by the dealers.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you know the depth of these veins?

Mr. PATTERSON. They run all the way from 4 to 15 feet. In Southern Colorado—the extreme southern borders of the State—they are often found 30 feet in thickness.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it intermingled with slate?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir. All coking-coal—as good coking-coal as is found on the continent—and large quantities of coke are now being manufactured for use all over the State.

Mr. KNAPP. Is this section where this coal is found penetrated by the Topeka and Santa Fé Railway?

Mr. PATTERSON. They are at Pueblo, within 75 miles. It is now engaged in the construction of its line to the New Mexican border.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. There is a line, however, running through it, is there not?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir; a road running right through it. Twenty or twenty-five car-loads a day reach Denver from there.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this coking-coal a bituminous coal?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir; it is in the nature of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it as good as Cumberland coal?

Mr. PATTERSON. I think better for all purposes.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. There is no question as to the quality of this coal. It is well adapted for all purposes.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it well adapted for making gas?

Mr. PATTERSON. The coking-coal is really a gas-coal, and until recently—until the completion to its present extent of the Denver and

Rio Grande Railroad—gas-coke had to be transported from the east corner of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. How does this coal burn in the grate—with a flame?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is it bituminous?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWIGHT. How does it compare with anthracite?

Mr. PATTERSON. We have never had the anthracite coal brought to Denver. We only know of its extent and value in our State from geological experts. It is found in the northwestern part of the State in the mountains, and they will soon be reached by one of the projected lines of railway.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is this anthracite coal found in your State equal to the eastern anthracite for general purposes?

Mr. PATTERSON. The reports of scientific men go to show that it is as fine as any which is produced.

The chemicals necessary for minting purposes can all be manufactured in Colorado and delivered in Denver at the following prices and in any quantity required: Sulphuric acid (the chemical used more largely than any other in parting and refining bullion), 2 cents per pound; nitric acid, 8 cents per pound; hydrochloric acid, 3¾ cents per pound; metallic zinc, 8 cents per pound, and metallic copper as cheaply as can be purchased in Saint Louis or Chicago.

Connected with this, we should not overlook the matter of cheap rents for operatives. Since 1872 over two thousand houses have been erected in Denver. This enterprise upon the part of our citizens, together with the universal decline in the value of real estate, have conduced to furnish to our laborers as cheap rents as can be procured in any city whose progress and prosperity have not been stayed by the financial monsoon which has been raging for the past three years.

In the matter of breadstuffs and meats Denver presents superior advantages for cheap living. In 1877 the wheat crop of Colorado was largely in excess of that needed for home consumption. This was the first time this had occurred. As a necessity, flour must be as cheap in Denver as in any other locality where the supply of wheat is greater than the home demand.

Colorado, with Texas and New Mexico, is the cattle reservoir of the continent. We supply the East and the South with the bulk of their meats. Colorado contains 65,000 square miles of nature's best pasture lands, where sheep and cattle may graze and fatten the year round without the feeding of grain or hay. In 1877 there were shipped from Colorado to Saint Louis, Chicago, and other Eastern cities 74,500 head of cattle, raised and fattened upon its pasture lands, while the wool-clip of the State for the same year aggregated five millions of pounds. While Colorado supplies the rivals of Denver before the committee with the beef and mutton upon which they feed, it is not to be supposed that either of them can compete with Denver in furnishing cheap and good meats for their citizens.

It is but justice to bring before the committee in some distinct manner the material wealth and the mental and commercial activity of the city of which I speak. I know of no better method of doing this than by presenting statistics of such enterprises and industries as are recognized the world over as their proper measure.

Denver has four daily and nine weekly newspapers. Washington, the seat of government, with its population of 140,000 people, finds it difficult to support more than three dailies; but Denver has had four

for years, and they are all apparently prospering. The two morning dailies are each thirty-six column papers. The largest Washington daily has but twenty-eight; this is the size of our two lesser, the evening papers.

Another proper measure of our intellectual and commercial activity is the amount of postal and telegraphic business transacted the past year. A portion of the business of the Denver post-office for that period is as follows:

Total cash receipts	$64,696 15
Received in the money-order business of the office	$555,079 87
Paid out in the money-order business of the office	$547,205 12
Total number of pieces of mail received	3,061,444
Total number of pieces originating at Denver	3,262,769

The business of the Western Union Telegraph office at Denver for the same period was as follows:

Number of messages received and sent	100,431
Number of words received for press reports	1,525,000
Number of words repeated	457,000

The value of real and personal estate in Denver is not less than $25,000,000.

Its trade, wholesale and retail, for the year 1877, amounted to not less than $23,000,000.

Its business is transacted by four national banks with an aggregate capital of $500,000, and one private bank of $200,000, and two savings-banks. The exchange drawn by these banks the past year amounted to $18,395,539. Their average deposits amount to $2,219,056, and their average loans to $1,823,936.

The receipts of railroads centering in Denver for 1877 were, from the best information to be obtained, $5,250,500.

Add to all of these the manufactures which are carried on in Denver, and which are annually growing in number and value, and Colorado's capital presents a record of wealth, activity, and prosperity of which the people of the State are justly proud.

Mr. DWIGHT. What kind of manufactures have you there?

Mr. PATTERSON. Boots and shoes, carriages, and soap; tanning is carried on to a very large extent; there is a cotton-factory, woolen-factories, and paper-factories, founderies, and everything that is necessary almost for the supply of what was, a few years ago, a deserted portion of the continent, but is now almost as near to Washington as the city of Saint Louis.

The propriety of a coinage mint at Denver is not a latter-day conception. As early as 1862 Congress passed an act to effect that object. Under its provisions a building and site were purchased and preparations for coinage commenced. The prolongation of the war, and the consequent disuse of coin as a circulating medium, caused these preparations to cease; but with the return of coin to circulation and the necessity for its immediate increase in quantity, what reason exists to prevent the purpose of the Congress of 1861-'62 being now carried into effect? Denver, under the law, yet has a "mint." Section 3495 of the Revised Statutes clearly shows this. It provides as follows:

SEC. 3495. The different mints and assay offices shall be known as—
First. The mint of the United States at Philadelphia.
Second. The mint of the United States at San Francisco.
Third. The mint of the United States at New Orleans.
Fourth. The mint of the United States at Carson.
Fifth. The mint of the United States at Denver.

Then follows the list of assay offices, clearly distinguished from the mints.

To show that Congress, since 1862, has always contemplated that the mint at Denver should carry on coinage, I refer to the act of 1873. Section 3558 of the Revised Statutes, which limited the business of the Denver mint to that transacted at certain of the government assay offices, is as follows:

SEC. 3558. The business of the mint of the United States at Denver *while conducted as an assay office* * * * shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion for melting and assaying, &c.

The committee will perceive that Congress has been careful not to disestablish its mint at Denver. It simply limits its operations for the time being, contemplating that in the future its field of operations will be as wide as that of the mints of Philadelphia or San Francisco. What I now ask for Denver is that the clear intent of preceding Congresses shall be recognized; that the mint at Denver shall be expanded to the proportions contemplated by its creators, and which proportions it would long since have attained had it not been for the unfortunate prolongation of our civil war.

Since 1862 reasons have multiplied to show the wisdom of that Congress. At that time there were no railroads at Denver; now there are eight. Then its population did not exceed 3,000; now it is 25,000. In 1862 its sole industry was mining; now it embraces industries as varied as those of its rivals. Then Colorado's product of precious metals did not exceed $3,000,000 per annum; now it is $8,000,000. Then the whole bullion product of the country tributary to Denver did not exceed $7,000,000 per annum; now it is over $20,000,000.

The selection of Denver as a place for coinage in 1862 was not a matter of chance. It was the law of fitness—the power which has located all our mints since coinage first commenced. When the mint at Philadelphia was first established no bullion was brought from beyond the Mississippi River. The supply of native bullion was small and inadequate, hence it was erected near the seaboard, that it might be as convenient as possible to the Old World, from whence our supply of bullion was derived. The erection of the mint at New Orleans was brought about by the same overruling law. It was as proximate as was possible to the mines of Mexico and South America.

Again, we see that the discovery of gold in California brought about the location of a mint at San Francisco. It was in the heart of the great gold-producing region, and at the same time on the shores of the Pacific to receive and recoin the silver from China.

The discovery of silver in Nevada followed, and at Carson, by the force of the same rule, was a mint established.

I quote from the annual report of the Director of the Mint, made in 1860, to show that the principle to which I allude controlled the action of the government in establishing its mints:

Owing to the large extent of our country and the fact that gold is largely produced in our distant possessions on the Pacific, and that the chief city on our Southern border is *near* the silver-producing regions on this continent, the establishment of branch mints at New Orleans and San Francisco seems useful and expedient, and the same reasons, to some extent, apply to the existence of the two mints placed in the heart of the gold-producing region in our Southern States.

To show the good effect which *mintage in the mining region* has had upon the development of mines and the production of the precious metals, I quote from the report of the director of the Carson mint made in 1870:

Since the mint was opened for the reception of bullion, the business has been steadily increasing. The mining interests of the country from whence the larger portion of the

bullion is received are improving rapidly. New mines are being developed, and larger quantities of bullion produced. * * * This branch will increase its business materially during the next fiscal year, and give much aid in developing the mining interests of this and adjoining States.

In these two extracts the full intent of the government and the healthy influence of coinage mints, in a mining country, upon the production of gold and silver are fully developed. These results cannot follow so surely and so fully if mints are removed a thousand miles from the country producing their supplies. While mints where bullion is produced foster and advance the mining interests, they also produce coin at the minimum cost for which it is possible to manufacture it. The same economic rules apply to the manufacture of coin as to that of iron or steel; hence these latter metals in all their forms are manufactured more cheaply in Pennsylvania than in any other section of the country.

Gentlemen, I have endeavored to explain to you how every consideration of fitness and economy calls upon you to decide in favor of Denver. I claim its location there in justice to the whole people. Already has the general government, by most bountiful appropriations for public buildings, contributed to the prosperity of the other cities seeking this mint. Certainly, if such a thing as an obligation rests upon the government to aid cities by vast public improvements, that obligation has been discharged in their cases. An examination of the prodigality of the government in their behalf will show how thoroughly you are emancipated from all other considerations than those of the public good in finally determining this disputed question. From the report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, it appears that Chicago has already had over $5,000,000 for public buildings; Saint Louis, $5,000,000; Cincinnati, $4,000,000; Indianapolis, $1,000,000; Omaha, over $300,000; and the present Congress has just voted to Kansas City $200,000. I do not urge this bounty to these cities as an argument in favor of Denver, but merely to emphasize my claim that the present question should be settled alone upon its merits. If that is done, within less than a year Denver will have its mint, and the government will find that the very wisest selection has been made.

I have considered that the practical reasons already assigned by me for the location of a mint at Denver are sufficient of themselves to deserve the close attention and favorable action of the committee, and have, therefore, refrained until this moment from referring to a different reason, which, in my opinion, is worthy of the consideration of the committee. So far, the relative merits of the respective competitors for this location have been urged, and beyond this line of comparison I have not advanced, but I deem it eminently proper that I should pass beyond this circumscribed circle to call the attention of the committee to another reason, not founded on economic principles, but upon justice, why the committee should select Denver as the location for this mint, and that is, that every city that presents itself here, seeking the location of this mint, has been aided by having large appropriations of money from the public Treasury. The city of Chicago has received upward of $5,000,000; Saint Louis has had nearly $5,000,000; Cincinnati has had nearly $4,000,000; and such, you will find, is the case, in larger or smaller sums, in every city that has applied for the location of this mint. The general government has been very munificent in its bounties, and it seems to me that the advantages which Denver possesses (and I think they are substantial advantages)—advantages that can be supplied by no other section—in advancing business, and the fact that she has not yet been the recipient of any of the benefits of the government in this way, should add very largely to the weight of the argument in her favor.

Mr. DWIGHT. Has the government been to any expense in the erection of the mint there?

Mr. PATTERSON. When the government passed the act of 1862, purchasing the building that had been erected by a private company for the purpose of coining money for local circulation, and for the purpose of parting and refining bullion and assaying it, the government paid some seventy thousand dollars for the site and building, and it is in that building that assaying is now carried on. I feel that it is proper for me to say, in this connection, that Dr. Linderman reports, in response to a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Teller, a Senator from Colorado, that the building is not fit for coinage and is insecure. Its foundations were constructed in the sand or gravel appearing above the soil; but the best mechanics of our city say that for $10,000 they will guarantee to make it as secure as possible for working. Dr. Linderman, in his report made in 1875, classes Denver, in comparison with the other cities seeking to secure the location of the mint, as being equal with the other cities, in every way, as to location.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of brick do you have?

Mr. PATTERSON. The best kind of brick.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you know their value?

Mr. PATTERSON. We can deliver them at from $6.50 to $7 a thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any fire-clay?

Mr. PATTERSON. The best on the continent; within ten miles we have a fire-brick factory, which has lately passed into the hands of a company of English capitalists, who have invested, I understand, one-half million of dollars in the enterprise. We make all of our own fire-brick.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they sold at?

Mr. PATTERSON. I do not know; I am not acquainted with the prices. We use a great many of them, because our smelting-furnaces could not be run without them.

Mr. DWIGHT. The objection made to the establishment of the mint at Denver by Dr. Linderman, is that the building has sunk to a considerable extent into the ground?

Mr. PATTERSON. That I understand is the objection.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you, in order to reach the rock, have to pass through sand; is that the character of your soil?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir; the foundation is gravel, and when they want to put up a large building they dig down a considerable distance, and then, having laid the foundation, they fill up the interstices with cement, so as to secure them.

Mr. MULDROW. You think to establish a mint there would require additional buildings?

Mr. PATTERSON. I presume it would. The building is small, and would not, I think, be large enough to carry on coinage.

Mr. DWIGHT. This building was erected as an assay-office, was it?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir; for mintage purposes.

Mr. DWIGHT. The government, you say, had nothing to do with building it?

Mr. PATTERSON. No, sir; it was done by a private company. At that time there were 600 miles of desert, supposed to be impassable, between Denver and Saint Louis. Denver was reached by bull-teams. Unless you went by relays, it took thirty days to make the trip, and hence at that time, not anticipating the rapid developments that would be made, the people were making preparations for living by themselves

as far as possible in every way; but in 1862 the government purchased this building for the purpose of establishing a mint at Denver.

(Committee adjourned.)

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

Statements of Hon. Hiram Price and Hon. Thomas J. Henderson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 29, 1878.

Mr. PRICE said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Mr. Henderson and myself have both received petitions asking us to endeavor to have a branch mint established at Rock Island. There is a suitable building there and the property belongs to the government. It would cost nothing to establish a mint there, except the expense attending the purchase of the machinery for minting purposes. This map shows the situation of the building.

Mr. MAISH. Would you abandon the arsenal?

Mr. PRICE. No, sir; when the government began to improve that property—when they got possession of the entire island—they commenced at the west end to put up one building, a very good building; but when General Rodman came and took charge they changed the plan entirely, and located the building at the center of the island. This building to which I refer stands at the end of the island, perhaps half a mile from the arsenal building; it is fully half a mile distant, and not connected with the other buildings at all. It is a good, substantial building, and, I suppose, would answer very well for the purposes of a mint. I only know that it is a strong building, belongs to the government, and is entirely unconnected with any other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. What is its size?

Mr. PRICE. The dimensions are given in the report of the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

Mr. HENDERSON. It cost $235,000, I think, and is a very fine, substantial building. Three of the floors have a very large capacity. I think the dimensions are stated in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. Price should have said that the original intention was to erect an armory, and this building was erected for that purpose; and when they changed their plans, it then became necessary to make different arrangements, and General Rodman had the other buildings constructed some distance from this one; about half a mile, I should think. I read from page 103 of the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1877:

> Store-house A is a rectangular building 60 feet by 180 feet, with a projection or portico 14 feet by 60 feet on the south side, and a tower 35 feet square on the north side. The tower is 117 feet high, and provided with good stairways and hoisting apparatus. There are also stairways in the south projection, and two interior hoists to all the floors.
>
> The building contains a basement, attic, and three other stories. The attic floor is weak, and not available for storage. The three main floors contain about 35,000 square feet of space, and will sustain about 270 pounds per square foot.

Mr. PRICE. That gives the size of the building 35,000 square feet, and 60 by 180 feet. If there is any trouble about the size of the building, it is because it is too large.

Mr. HENDERSON. It is a good building, and very suitable for minting purposes.

Mr. VANCE. Is this building used for any purpose now?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir; for a store-house; but it has been suggested that it is so far distant from the other two buildings that it would be disadvantageous to continue its use in this capacity. They have suggested using it for a court-house, if they could get the United States court established there. I talked about it with General Benét, and he is not opposed to it.

Mr. MULDROW. How about the transportation for coal?

Mr. HENDERSON. We are in the midst of the finest coal-fields in the world. The railroad, which passes through it, runs within 10 feet of the building. You can see this by the map. The road is the Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy.

Mr. KNAPP. How far is it above Quincy?

Mr. HENDERSON. About 150 or 160 miles. It may be a good deal farther than that, but it is between 150 and 200 miles.

Mr. PRICE. And here [showing the map] is a road belonging to the government that comes directly on the island. You do not have to cross on the bridge at all, unless you go and switch off on it. So far as the question of transportation is concerned, the mint could not be better located.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say was the size of the building?

Mr. PRICE. It is 60 by 180 feet, and has five stories—three besides the basement and attic. It is a large building, well built, and, as I said before, if there is any objection on the score of its size, it would be that it is too large.

The CHAIRMAN. What is its strength?

Mr. PRICE. It is very strong, as is shown by the weight it will bear.

Mr. VANCE. What did you say was the price of coal?

Mr. PRICE. Nine cents a bushel.

Mr. HENDERSON. The report of the Chief of Ordnance says, "The three main stories contain about 35,000 square feet of space, and will sustain about 270 pounds per square foot;" so that you see it is a very strong building. I thought that the petition I had referred to the committee stated all the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you had better incorporate that petition with your present statement, in order that it may go into the report.

Mr. HENDERSON. I ought to say that this petition was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; but, as the matter was before Congress, I took the liberty of presenting it to the Senate and the House, and had it referred to your committee.

This petition reads as follows:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, respectfully request that you cause to be examined into the advantages which this locality presents for the location here of the new United States mint.

At the western extremity of the island of Rock Island, and between the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, about half a mile from the United States armory, is situated a magnificent building, owned by the government, and at present used as an ordnance store-house, which was erected before the plans for the armory were completed, and is entirely foreign to them, and could well be spared for a mint. It is three stories high, of cut stone and iron, and far surpasses any mint building now owned by the United States in its cost, in its size, and in its solidity and finish of structure. We believe the water power which has been purchased and improved by the government might be utilized, and that the mint could be located here at less than one-third the amount it would cost the government elsewhere, and could be put in running order a year sooner than at any other place.

A mint situated here would be on a United States reservation and under the protection of its garrison. Besides, this place has the advantage of a central location on the Mississippi River, with an iron bridge belonging to the government, connecting it

with the cities of Rock Island and Davenport, and said roads radiating to all parts of the compass, which certainly renders it as accessible as any other city that has been suggested.

We conclude by repeating that considerations of economy in time and money should induce the government to utilize this magnificent structure for the purpose of a United States mint.

APRIL 1, 1878.

[Signatures.]

This location would undoubtedly be an excellent one in many respects. As I said before, it is in the midst of inexhaustible coal-fields and in immediate vicinity to the Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy Railroad, which runs through these coal-fields.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of coal is it?

Mr. HENDERSON. Bituminous.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost there, at Rock Island?

Mr. PRICE. Nine cents a bushel.

Mr. KNAPP. It is from 9 to 10 cents all over Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the weight of a bushel of coal?

Mr. HENDERSON. Thirty-five bushels is a ton.

The CHAIRMAN. And is it 80 pounds to the bushel?

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes, sir; I think so; I do not know. Mr. Knapp, is it regulated by statute in our State?

Mr. KNAPP. I think it is regulated by our statute of weights and measures.

The CHAIRMAN. I was astonished the other day by the figures contained in a tabulated statement in regard to the weight of a bushel of coal, corn, &c. The weight or number of pounds to a bushel of these articles differs widely in the several States. I should have brought this statement and shown it to the committee, in order that they may see the difference which exists in the number of pounds required to make a bushel of rye, of pease, of clover seed, a bushel of coal, and often a bushel of wheat. I think our committee should take this matter up and settle it.

Mr. GIBSON. Is not the weight of a bushel of wheat the same everywhere?

The CHAIRMAN. Not according to this tabulated statement to which I refer.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Statement of Hon. Randall Gibson, of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., , 1878.

Mr. GIBSON said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: As I understand that there is some objection to the reopening of the New Orleans mint, and to the bill in favor of the same, I desire to lay certain papers before the committee, in order that all the facts may be submitted to them which should control their decision and action in this matter. I will first call your attention to the petition from the merchants of New Orleans, who are engaged in trade with Mexico. It reads as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November* 12, 1877.

SIR: The undersigned, merchants dealing with Mexico, and receiving bullion in exchange for goods, would most respectfully represent to you, and through you to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the urgent necessity of reopening the United States mint in this city.

At present we are losing at least 4 per cent. on Mexican dollars and bullion, for the want of mint facilities, and, therefore, would respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to afford us the facilities above mentioned at the earliest moment.

Very respectfully,

A. MARKS & LEVY.
S. HERNSHEIM & BRO.
CHAS. A. WHITING & CO., AG'TS.
ISIDORE LEVY & CO.
KEIFFER BROS.
YALE & BOWLING.
SAM. L. BOYD.
BATESON, WISDOM & BOWLING.
WALLACE, CARY & CO.
WALLACE & CO., IN LIQ.
A. PALACIO.
A. BALDWIN & CO.
SIMON & KOHN.
LEVY LOEBPHEUER & CO.
M. W. SMITH.
J. LEWIS LEHMAN.
SEYMOUR & STEVENS.
MARKS, BRO. & CO.
AVENDANO BROS.
PING, CORRAL & CO.
MANUEL PAYRÚ, per G. F. FABRES.
FRED'K. CAMERDEN.
D. FATJO & CO.
TOWNSEND & LYMAN.
TIM. INWOOD, JR.
FOLGA & CO.
ANDERSON & SIMPSON.
GORDON & GOMILA.

We urge, in addition, a modification of the law to permit coining for acct. of the owner of the bullion.

R. L. GIBSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

This memorial has received the indorsement of our chamber of commerce, which adopted the following resolution:

ROOMS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 120 *Common street, New Orleans, November* 19, 1877.

At a meeting of the chamber held at this date, President Bussey, in the chair, it was *Resolved*, That the chamber cordially indorse the memorial of certain merchants of New Orleans, praying that Congress will make an appropriation for utilizing the United States branch mint at New Orleans in the coinage or recoinage of silver coin or bullion, expressly withholding any opinion as to the policy of modifying "the law to permit coining for account of the owner of the bullion."

Extracted from the minutes.

W. M. BURWELL,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans.

In addition to this action on the part of the merchants of New Orleans, the citizens of Louisiana have spoken, through the municipal government of New Orleans and through a joint resolution of the general assembly of the State. I ask for this action on the part of the representatives of such great interests in the State of Louisiana such consideration as they hope to receive at the hands of this committee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, January 2, 1877.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The memorial of the city of New Orleans, herein represented by the common council, respectfully shows:

That in the year 1835 the said city donated to the United States a large and valuable square of ground, in the center of business and fronting the Mississippi River, for the purpose of erecting thereon and operating a mint for the coinage of bullion, &c., with the proviso that when the said property should cease to be used for the purpose indicated the act of donation should be null and void, and the property thus ceded should revert to the city of New Orleans.

Your memorialist further represents, that for many years past the appropriations have been so insignificant that coinage operations could not be resumed, and the amount of such have been applied to the keeping of the machinery and building in repair. The value of the property is estimated to be $500,000, and an appropriation of $75,000 would enable work to be resumed and render essential service in relieving other mints of the pressure upon them, caused by the great demand for coins in anticipation of the resumption of specie payments.

Your memorialist further represents that the annual importation of bullion at this port is about seven millions, and this amount would be largely increased were coinage-facility afforded.

Wherefore, your memorialist prays that the appropriation asked for may be granted; and your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

Done at the city of New Orleans, by the common council, in Committee of the Whole, this 2d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.] E. P. PILSBURY,
Mayor.

No. 54.] JOINT RESOLUTION

From the general assembly of the State of Louisiana regarding the United States mint in the city of New Orleans.

In view of the fact that the receipts of silver bullion imported at New Orleans are estimated at seven millions of dollars in value, and that the operating of the United States mint in said city, now in disuse, is urgently required by the necessities of commerce: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the United States Senators from Louisiana be instructed and her Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon the Congress of the United States for the providing for the re-establishment and operating of the assay office and United States mint located in New Orleans, and for the appropriating of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for such purpose.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 20, 1876.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

N. DURAND,
Assistant Secretary of State.

I desire next to call the attention of the committee to the following report, made to Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director of the mint, by James Ross Snowden, the special agent of the Treasury Department who was sent to New Orleans to examine into the condition of the mint and as to the propriety of re-opening the same. Mr. Snowden says:

Report on the mint at New Orleans.

To Dr. HENRY R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint of the United States:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have examined into the condition of the mint at New Orleans, recently opened for business as an assay office, and as requested in your letter of instructions, I have devoted my attention to three points of inquiry:

1st. The condition of the mint edifice and the machinery and apparatus therein.

2d. What new machinery, apparatus, and fixtures it will be necessary to add to attain a coining capacity of $5,000,000 per annum of subsidiary coin.

3d. The probability of increased bullion supplies at that point from the southwest portion of the United States, and from the republic of Mexico, in the event that coinage should be authorized by Congress at this institution.

Before proceeding to report upon these points of inquiry, it may be proper to offer one or two preliminary remarks.

The construction of the branch mint at New Orleans was authorized by the act of March 3, 1835, in which it was provided that a branch of the Mint of the United States be established at New Orleans, for the coinage of gold and silver; and for the purpose of purchasing a site, and erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for said branch, the sum of $200,000 was appropriated. Under this act, on the 19th of June, 1835, the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans conveyed to the United States a certain piece or parcel of land in said city, known as Jackson Square, for the purpose of erecting thereon a branch of the Mint of the United States. Mr. Martin Gordon, sr., the commissioner on the part of the United States, in reporting this transaction to the Secretary of the Treasury, says: "By this liberal and patriotic act, the United States became possessed of one of the most valuable squares of ground in the city, without any cost to the gov-

ernment. The value of this donation has been estimated at little less than $500,000." I advert to this transaction chiefly to show that there is a condition expressed in this grant of some importance, namely, that in the resolution adopted by the corporation of the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, there is contained the following: "The use of the square of ground now inclosed, and known as Jackson Square, situated in this city, and bounded as follows, to wit, by Esplanade street, Barracks street, Levee street, and the public road, be ceded to the United States for the express and only purpose of erecting thereon a branch of the Mint of the United States, together with the necessary appendages. And should it be hereafter deemed necessary by the Government of the United States to remove the mint contemplated to be established as aforesaid, or to cease to occupy it for such purposes, then this act to be null and void." On the 19th of June, 1835, a deed was executed to the United States, and delivered in conformity with the conditions above stated. It thus appears that if the mint is not re-established, the lot on which it stands will revert to the city of New Orleans.

The mint of New Orleans received its first deposit of bullion on the 8th of March, 1838, and commenced operations immediately afterward. The first year it received deposits of $40,600 in gold and $237,000 in silver. The business from year to year generally continued to increase, and from its organization in 1838 to its suspension in 1861, when forcible possession was taken of it by the Confederate troops, its coinage operations amounted to $40,148,740 in gold and $39,764,353 in silver. Since the last date all its operations have been suspended until recently, namely, on the 23d of October, 1876, when it was opened as an assay office for the melting and assaying of bullion, under the direction of Dr. M. F. Bonzano, assayer in charge.

MINT BUILDING.

I had some knowledge of the building before my arrival here on this occasion, having made an official visit to it in 1858, when I was director. As it has not been in operation for 16 years, I expected to find it greatly injured and deteriorated. But in this I have been agreeably disappointed. It is in a much better condition than one would expect to find it, and the machinery and implements have been generally well preserved and taken care of. For these results the government is greatly indebted to Dr. Bonzano, who has had, for most of the time embraced in the interval since the mint ceased operations, the charge of the building and its machinery. There are repairs required to be made which chiefly arise from the settling of the foundation of the building at two places (which will hereinafter be more fully noticed), and from the influences of the weather, and the effects produced by the non-use of a building.

The foundation of the southeast wing has settled a few inches so as to weaken the galleries and superstructure, and the front wall near the southeast end has sunk several inches, so that the wall in the second story has an inclination outward of several inches. These injuries to the building are fully set forth in Dr. Bonzano's report, and need not be further described here. I consider that they do not endanger the present stability and security of the building, but they will require, before many years, the taking down and rebuilding of the walls, the taking out of the groined arches and replacing them by brick arches and iron girders. As this will involve a large expense, I suggest that, before an appropriation is asked for this purpose, the mint building be examined by the Supervising Architect of Public Buildings, and an estimate of the cost be prepared by him. This need not interfere with the other appropriations herein asked for, nor with the early and immediate resumption of coinage operations.

MACHINERY, PRESSES, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The machinery and implements and apparatus have been well taken care of, and are generally in a good condition. This result is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that the mint was used for some time as barracks, both by the Confederate and the Federal troops. But they had a respect for handsome machinery, and no damage appears to have been done by them. The assay department was repaired and supplied with all needful apparatus in 1874 and 1875. Dr. Bonzano reports it complete in all its appointments. The melting and refining department will require some repairs and additional machinery, the details of which appear in the reply of the assayer in charge. The coining department requires a new press of large size for silver dollars and double eagles. The boilers for the main engine, after their long service and sixteen years' exposure under a leaky shed, require to be renewed, and an estimate therefor is herein presented. An estimate is also made for two elevators and for a machine for grinding rolls, which, however, is included in the estimate for tools, carpenter's, blacksmith's, and machine shop, &c.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ESTIMATES.

1st. For repairing coining-department apparatus (see paper A attached to report for detailed statement)	$28,000
2d. For new machinery, &c., for melting and refining department, as per detailed statement (see paper B herewith attached)	12,700
3d. Assay department, for cupels, acids, &c	500
4th. Tools for carpenter's, blacksmith's, and machine shop	4,050
Total for new machinery, repairs, &c	45,250
For fuel, acids, chemicals, copper, zinc, &c. (see detailed statement, letter C)	18,072
Salaries of officers	18,000
Wages of workmen	56,934 50

(See paper marked D, wherein a detailed statement is given of salaries of officers and clerks and the wages of workmen in the several departments.)

PROBABLE SUPPLY OF BULLION TO THE MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Soon after my arrival at New Orleans, March 24, I put myself in communication with many of the business men of this city, and especially with those who are connected with trade and commerce with the Republic of Mexico and with the Central American States. At that time the State of Louisiana was agitated with the existence of two nominal State governments, both claiming to be the legal government of the State. To my inquiries, I had frequently the response that, "We cannot give an intelligent estimate of the probable supply of bullion from the countries in question until we know that we have the unity of the government established, with a restoration of confidence in its stability and perpetuity." As a settlement of the political difficulties was accomplished on the 17th of April, 1877, and the administration of public affairs fully established, I had no further difficulty in obtaining responses to my inquiries. Without naming the houses from whom I received replies, but stating that they are all from respectable gentlemen, most of them engaged largely as commission, receiving, and forwarding merchants, I make the following quotations from their replies:

"In answer to your inquiries, we are most happy to say that we have the assurance that if the branch mint of the United States, in this city, would now be in operation, large quantities of Mexican silver bars and bullion in cakes would find its way to this our city to be coined. Merchants in Mexico who have been in the habit of buying and trading for this silver, as formerly, would readily avail themselves of the opportunity and remit largely of this silver; the same would be shipped from Tampico, Matamoros, and via Brownsville, Tex., on the Rio Grande, which would at the same time benefit our commerce."

Another commission merchant says:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your recent communication inquiring for information in relation to silver-bullion shipments from Mexico. Some months ago I received answers from my correspondents in the city of Mexico, who handle bullion largely, that it would not be advantageous to ship bullion to New Orleans, unless the United States Government was in the market as buyers. They are now shipping to Europe direct. Another Mexican mining region near the Texas frontier exports per Morgan's line of steamers via New Orleans to Europe. The bullion is in the form of "pigs," containing more or less lead. My belief is that large amounts of Mexican bullion would come here as soon as the United States Government offers to purchase."

Another correspondent, largely engaged in the foreign trade, says:

"In answer to your favor of the 6th instant (April), I beg to state that, in my opinion, bullion will come to New Orleans, principally from Mexico, so soon as the mints be working, as was the case when it did before the war, especially now that we have direct communication by steam with Vera Cruz and Tampico, in addition to the line with Brazos Santiago, since New Orleans is the nearest port, our intercourse frequent and important, and apparently increasing."

A general commission-house writes as follows:

"We are in receipt of your communication inviting our opinion as to the probable supply of bullion for coinage at the New Orleans mint from the Republic of Mexico and other places. In reply, we say that the supply would very materially depend on the regulations for coinage of silver, which, we understand, differ from those existing before the rebellion in this respect, that the government now purchases the bullion and coins it for its own account, whereas, formerly, its practice was to coin into American money the bullion and Mexican dollars shipped here to cover indebtedness for purchases in this country. We have no doubt that, in the event of restoring the previously-existing regulations referred to, we could attract supplies at least equal to those before the rebellion, the records of which you doubtless possess. In view of the low price of silver in London, we might even hope to exceed this estimate, as, with the

growing tendency on the part of Mexico to prefer American over English manufactured goods, supplies of coin and bullion for remittance purposes would increase. We give this opinion, based on the views and requirements of our correspondents in Mexico, and hope it may be of service to your inquiries."

I addressed the general agents of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Lines, and they referred my letter to their agent at Brownsville, Tex., from whom they received the following reply:

"In reply to Mr. Snowden's communication, I submit the following: I presume, of course, that his inquiries refer to silver bullion, the exports of gold bullion from Mexico being inconsiderable. As an export-duty of 5 per cent. is collected in Mexico on silver coin, and the exportation of the precious metals in bars is prohibited, a great portion of the exportation is illicit, and, consequently, no account can be taken of the same for statistical or other purposes. We are left, therefore, to pure conjecture as to the actual amount of exports. Those from Vera Cruz are almost entirely absorbed by Great Britain, and the same may be said of the Matamoros exports. The amount of production and exportation of silver in Mexico is entirely governed by the political situation. Peace only comes periodically, and while it lasts the mines are in full operation, which is followed by an almost entire suspension on the first sound of revolution, and work is only renewed as favorable opportunities present themselves of escaping the vigilance of either contending party and reaching the coast or the frontiers. The greater part of the silver produced in Mexico was, in ante-bellum times, shipped to New Orleans and coined there, the United States mint being in full operation. The war in the United States compelled Mexican merchants to seek and establish new relations, and silver remittances thenceforward were made almost entirely to England. I am satisfied that with the re-establishment of coining facilities in your city a large portion, and eventually all that now goes to Europe from Northern Mexico, will go to you for coinage. The growing preference in Mexico for American over English goods, and the probability of a war in Europe, conspire to make the present a most auspicious time to regain what was once ours."

From a Spanish house doing business at New Orleans, the successors to the largest receivers of coin and bullion of former years, I received a reply as follows:

"The reopening of the mint here would, in our opinion, call to this market immense amounts of bullion for coinage which now are sent to other markets, and, in many instances, exported. In former years, and up to the time the mint suspended its operations, Mexico sent through this port almost exclusively all her bullion silver and gold to be coined, and large amounts of Mexican silver dollars were recoined daily for account of merchants who found it profitable and convenient. This important branch of business was destroyed with the suspension of the mint operations, but it would no doubt be re-established with the resumption, at a day near by, producing a fruitful result, beneficial alike to the Government of the United States, the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans, the mercantile community and the public generally. We do not name any probable amount of the supply of bullion, on account of the uncertainty of such estimates; but we state the fact, that in former times we were large receivers of bullion and foreign coins, and that bi-monthly receipts of $50,000 were quite common. In one single shipment we received over $306,000."

The statement of one of the correspondents herein cited, that the exportation of bullion from Mexico as distinguished from coin is prohibited, is probably a mistake. A correspondent writing to me from Vera Cruz, under date of April 14, says: "The export-duty on bullion in all amounts is 9 per cent., and on Mexican coins 5 per cent.' I am unable to find here the revenue laws of Mexico as to the exportation of gold and silver bullion and coins although I called at the custom-house to ascertain them. I have reason to believe that what the correspondent from Vera Cruz says on the subject is correct. I could adduce other testimonies as to the probable supply of bullion for coinage at the mint here, but it is, perhaps, unnecessary. Let what has been presented suffice to show that the supply will be large, and probably much exceed the amount coined previous to 1861.

There is some uncertainty as to the future legislation of Congress in reference to the silver coinage, and consequently as to the mode in which silver bullion will be obtained. If the demonetization of silver is removed either in part or entirely, that is to say, by an increase of the amount for which it is now a legal-tender or by making it a legal-tender generally under certain conditions of increased weight, the mints will be fully occupied in the operations of coinage, and the supply of bullion here at New Orleans and elsewhere will be large and abundant. If silver bullion is purchased to supply a merely subsidiary coinage, the amount obtained will depend upon the price per ounce offered, compared with the price of silver in the London market. But whatever may be the rule established, and the future policy of the government, there can be brought to the mint at New Orleans large amounts of silver bullion, if an increased coinage of silver is required by the department under any future legislation of Congress or under the present mint laws.

From a careful consideration of the whole subject, I arrive at the conclusion that the

resumption of coinage operations at the mint in New Orleans will be advantageous to the public interests, and also increase the trade and commerce of the commercial emporium of the Southwest, wherein it is located, and thus promote the prosperity and wealth of our country. I therefore commend the measure in question to your favorable consideration.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Special Agent Mint Bureau.

POSTSCRIPT.—I send with this report the following papers:

1st. Communication from Dr. Bonzano, assayer in charge, in which are estimates marked A, B, C, and D.

I also sent a copy of my communication, marked E, to Dr. Bonzano, which evoked from him the full and satisfactory reply which accompanies this report. I sent a similar letter to Mr. Samuel Weeks, the melter of the assay office here, but I have had no response from him. I also sent to Dr. B. F. Taylor, formerly coiner of the United States Mint, a like communication. His reply is herewith presented, marked F. His estimates relate to the coining department only. I prefer the estimates of Dr. Bonzano, the assayer in charge. They cover all the operations of the mint, and will, if adopted, enable the institution to perform all the work which will in the ordinary course of business be thrown upon it, or which, by any emergency of the public service, may be required.

I also send a statement I obtained from the custom-house, showing the amount of gold and silver imported into this port during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and up to May 25, 1877. As no purchases of silver are made here, and the assay office has no means of paying deposits of gold in coin, the importation to any considerable amount is hardly to be expected. The amount imported under the circumstances shows that there is a tendency to send gold and silver in this direction, which only needs encouragement to be increased.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your second communication of the 8th of February last, I procured, at the close of the day's business on the 25th of May, instant, from the assayer in charge, his balance-sheet embracing the appropriations for salaries, wages of workmen, and contingent expenses, and compared the same with the amount of funds in his hands. The amount corresponded with the balance-sheet representing the books of account.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Attached to this report of the special agent are the reports of Dr. B. F. Taylor, formerly coiner of the branch mint at New Orleans, and that of Dr. M. F. Bonzano, the assayer in charge.

Dr. Taylor writes as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May* 21, 1877.

DEAR SIR: In reference to the inquiries addressed to me concerning the condition, repairs necessary, expenses of the coining department of the United States mint in this city, and the probable amount of silver bullion received from Mexico in this market for the period of one year, I have the honor to reply as follows:

To place the mint (coining department) in working order it will be necessary to supply one set of gold rolls, one painting roll, with repairs to boilers—say, putting in the sheets over the fire-bed—which would amount to not over $1,000.

The expenses of the department to coin five million dollars in silver from bullion, including salaries, wages of workmen, coal, wood, tools, and incidentals of every description, would be less than $25,000.

Two years since I collected the satistics of bullion arriving in New Orleans from Mexico, and transmitted the same to General Gibson, our Congressman, to be read before the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives.

Official data from Morgan's railroad and steamers showed in nine months the sum of $3,100,000, and from the Vera Cruz and other steamers, one and three-quarter millions more, thus showing the probable receipts of over $5,000,000 in the year.

From this official data, the conclusion is positive that the mint will receive *all the bullion that can be worked.*

It is due to the commerce of the city and the West that the mint should be opened speedily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Formerly Coiner of the Branch Mint, New Orleans.

To Hon. J. ROSS SNOWDEN,
Special Agent of the Mint, New Orleans.

Dr. Bonzano, in his report made to Special Agent Snowden, says:

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1877.

SIR: In reply to your inquiries in your letter of the 27th of March, as to the present condition of the buildings of the United States mint in this city, its machinery and appurtenances, and the condition of the several departments, and the cost of new machinery and fixtures necessary to attain a coinage capacity of $5 000,000 per annum in subsidiary coins, and your request to give you an opinion as to the probabilities of an increased supply of bullion from the southwest portion of the United States, Mexico, and South America, I have the honor to present the following remarks and submit the annexed estimates: It should be premised that, since the mint ceased operations in 1861, there have been but two small appropriations for repairs, one in 1867 or '68, of about $2,000 for fitting up the rooms now occupied by the assistant Treasurer, and another in 1864, of about an equal amount, to repair the roof, out-houses, &c. These sums were appropriated for these purposes by the Supervising Architect from his fund for the maintenance and repairs of public buildings.

It is to be expected that so large a building as this mint, left for sixteen years to the deteriorating influences of the weather, should have suffered some injury. For many years the roof leaked badly; the wood-work was bare of paint; the walls were often soaked with water in consequence of the leaky condition of the roof and gutters. The repairs executed in 1874 have had the effect of preventing further damage from leakage. The flooring of the galleries was renewed, the roof repaired, new floors laid in the assay department, which department is now in the best possible condition. Cement floors were laid in the blacksmith's shop, and the rotten wooden floors of several rooms in the basement renewed. But all this can be only considered a small part of the repairs which were necessary there, and are now unavoidable in order to prevent further damage to the building. As you know from personal inspection, the southeast wing has settled so much as to justify apprehensions as to the safety of the galleries, if it were necessary to transport any heavy machinery over them. The front wall on Esplanade street, near its southeast end, has an inclination outward, which is now, in the second story, fully four inches, to judge by the width of the crack between this wall and the groined arches forming the ceiling of the second-story rooms. Iron tie-bolts, had they been applied at the proper time, might have prevented a further increase of the cracks between the wall and arch. I doubt if such a make-shift would be judicious now, and believe the taking down and rebuilding of the wall the only substantial and permanent remedy. The taking out of the groined arches in both wings and replacing them by arches in iron girders, though an expensive work, will, in my humble opinion, become necessary in the course of a few years, and would now be the most proper and efficient way to secure the building for a long period. It is impossible to give an estimate as to the cost of these repairs as long as it is not determined whether the building should be only temporarily preserved, leaving complete repairs for some future time, or if the present repairs should be thorough and exhaustive. In the first case, any sums between ten and fifty thousand dollars can be advantageously expended; in the second case, the expense, roughly estimated, including a new roof, cannot fall much short of $150,000.

I proceed to the second point of your inquiries. The assay department was repaired and stocked with the necessary apparatus in 1874 and 1875. It is complete in all its appointments. The melting department and refinery require repairs and some additional machinery. A hydraulic press, formerly in use, was transferred to Denver by order of the director. It is almost indispensable to replace it by a new one if there should be any considerable amount of gold to refine. The sweep-working apparatus needs a number of new cisterns, repairs to the Chilean mill, &c., as will appear from the estimate hereto annexed. The coining department will need a new press for trade-dollars, the largest and heaviest press having always been considered as rather light for silver dollars and double eagles. This expense would, however, be avoided if the principal work of this mint will be confined to coining subsidiary silver coins. The pointing-rolls were removed at the breaking out of the war, and all efforts to recover them have proved unavailing. These, being indispensable, must, of course, be replaced. The boilers for the main engine are three in number, 36 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. They were put in about the year 1854 or 1855, and were in very serviceable condition up to the time when the operations of this mint ceased, but, after sixteen years' exposure under a leaky shed, it would not seem prudent to resume their use. New boilers of the same dimensions and form are therefore recommended and estimated for. Two elevators appear in the estimate. Only common hoisting-machines have hitherto been in use. They are old, but not entirely unserviceable, and might be put in good condition for about $200. The objection to these machines is, however, a grave one; men have frequently to be called from their work to hoist bullion; the machines they were at work at, be it rolls, punches, milling-machines, presses, &c., must remain idle during the absence of the men at the hoisting-machine.

As the steam-power requisite to do the hoisting is always at hand, the amount of labor expended daily in doing work that the engine may do will, in the course of a single year, amount to a sum equal to the first cost of elevators. A machine for grinding-rolls has not been estimated for. The late improvements in such machinery have been so great that rolls can now be so exactly adjusted as to hold water for twenty-four hours and more. When the advantage gained from the use of accurately-adjusted rolls, consisting chiefly in a reduction of the time and labor consumed in the drawing, and also the increased number of perfect planchets obtained from each strip is considered, there can be no hesitation to recommend a machine of approved design and construction in place of the old-fashioned horizontally-revolving lead-lap, with its imperfections and constant liability to get out of order. No special estimate for such a machine is offered, being included in estimate for tools for carpenters, blacksmiths, machine-shop, &c. The question as to the supply of bullion which this mint might expect from various sources has already been so thoroughly examined by you that I cannot add any information to that already possessed by you after your laborious and searching inquiries in this direction, and I must, therefore, content myself by expressing my conviction that the sanguine expectations entertained by a number of the gentlemen with whom you have communicated on this subject seem to me well founded, and are based upon an intimate knowledge of the commercial and industrial relations of this city and State, possessed only by those so constantly and extensively engaged in the pursuit of the various branches of commercial and financial enterprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. BONZANO,
Assayer in Charge.

Hon. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Special Agent Treasury Department, Present.

Accompanying these reports are estimates marked respectively exhibits A, B, C, and D, to which I desire to call the special attention of the committee.

A.

Statement in detail of the cost of repairing the coining-machinery and apparatus, &c.

One new coining-press for trade-dollars and other large denomination of coin	$10,000
One new roll-bench, housing, gears, and rolls	1,500
Two new roll-benches for pointing rolls, including housings, gears, and rolls, at $500	1,000
Three new cylinder-boilers, 36 inches diameter, 40 feet long, setting, rebuilding furnaces, repairing boiler-fronts, steam-pipes, and connections, valves, grate-bars	6,000
One new cylinder-boiler, 36 inches diameter, 28 feet long, for the donkey and pumping engines	700
Repairs to main engine	1,000
Repairs to press-room engine and donkey-engine	800
Elevator for hoisting ingots, strips, planchets, &c	1,500
Repairing annealing-furnaces	1,500
Repairing bleaching-apparatus	1,200
One dozen adjusting-balances for adjusting gold coins, weighing trial-pieces, &c., at $25	300
Repairs to water-pipes, plumber's work about rolling-machinery, boilers, and engine	1,500
Belting, lacing-leather, belt, rivets, packing, &c	1,000
	28,000

B.

Statement in detail of the cost of repairing furnaces, machinery, new machinery, &c., boxes, apparatus, &c., for the melting department.

Silver-melting room:

Repairing and relining silver-melting furnaces	$600	
Two new deposit-furnaces	500	
Repairs to ingot-machine and new cylinders for the same	300	
New ingot and clipping boxes	500	
For a supply of cast-iron crucibles for silver ingots	1,000	
Crucible tongs, pokers, stirrers, hammers, files, chisels, steel stamps for making and numbering bars and ingots	250	
		$3,150

Gold-melting room:		
Repairs to four furnaces	$500	
Planing and dressing ingot-molds	150	
Gratings for floor	200	
New ingot and clipping boxes	500	
For a supply of black-lead and sand crucibles	1,000	
Crucible tongs, pokers, stirrers, &c	100	
		$2,450
Refinery:		
Repairing refining-furnaces, $500; granulating-furnaces, $100	600	
Gratings for floors	500	
Granulating-cisterns, reducing-pan, chloride-tub	700	
Hydraulic press for reduced silver	2,000	
Stone-ware pans, helmets, or tubes, glassware	1,200	
Repairs to hot-water apparatus, $100; pokers, tongs, stirrers, shovels, &c., $100	200	
		5,200
Sweep-working room:		
Repairs to burning-furnaces	300	
Fitting new rollers and repairs to mill	100	
Six new cisterns and repairs to washing-machinery	1,000	
Sweep-boxes, screens, sieves, hammers, chisels, sledges, &c	500	
		1,900
		12,700

C.

Statement in detail of fuel, acids, chemicals, copper, zinc, &c.

3,000 barrels of coal, at 50 cents	$1,500
75 cords of wood, at $8	600
150 gallons of oil, at 75 cents	112
10,000 barrels charcoal, at 50 cents	5,000
300 carboys nitric acid, at $12	3,600
50 carboys sulphuric acid, at $7	350
10,000 pounds of copper, at 40 cents	4,000
3,000 pounds of zinc, at 12 cents	360
Crucibles	500
Borax, nitric salt, chemicals, &c	1,500
Hardware, brooms, shovels, &c	150
Belting, lacing-leather, rivets, &c	150
Lumber, lime, sand, cement, fire-clay, hardware for accidental repairs	250
	18,072

D.

1. Salaries of officers and clerks:		
Superintendent, $3,500; assayer, $2,500	$6,000 00	
Melter and refiner, $2,500; coiner, $2,500	5,000 00	
Superintendent's chief clerk, $2,200; weigher, $1,800; 1 clerk, at $1,800; 1 clerk, at $1,200	7,000 00	
		$18,000 00
2. Wages of workmen, superintendent's department:		
2 deposit-melters, at average of $3.50 per diem; 2 porters, at $13; 1 conductor, $2.50; 1 time-keeper, $2.50 for 312 days, $5,616; 1 captain of night-watch, $3; 4 watchmen, at $2.50 each; 1 doorkeeper, 1 yardman, 1 messenger, at $2.50 each for 365 days, $7,482.50	13,098 50	
Coining department:		
1 foreman, at $5; 2 assistant foremen, at $3.50; 2 machinists, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, at an average of $3.25 each; 17 workmen, at an average of $3 per day each for 312 days	23,712 00	
Melting and refining department:		
1 foreman, at $5; 2 assistant foremen, at $3.50; 15 workmen, at an average of $3 per diem for 312 days	17,784 00	
Assayer's department:		
1 foreman, at $5; 1 laborer, at $2.50 per day for 312 days	2,340 00	
		56,934 50

3. Materials and general expenses:		
Fuel, acids, chemicals, copper, zinc, &c., as per detailed statement	18,072 00	
Wastage on coinage of $5,000,000, estimated at $1 per thousand	5,000 00	
Contingent expenses, freights, stationery, gas, water, soap, towels	3,000 00	
		26,072 00
4. Repairs apparatus and machinery, coining department:		
Estimated cost of repairs and of new machinery as per statement	28,000 00	
Melting department:		
Estimated cost of repairs and of new machinery as per statement	12,700 00	
Assay department:		
For coupels, acids, glassware, during one year	500 00	
Workshop:		
Tools for carpenters' and machine shop, blacksmith-shop, &c	4,050 00	
		45,250 00
		146,256 50

These reports, gentlemen, are so full and comprehensive, going into every detail with so much accuracy and precision, that I do not deem it necessary for me to further detain the committee.

I can only hope that, guided by the facts thus presented to them, they will favorably report the bill directing the reopening of the New Orleans Mint.

BRANCH MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 13, 1878.

Statement of Mr. Cannon, of Utah.

Mr. CANNON, Delegate from Utah Territory, appeared before the committee to represent to it the fitness of Salt Lake City as a location for a mint, assay office, and refining offices. He said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: A memorial was adopted at a mass-meeting of the citizens of Salt Lake City in favor of the establishment of a branch mint and assay office, with refining offices, at that point Considerable interest was manifested by the entire people in the project. and a memorial was adopted by the meeting and sent to me with the request that I should present it to the House, and that I should also see this committee and endeavor to impress upon it the advantages of establishing a mint at that point. Salt Lake City, as probably most members of the committee are aware, is the center of a large mining region, which is being rapidly developed. The developments are increasing every year. We have, during the past year, increased the production of minerals in our own Territory over a million of dollars. We are at present the third mineral producing region in the West.

The CHAIRMAN. In gold or silver?

Mr. CANNON. In silver, principally.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are the mines from Salt Lake City?

Mr. CANNON. The principal mines are in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City. There are mines more remote; but, on account of the distance, the ore cannot be transported to Salt Lake City, and therefore the principal development of minerals in that region is within fifty to seventy miles of Salt Lake City. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s report places Nevada as the largest producing mineral State in the country, California as the second, and Utah as the third. In that report are included the mines of British America and also of the western part of Mexico.

Mr. DWIGHT. From what data do they make it out?

Mr. CANNON. From the amount of bullion transported by the company, as they do all this freighting. Our production for 1877 is placed within a few hundred dollars of eight million two hundred thousand dollars. Salt Lake City, as I say, is the center of a large mining district, and is also the center of a series of railroads. A number of railroads from various mining points all center at Salt Lake City, and they are gradually being extended. I suppose that Utah Territory itself will, in the course of a few years, equal Nevada in the production of silver if the railroads continue to be successfully pushed. There is one silver-mine alone in Beaver County the owners of which propose to pay the interest on the bonds of the railroad company for 150 miles of road, as yet incomplete, if the company will only push its line to that mine. The road is completed 75 miles south of Salt Lake City, and this mine of which I speak is 225 miles south of the city. It is said that that mine alone will justify the building of the railroad. By those who are most familiar with it, it is said that it will almost equal the great Bonanza Comstock Lode of Nevada. In the southern part of the Territory we have very rich mineral discoveries, but, in consequence of the difficulty of transportion for such a distance, they are at present not worked to any very great extent. Some ores have been brought to market from there, and the prospect is that there will be very rich mines worked there after a while. In fact, the entire Territory is full of minerals—not only precious metals, but other minerals. Then we are in close proximity to Arizona. It is probable that our railroad will strike the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, or whatever line crosses Arizona (whether the Texas Pacific or the Southern Pacific), so that the probabilities are, at present, that there will be a great amount of mineral passing to market through Salt Lake City. The Utah Northern Railroad, which is built through our Territory to the north, is also being pushed. It is now in Idaho, and in a very little time will be in Montana. The intention is to build it to Helena, in Montana, and thus tap the minerals regions in that Territory.

Mr. DWIGHT. What use do you now make of the ores that are shipped to Salt Lake City?

Mr. CANNON. We smelt them and send the product East. Of course, our processes at Salt Lake City, as they are now, are not as perfect as they are at New Jersey and at other points. Still, there is a great amount of ore reduced at Salt Lake City in the works already built there. There is a good deal of capital being invested all the time in such works there, and, of course, as the mines are developed, this will be increased. There are government assay offices in Idaho, and Montana, and Nevada; and my constituents think that, if we cannot get a mint in Utah Territory (I do not know that we shall be able to induce the committee to locate a mint there), we at least ought to have an assay office there, because the amount of minerals produced in Utah Territory reallys requires it.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you suppose an assay-office building would cost at Salt Lake City?

Mr. CANNON. I have not thought on that subject; but building is very reasonable there. You can build there nearly as cheap as you can in the East. The difference will not probably amount to more than 10 or 15 per cent., or, at the very outside, 20 per cent. more than it would cost at the East.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you use brick in your buildings there?

Mr. CANNON. We have brick, and we use brick; but we use a good deal of sun-dried brick. We put up cheap and excellent buildings there of sun-dried brick adobe, but it would not be advisable to put up

government buildings of adobe. Stone, however, is very convenient and very cheap, and good stone buildings can be erected at Salt Lake City very cheaply.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the stone easily cut?

Mr. CANNON. We have excellent granite and excellent sandstone, and limestone also; but the sandstone is the most convenient and the most easily worked. We burn a very excellent quality of brick there.

Mr. DWIGHT. What are brick worth a thousand there?

Mr. CANNON. Brick are selling high there, higher than anything else, on account of the cost of fuel. But stone buildings can be put up cheaply in Salt Lake City.

The CHAIRMAN. What fuel do you use for smelting purposes?

Mr. CANNON. Coal.

The CHAIRMAN. Hard or soft?

Mr. CANNON. We have the soft coal at Salt Lake City, although when the railroad is pushed south it will soon reach a body of hard bituminous coal. The coal that we use there now is a lignite, an imperfect formation, but it makes an excellent fuel.

The CHIARMAN. What is its price per ton?

Mr. CANNON. It costs from $7 to $10 per ton, according to the season.

Mr. DWIGHT. That is high for that class of coal.

Mr. CANNON. Yes; but it is a very excellent fuel. Coal, however, will be obtained at a cheaper rate as our railroads push out. We have an abundant supply of coal in the Territory. I suppose there is scarcely a part of the United States where coal is so abundant as it is in some parts of Utah. I have been told that there are veins in Castle Valley 40 feet thick, immense deposits.

Mr. DWIGHT. Is there much slate in the coal.

Mr. CANNON. No, sir; it is very free from slate.

Mr. DWIGHT. How deep do you have to go to strike the vein of coal?

Mr. CANNON. A good deal of the coal of Castle Valley crops out on the surface, but it is not worked, on acount of the difficulty of reaching market with it.

Mr. DWIGHT. How far is that deposit from Salt Lake City?

Mr. CANNON. One hundred and seventy-five miles, and the railroad is going in that direction. In San Pete Valley the railroad is now within 30 miles of a good bed of bituminous coal, and a branch road is being built to the coal-beds.

Mr. DWIGHT. A vein 40 feet thick can be mined very cheaply?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; that vein is in another valley, but it will be reached after a while. There will be no trouble about fuel; it will be plentiful and cheap. The memorial says, "Building materials are plentiful, lime and building rock of different kinds are easily and cheaply obtained; while acids and other materials used in melting, refining, and coining are our own productions; the work of coinage can be performed here as cheaply and as well as at any other point. The climate of the Territory compares favorably with the most desirable localities in the whole country, and is mild, pleasant, and healthful." I suppose, so far as climate is concerned, there is no place to be found on this continent, in the same degree of latitude, where the climate is better than it is at Salt Lake City. We have now, beyond any doubt, a population of twenty-five thousand people in Salt Lake City, and it is destined to be a very important center for all the surrounding Territories, not only for Utah, but the other Territories, in consequence of the enterprise displayed in the opening and working of mines and the building of railroads.

I do not know how our advantages compare with those of other sites proposed, but I think that, being in the center of a mining region, of

the silver-producing region, where the product of silver can be increased to an almost unlimited extent, the advantages of our position should be represented so that the committee may know that we are alive to the importance of having a mint there, and, in order that our claims may be taken into consideration with the claims of other places that have presented themselves for your action.

I herewith hand to the committee the memorial to which I have referred.

The memorial is as follows:

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT, ASSAY AND REFINING OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, TERRITORY OF UTAH.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, in mass-meeting assembled, resolved to petition your honorable body to locate one of the proposed branch mints, assay and refining offices to be established, in this city.

In geographical position this city promises to be the great center between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. It is already the home market of a rich agricultural and manufacturing Territory. Labor is abundant at very reasonable wages. Building materials are plentiful, lime and building rock of different kinds are easily and cheaply obtained; while acids and other materials used in melting, refining and coining are our own productions; the work of coinage can be performed here as cheaply and as well as at any other point. The climate of the Territory compares favorably with the most desirable localities in the whole country, and is mild, pleasant and healthful.

The city is thoroughly and permanently established, with a present population of 20,000. It is prosperous and rapidly growing; it is well and regularly laid out with wide streets; is provided with gas and an abundant supply of good water and waterworks, and is amply protected against fire.

Since 1870 there has grown into existence, from what was then a very small beginning, a large and prosperous business in mining, milling, and smelting of silver, lead, and gold, aggregating for the year 1877 $8,000,000, of which $6,000,000 was in gold and silver, at their market values, and we are rapidly advancing from the last to the first place among the mining States and Territories, having passed all of them, save Nevada and California, in the space of half a decade, and with flattering prospects that this amount will be doubled in the same space of time in the future.

The construction of railroads in the Territory and to the adjoining States and Territories is constantly going on, making this city an objective and important point, and the inland commercial metropolis of a region, chiefly mineral in character, embracing a million of square miles.

We believe it has always been the wise policy of your honorable body to encourage the gold and silver mining enterprises of the country since the discovery of the precious metals, by establishing mints and assay offices at the respective capitals of the States and Territories where these mines are located, as in North Carolina, Georgia, California, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana, thereby subserving their interests as well as those of the national Government. That it has never been extended to include our Territory, alone of all the considerable mining States and Territories, your memorialists believe is because your attention has never been properly called to the same, but we respectfully submit this reason should not prevail against it.

We therefore repectfully pray your honorable body to examine the inducements our location offers for the mint proposed, believing it will greatly advance our mining industries and encourage new enterprises that will increase the production of the royal metals, and enable us to overcome the disadvantages our present remoteness from mint facilities entail upon us.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 28, 1878.

W. S. McCOMICK,
W. H. HOOPER,
H. W. LAWRENCE,
R. C. CHAMBERS,
J. E. DOOLY,
FERUMOEZ LITTLE,
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
Committee.
FERUMOEZ LITTLE,
Chairman

H. C. GOODSPEED, *Secretary.*

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, ss:

I, John T. Caine, recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of the city council of said city, held on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, on motion, the following was unanimously adopted as the sense of the council, to wit:

"That we, the city council of Salt Lake City, view with favor the effort being made by our citizens to induce the general government to establish a mint in this city, and, so far as we have the power and authority, shall consider with liberality the proposition to furnish a suitable piece of land upon which to erect the necessary buildings for such mint."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City this 27th day of March, A. D. 1878.

[SEAL.] JOHN T. CAINE,
City Recorder.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 13, 1878.

Statement of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. O'Neill, representative from the State of Pennsylvania, came before the committee in advocacy of the extension of the Philadelphia Mint building. He said: "I have had sent to me, sometime ago, a plan of the situation of the land adjoining on the west the Philadelphia Mint, and I have brought it here to exhibit it to the committee. [Exhibiting and explaining the plan.] The present Philadelphia Mint is situated on the northwest corner of Chestnut street and Juniper street, fronting on Chestnut street and extending northward along Juniper street to South Penn Square. It covers ground 152 feet front by 204 feet deep. It seems to me a wonderful thing that when that mint was being built, 45 years and more ago, the government failed to appreciate how the country was going to extend in territory and population, and how business buildings would require to be larger, as population increased. So, now the Philadelphia Mint is really very limited in extent for carrying on the business required now to be done. Adjoining the mint on the west, and running to Broad street along Chestnut street, and north along Broad street to South Penn Square, is property about 100 feet on Chestnut street, and about 219 feet to South Penn Square, which I presume could be procured. Of course it would be desirable, if the mint property were enlarged (excepting that the expense would be, comparatively speaking, very great in purchasing the whole of this land), by buying this property out to Broad street, so as to have the same depth exactly as the present mint property. But, simply in the interest of economy, I thought, that if Congress could be induced to appropriate sufficient money to buy a portion of this property, say 104 feet front south of Chestnut street on Broad street, west side, and in depth on South Penn 100 feet adjoining the mint on the west, being at the southeast corner of Broad street and South Penn Square, it would be a good thing to do. I believe that, with the church building on that property—a substantially-erected building—the whole could be had, including alterations, for about $175,000. I seek to have the committee inquire the propriety of buying this southeast corner [indicating on the diagram] of Broad street and South Penn Square (simply the church property 104 feet by 100 feet). It is a remarkable fact that the basement elevation of the church building is almost on a line with the first floor of the mint, and the connection between the two buildings can be made without much expense. The space is not more than 16 feet (a kind of cart-way) between

the mint building and the church building. That church building was put up 25 or 30 years ago, and was built of the best materials and in the best way. I believe that I come within the figures when I state the purchase and alterations and connecting the mint building with the church at $175,000. Then we would have the means of carrying on the business of that mint to great advantage. Much of the business could be carried on in the church building, except that which requires the very heaviest machinery; but the offices, the adjusting-rooms, and all such rooms as those, could be arranged in the church building at a very trifling expense. The church people are not seeking to sell the property, but they would sell it. That property on the corner [indicating] is in the very position to make it valuable for lawyers' offices, and for various purposes connected with the new municipal building—almost if not the largest building in the country—450 feet square, built of marble, and costing between seven and eight million dollars when finished entirely. It is now completed up to the third story, and is partly utilized. That point will be very valuable property within the next five years. I have talked with the church people. They would not stand in the way of the government buying it, and yet they are not seeking to sell it. This proposition does not come from them at all; it comes of my own motion. I live right in the neighborhood, and have seen this thing for years. I do not make the proposition because I have any idea that it would improve the property near where I live. It would not improve it as much as it would be improved by buildings used for lawyers' offices, and for such purposes as draw people near to where court-houses and city buildings are.

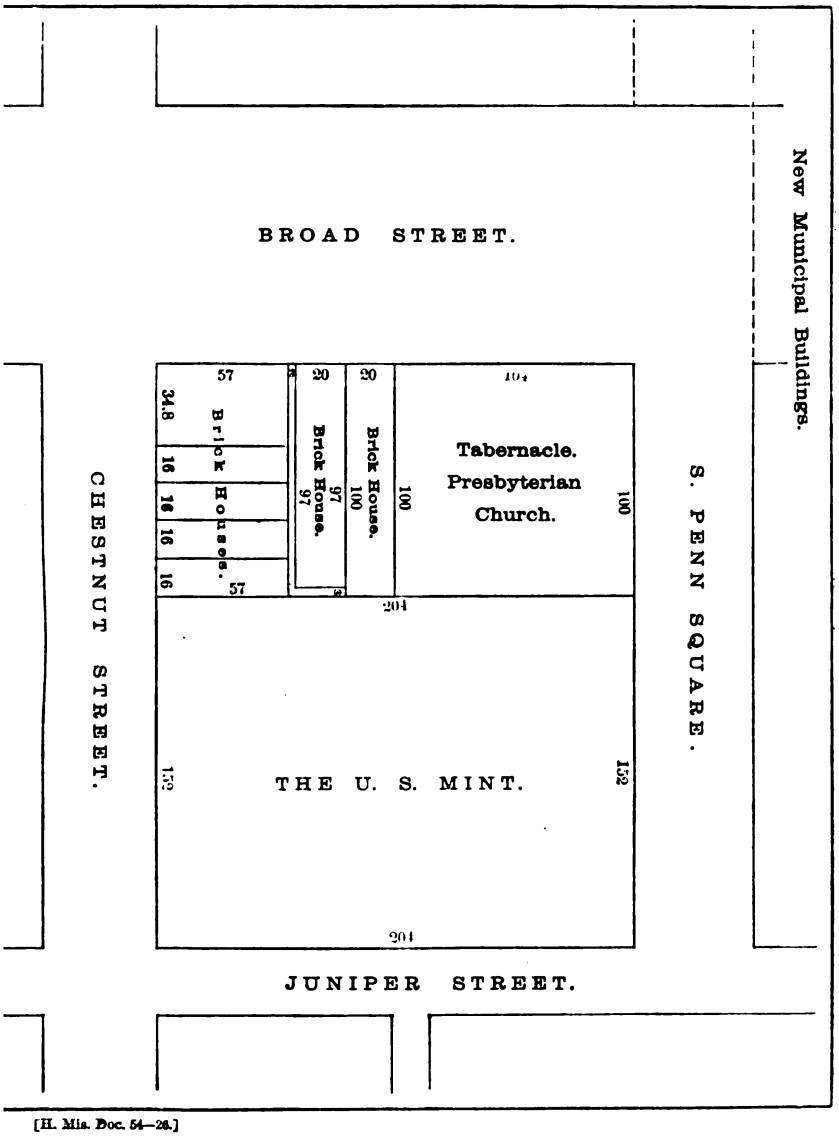
Mr. DWIGHT. You cannot say definitely what the property can be bought for?

Mr. O'NEILL. I do not think that it would cost more than $1,500 a linear foot—104 linear feet. That would be $156,000, and the difference between that and $175,000 would easily connect the two buildings, and arrange the church building so that it would be just as good for carrying on the mint work (save for the heaviest machinery) as the mint building itself. I had a conversation about ten days ago with Governor Pollock on the subject; and he would have liked very much to have come down here and to have given his views to the committee. I did not make this proposition after consulting with the Treasury Department. I made it simply because there was a desire to increase the extent of the coinage facilities of the country, and of course one way to do that would be to extend the accommodations at the Philadelphia mint. It struck me that the committee ought at least to have this matter brought before it. That was my sole motive in offering the resolution in the House. I do not believe that either the Director of the Mint or the Secretary of the Treasury favors the proposition much, if it all. I have spoken to them since I offered the resolution in the House, and I do not seem to have any aid from them. But this thing has been under my eyes for thirty-five years past. Even when that church was being built there, it seemed very strange to me that the government had not then bought the whole of the property extending from Chestnut street to South Penn Square, 100 feet front by 219 feet deep, when it could have been purchased at a low rate. It could not be bought now, in fee-simple, for less than probably $350,000 or $400,000, which would be a very low figure, as the part of it fronting on Chestnut street and on Broad street yields very large rents. I simply propose to have the church property procured for the government. I desire to repeat, that the proposition is not prompted in any

ay by the church people. While they would sell the property, they 'e not seeking to sell it. They do not consider it a very good loca-on for the church now, because our city, as almost all cities, is extend-g northwest. But the church is a splendidly constructed building, ithout a crack in the walls anywhere. I desire also to state that the ılargement of the mint in this way would not increase the annual ɪpense of carrying on the mint more than from 5 to 10 per cent., as I ıve been informed by the superintendent, Governor Pollock.

I leave with the committee the diagram which I have had made of ıe property.

The diagram is as follows:



QUINCY, ILL.

Statement of Hon. R. M. Knapp, of Illinois.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I have been much interested during the progress of this investigation before our committee in the elaborate statements of the gentlemen appearing here, and by the valuable statistics which have been brought to light by this contest among the different cities seeking to secure the establishment of the proposed United States branch mint.

The claim preferred by the city of Quincy, Ill., has been ably advocated by Mr. Morris, of that city, formerly a member of the House of Representatives; but I still deemed it advisable, when I perceived the accuracy and minuteness which have characterized many of the statements submitted to the committee, to procure from different citizens of Quincy clear and succinct information as to those matters which will largely control the committee in making its report.

With this view I addressed to Maj. J. G. Rowland and other influential and prominent citizens of Quincy certain interrogatories; and their replies, together with a summary made by them, detailing the advantages of Quincy as the proper point for the location of a branch mint, I will now submit to the committee.

QUINCY, ILL., *March* 27, 1878.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your queries concerning the location of a branch mint at this city, we beg leave to furnish the following:

First query. What is the present population of Quincy?

Answer. The population of Quincy is estimated at 40,000. The ratio of increase as shown by the census reports of 1860 and 1870, would give the population in 1878 36,326, but there is good reason for believing that the advance has been proportionately greater than in the previous decade.

Second query. What number of banks has Quincy, and what is the aggregate capital?

Answer. There are six commercial banks and six savings institutions; the total amount of capital employed being rated at four and a half millions of dollars.

Third query. What is the estimated trade with the bullion-producing States and Territories?

Answer. Estimated trade with the bullion-producing States and Territories, $1,500,000 per annum.

Fourth query. What are your means of communication with other cities of the Union?

Answer. Eight railroads are centered in Quincy, their lines extending in every direction, and giving us direct communication with the Eastern seaboard, with Chicago, Cincinnati. and Saint Louis; with cities on the river, north and south of us; with the capital of the State and with Omaha, Kansas City, and southwestern points. Quincy is so situated as to be more conveniently reached by all the transcontinental lines penetrating the gold and silver producing sections of the country than almost any city in the West. There are two direct routes to the Union Pacific Railroad, one via Burlington, Iowa, the other via Saint Joseph, Mo., and another one via Brownsville, Nebr., is being opened up. A direct line connects us with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and another places us on the route to Texas and Mexico by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

Quincy being located on the Mississippi River, has, of course, water communication with all points touched by navigable rivers in the valley. Lines of packets, both through lines and local ones, are running, and a special line with Saint Louis is about to be inaugurated.

The advantages of Quincy as a distributing point are obvious. Our city is in immediate connection by river and rail, and in many cases by both, with every leading commercial city in the United States.

Fifth query. What are the prices of ordinary and expert labor?

Answer. Ordinary labor, $1 per day; expert labor, $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

In the present depressed condition of trade, good mechanics are working at very low wages, even $1 per day being accepted in some instances.

The cost of living has been materially lessened of late years. Good board can be obtained, with furnished room, at from $3.50 to $4.50 per week. Rents are quite low;

houses commanding from $2 to $3 per room per month, according to location, &c. Good houses of 4 to 6 rooms in desirable neighborhoods can be obtained at from $10 to $15 per month.

Food-prices are reasonably low, as may be seen from the following quotations, March 16:

RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour, per barrel	$5 00 to	$6 50
Corn meal, per 100 pounds	1 00	1 10
Potatoes, per bushel		30
Butter, per pound	18	25
Eggs, per dozen	7	8
Beef, per pound	8	12
Pork, per pound	8	10
Chickens, dressed, each	18	20
Turkeys, dressed, per pound	7	8

These prices are for good articles for family use, and other articles are to be had for a proportionate cost.

A general answer to the question of cost of living in Quincy, as compared with the larger cities like Chicago, Saint Louis, and Cincinnati, and with places approximating the size of ours farther westward, may be embraced in the statement that there is an advantage in our favor of from 20 to 40 per cent.

Sixth query. What is the cost of fuel and the extent of the supply?

Answer. Quincy is abundantly supplied with both coal and wood. Large coal-beds are found in the vicinity, and we are now chiefly supplied from the Colchester vein, acknowledged to be the best in the Western country. Coal is sold to the larger consumers at from $2.40 to $2.75 per ton, delivered, and a new field in Missouri is just being opened, which will give us an excellent fuel-coal at, it is believed, not exceeding $2 per ton. Supplies from this source are looked for in the coming summer.

As to wood, there is a practically inexhaustible source of supply at our doors. Good merchantable wood is delivered in any part of the city at from $3 to $3.50 per cord, and contracts for large quantities could be made lower. For family use, good oak wood is furnished, delivered, at $3.75 per cord.

Seventh query. What will be the cost of sulphuric and of nitric acids in large quantities?

Answer. Sulphuric acid, 1¼ cents per pound; nitric acid, 7 cents per pound.

N. B. These figures are obtained from one of the largest jobbing drug-houses in Quincy and in the West. The question of cost of acid made in Quincy cannot be determined, but we can assure it to be as low as could be fixed in other cities.

Eighth query. What is the price of half-ground common salt per ton?

Answer. Price of half-ground common salt, $6.25 per ton.

Ninth query. What is the price of zinc?

Answer. Zinc (western spelter) will cost about 5 cents per pound.

Attention is respectfully directed to the following points in favor of Quincy as a mint location:

All the features of advantage which may be claimed for the larger cities, except whatever importance may attach to immediate contact with greater commercial dealings, and a larger volume of business generally, apply to the city of Quincy, and there are *special claims* which Quincy has that, we think, place her in the very foremost position in determining the matter in hand:

1st. An elevated and healthy natural location, on a plateau 150 to 200 feet above the Mississippi River, with a railway system practically as good as that possessed by any metropolitan city in the West, and with communication by steamboat with every river city in the Mississippi Valley.

2d. Geographically, a situation intermediate between Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and the places prominently named in connection with the subject, and the best point upon which to compromise, if there be claims about of equal force presented by some of said cities with those of Quincy.

3d. Cheapness and excellence of building material. We make strong claims on this point.

4th. Cheapness and abundance of fuel of all kinds.

5th. Low price of labor, which can be had at 10 or 15 per cent. less than in many other cities in the West.

6th. Small comparative cost of living.

7th. Without being able to precisely state the cost of articles used in process of assaying and preparing the metals for coining, we are confident the prices will not exceed the cost in Saint Louis or Chicago.

8th. The fact that while the citizens of Quincy, having factories within the corporate limits, have paid an internal-revenue tax on various manufactured articles to the United States amounting to some eight or ten million dollars in the past ten years, and our tobacco-works now paying over one million per year, not a dollar of government money has ever been used for our local benefit. We urge this, not as constituting

a claim for the erection of the mint in Quincy, of itself, but as entitled to weight, other things being equal, in the matter of judging between various cities in the list.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. ROWLAND, AND OTHERS.

Hon. R. M. KNAPP, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the commercial advantages enjoyed by Quincy and the resources of her citizens are such as to enable her to readily procure and handle the bullion required for coinage, and also that her facilities for the cheap distribution of the coined metal are surpassed by none.

The information which I submit to the committee shows the low rate at which labor can be secured, and furnishes the reason for this condition of things in the prevailing low price of provisions throughout that section. In this regard Quincy, undoubtedly, excels all her competitors.

The materials required for use in the mint, coal, wood, sulphuric and nitric acid, salt, and zinc, are shown to be abundant, and obtainable at prices which compare favorably with those at any of the other points named.

The response to my inquiries calls special attention to the healthful location of Quincy and the cheapness of building material, which are items of vast importance in the consideration of this question; but the claim is specially urged for the reason that Quincy, although contributing largely to the revenue of the government, has never received a single dollar for the construction of public works or buildings.

It would be but just, when it be considered that her advantages are equal to those of any other city seeking this location, to give that weight to this fact which it deserves.

In conclusion, I would say that the location of a branch mint at Quincy would largely gratify the people of that section, as they would esteem it as tending to advance and develop the industries of that growing city, and would further feel that their interests were viewed by the government with an eye keen to perceive the rights and needs of all portions of the country.

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45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 55.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

MAY 11, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed, to accompany bill H. R. 2742.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 23, 1878.

The Committee on the Public Lands met to-day pursuant to adjournment—Hon. Lucien C. Gause in the chair.

At the request of the chairman,

Maj. J. W. Powell made a statement to the committee, which is substantially as follows:

The present system of parceling the public lands into townships and sections, arranged systematically in reference to certain selected meridians and parallels of latitude, and the method of measuring these parcels and determining their position so that they can be readily identified and described, were devised more than eighty years ago for the great valley of the Mississippi. The country in which they were originally adopted was comparatively low, level, and wooded; and the methods of survey were adapted to these conditions. The lands themselves were, as a great body, continuously valuable for agricultural purposes. There were no mountain or desert wastes, and the system of parceling and the method for surveying, then employed, were well suited to the peculiar conditions of that region; but the lands for which the system of parceling and the method of surveying were originally intended have mostly been surveyed. In the great mountain region, which is more than four-tenths of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska, new conditions obtain, which seem to demand some modification of the system of parceling and the method of surveying. In order to more clearly give my reasons for this opinion, I beg permission to make a statement of certain important facts relating to the public lands of the region under consideration.

West of the 100th meridian, agriculture is largely dependent upon irrigation. In Western Washington, Oregon, and Northwestern California, the rainfall is sufficient for agriculture. In Central California and some other districts, agriculture is practiced to some extent without irrigation, by taking advantage of the rainy seasons; and there are other limited tracts throughout the entire region where agriculture may sometimes be successful without resort to irrigation; but, after making all exceptions, it is safe to say that the agriculture of four-tenths of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is dependent upon irrigation. It is an important question, then, to be decided how much of all this great region can thus be redeemed. After a careful study of about 100,000 square miles of the country in determining the amount of water necessary for irrigation, and also the amount of available water, I have reached certain general con-

clusions on this matter which are of interest. In Utah, 325,000 acres of land are already irrigated, and it is found on careful examination of the amount of water used by those people, that the continuous flow of one cubic foot of water per second is sufficient for the irrigation of from eighty to one hundred acres of land, if economically and wisely used. Then having measured the volume of water flowing in the several streams of Utah, by the most accurate and practicable method available under the circumstances, it was found that if the water of all the streams of Utah should be utilized during the irrigating season nearly 1,500,000 acres could be cultivated; that is, about 2.8 per cent. of the Territory of Utah is irrigable. These irrigable lands lie in patches along the streams scattered throughout the Territory.

(Here Major Powell exhibited a map of Utah showing the distribution of irrigable land.)

In some portions of the great arid district under discussion, the Rocky Mountain region, the percentage of irrigable land is much less, as in the State of Nevada, where less than one-half of one per cent. is irrigable; in other portions, as in Colorado, it is much greater; there from six to eight per cent. is irrigable. My opinion is, that Utah is not quite up to the general average.

On the mountains and high plateaus forests are found at an elevation so great that the lands are of no value for agricultural purposes, on account of the rigor of the climate. The snows of winter linger until summer, and these snows and summer frosts, together with the rugged character of this elevated region, conspire to make agricultural operations of little or no avail. The forest highlands are not agricultural districts by reason of inexorable climatic conditions. In Utah, 23 per cent. of the land is valuable for timber-growth, and of no value for agriculture; but only half of this amount is actually covered with timber, the forests having been destroyed by fires from the remaining portion.

(Here Major Powell exhibited a map of Utah, showing the extent and distribution of the timber.)

In some portions of the arid region the percentage of timber is less; in others, greater. It is probable that Utah gives a fair average.

The irrigable lands lie in the low valleys along the streams; the timber lands are high on the plateaus and mountains. Between these timber lands above, and the irrigable lands below, the great body of public land is found. In this middle region, the lands are valuable for pasturage purposes only. As the growth of grass in an arid climate is exceedingly scant, the pasturage farms must be very large. After a careful study of this subject, I have reached the conclusion that the farm unit should not be less than 2,560 acres; and in many portions of the country, this farm unit will be altogether too small. I think that about one-third of the pasturage lands will be taken up by settlers if the farm unit were increased to this size; and then, if the farm unit were doubled, another third would be taken up by actual settlers, and the remaining third would be taken up if the original farm unit were increased to twelve square miles; 80, 160, and 320 acres of land, the different farm units now recognized by law for this region, are so small as to practically prohibit the permanent settlement of the pasturage lands. Other facts relating to these pasturage lands are important in this connection. These pasturage lands are away from the larger streams, as the lands along these streams have been considered as irrigable. The few streams and springs sparsely scattered throughout the pasturage lands must afford the chief supply of water for the horses, cattle, and sheep that live on the grasses; and these pasturage farms should, as far as possible, be

laid out with water-fronts on the springs and little streams, in order to prevent the monopoly of the water. Again, as far as possible, each pasturage farm should have a small tract of irrigable land near the home of the resident thereon; and as the farm unit must necessarily be large, the homes of the people living on these pasturage farms must be widely scattered; but if the pasturage farms were laid out with water fronts, these homes could be grouped in such a manner as to make schools, churches, and other social institutions of civilization possible.

With this statement of the important facts relating to the lands of the arid region, we are better prepared to determine the value and wisdom of the present system of parceling, and the method of surveys. The irrigable lands have to a large extent been surveyed already; but, if these lands were yet entirely unsurveyed, I believe that a better method of parceling could be adopted, by adapting the parcels in a more convenient way to the topography and the meanderings of the streams and water-ways, by which the lands are to be irrigated. But as much of the irrigable lands have been surveyed, and as important portions of the surveyed lands have already been settled, a change in the system of parceling is now a matter of but little importance.

The timber lands have not been surveyed to any great extent. As the timber lands are of no value for agricultural purposes, and to a very slight extent for pasturage purposes, they are of value only to persons who wish to engage in timber enterprises; so that in this country special timber enterprises are necessary. The farmer far away on the irrigable land cannot economically own his timber land and obtain wood and lumber therefrom. Mills must be built, roads and flumes must be constructed to deliver this timber, which grows in an upper region, to the people who use it below, or to the miners who need it in their enterprises. For this reason the timber or the timber lands should be disposed of in quantities sufficient for the development of timber enterprises. It is not necessary that the timber should be surveyed in parcels so small as 160 acres, so that the parceling system may well be slightly modified.

With regard to the pasturage lands I have already stated that the farm unit should be much larger than that now established by law. For reasons which I have given, the pasturage farms should be laid out in irregular tracts with water-fronts. Here the system of parceling should be changed; and with this change of system there should also be a change in the method of surveys. Instead of measuring them by chains, a method of triangulation should be used, because it would be much cheaper and much more accurate. And then the parceling of the irrigable lands, the parceling of the pasturage lands, and the parcelling of the timber lands should all be connected by triangulation. In this region of country topographic reliefs are great; hills, mountains, and sharp peaks abound, and from these all the low-lands can be overlooked; and the country is so arid that the atmosphere is clear and the region is well adapted to surveys by triangulation, widely differing in this respect from that eastern region for which the present system and method was originally devised, for in this latter country the lands are low and level and to a greater or less extent forest clad, so that the methods of triangulation were not economical or available.

In changing the parceling system and surveying methods it would not be necessary to return to the inaccurate and illy-defined methods in vogue in this country one hundred years ago or more. In any system of parceling, the tracts into which the country is divided should be accurately measured and the boundaries carefully fixed and plotted;

nor is it necessary to return to that method of describing lands in titles known as a description by "metes and bounds." The lands can be plotted, numbered, lettered, or indicated in any convenient way, and these numbers and letters, together with the name of the district in which any tract is situate, are sufficient for a proper description of the same in conveying titles.

The method of describing public lands by section, township, and range, referred to a standard meridian, was a very great improvement upon the methods of describing by "metes and bounds" which preceded it, and a method by numbers and letters on plats, as used in most of the towns and cities of the United States, would be still more simple and more convenient.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Before you leave that subject I will ask you to state whether you think that surveys of pasturage lands should be made before any sale is made of them by the government.

Major POWELL. No, sir; I would not have the lands surveyed before entry, but I would before the title is conveyed. I believe it would be better for the people themselves to parcel the pasturage lands than for the government to do it for them, but they should do it subject to proper restrictions, so that individuals could not monopolize the water, and when pasturage farms are thus parceled by those who settle on them, the government should survey them for the purpose of determining whether they have been properly parceled under the conditions of the law, and for the further purpose of plotting them, so that titles could be properly conveyed. For this parceling of the land I think a system something like this would be available: Permit nine or more men to settle a pasturage district and homestead pasturage farms, making their own local regulations for the division of the lands as the topography of the country seems to demand, and for the use of the water for stock and for irrigating purposes in their gardens and small fields, but under general conditions, securing to each small water-fronts, and preventing a greater monopoly of water by any one person than that necessary for the watering of the stock on the pasturage farm and the cultivation of the small tract of land.

To return to my statement, I think, then, that the system of parceling the pasturage lands should be changed, and that a new method of surveys should be adopted, namely, that by triangulation. I think that the parceling of the timber lands might be somewhat modified, so as to increase the size of the parcels, and here the method of survey could be modified to advantage by using a mixed method of chaining and triangulating. It might be well to change the parceling system for the irrigable lands; to some extent I am satisfied that it would be wise, but for a great body of irrigable lands it is already too late to consider this question.

If my statement with regard to the pasturage lands be true, and I believe it to be substantially correct, it is manifest that the system of parceling and the method of survey is improper; in fact, it works as a practical prohibition to the settlement of these lands. A large extent of these lands are already pastured, but to a very small extent are the titles to the lands held by those who are occupying them. The owners of stock are squatters on the public lands, and they roam about from point to point with their herds; and because they are unable to obtain titles to the lands they are not interested in local improvements, in the making of homes, and the building of school-houses, churches,

roads, &c. If these lands are parceled and surveyed, as were the lands of the valley of the Mississippi, here and there at springs and along small streams small tracts will be taken, and the persons holding these small tracts will have a practical monopoly of the water, and the adjacent lands will remain in the hands of the government, and the right to occupy them for pasturage purposes will always be in contention; and I am firmly convinced that some other system must be adopted. Whether the one I propose be the wisest or not, there can be no question about the character of the present system; it is utterly bad. But the pasturage lands have, to some extent, been parceled and surveyed. I have interested myself in determining approximately the amount of money which the government has expended in this manner, that is, for the measurement of lines which are of no practical value. About one-tenth of all the surveys made in Utah Territory are of this character; this I have determined by plotting the irrigable lands and timber lands on the maps of the land-office, exhibiting the surveys made in the Territories. (Here the maps were exhibited.) From such a general knowledge as I have of the whole region I think that this is about a fair average. I have also tabulated the appropriations made for surveys in this region of country, and find that more than seven millions of dollars have been expended for running lines on the public lands which are of no practical benefit to the people, and which I believe will never be used.

This unnecessary expenditure cannot be charged to individuals, but must be charged to the system. In the great Rocky Mountain region, mines of gold, silver, copper, coal, and many other minerals have been discovered. The mineral wealth of the region is well known. These mines have directed to them vast numbers of people. The expense of carrying supplies to the miners, mineral-prospectors, and the people engaged in various industries in the mining region, demanded the development of agricultural industries, and many of the people soon resorted to agriculture by the employment of irrigation. Others engaged in the raising of herds, and, stimulated by vast mineral wealth, the country was rapidly settled, towns and cities grew, industries of various kinds sprung up on every hand; the people thus settling in the country must have titles to their homes, and they became exceedingly urgent in this matter, demanding that these lands should be surveyed. This demand was so reasonable that Congress could but yield to it, and the executive machinery was established, and appropriations made for the survey of the lands, but the old system of parceling and surveying was not changed and great tracts in rectangles were subdivided, only small portions of which could be utilized, and if lines were run which were of no value the system only was to blame. I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to recommend any special system or any special method, but simply to set forth the more important facts which lead me to the conclusion that the old system is unnecessarily expensive, and to a large extent inoperative, not being adapted to the conditions which obtain in all that great region. The bill before you, as I understand it, does not in any respect change the existing system or method, but it provides the machinery by which a wiser plan might be devised, subject, of course, to the final decision of Congress before it could be adopted.

It may be well, also, to refer to the "mineral surveys" made in the Rocky Mountain region. These surveys are made by engineers employed by the miners and paid for by them, but they are made under regulations established by the general government. Where it is possible, it is required that the mineral surveys should be connected with the surveys of the public lands, and this is done by chaining, but as the chaining method is very inaccurate, errors amounting to many feet to the mile,

this requirement is of no value whatever. Such measurements of surveys cannot be used in identifying the claims because of this inaccuracy, for should it be necessary to remeasure the line for the purpose of identifying the claim, the probabilities would always be that a new survey would entirely move the claim from its original position. Such a survey is of no value whatever to any one, and entails unnecessary expense on the miners. Surveys of the mineral claims themselves are easily made, and any method of measuring their boundaries by chains or tape-lines is sufficient, but when it is necessary, as it is in most districts, to connect the various mineral claims with each other, the method of surveying by triangulation should be used, being cheaper and far more accurate, and this is especially true in the mountain districts, where most of the mines are found.

It will be seen by what I have said that I am of the opinion, Mr. Chairman, that the surveys now carried on by the government are unnecessarily expensive and exceedingly inaccurate, and to correct these evils I believe it would be a great advantage to have some able engineer at the head of the surveys, with authority to use such methods as will be more economic and accurate and serve to better identify the parcels; and if I properly understand it, that is all this bill before you contemplates. It simply abolishes sixteen offices, State and territorial surveyors-general, and in lieu thereof establishes a single office—a surveyor-general. Under the present system the surveyors-general do no surveying themselves; they are middle-men, who stand between the land-office and the deputy surveyors, who really do the work. Their duty is chiefly clerical and, to some slight extent, administrative. To perform their present duties it is not necessary that they should be engineers or surveyors. The bill also changes the present contract-system under which the deputy-surveyors perform the work to a salary-system, under which skilled engineers can be employed to do the work, under the direction of the surveyor-general of the United States, by such methods, chaining or triangulating, as he deems best adapted to the conditions met with in the several districts to be surveyed. In the country under consideration the coast survey, the military surveys under the direction of Lieutenant Wheeler, the survey of the Territories under the direction of Dr. Hayden, and the survey of the Rocky Mountain region under the direction of myself, are all carrying over the country a system of triangulation which could be directly utilized in the survey of the public lands, increasing the accuracy of the work, enabling the parcels into which the country is divided to be more easily identified (a matter of very great importance), and to a great extent economy would thus be secured. The parceling of the lands, that is, the size and form of the several parcels of land, is in no way affected by this bill, and if it were deemed wise to change the parceling system, still other legislation would be necessary.

Surveying is properly a question of scientific engineering, and some man thus qualified should have charge of this work, alike to protect the interests of the government and of the people settling on the public lands.

Argument upon House bill No. 2742, to provide a more economic and accurate survey of the public lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 30, 1878.

Before the Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.

Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in

charge of United States Geographical Surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, addressed the committee as follows:

As it is understood that the committee desire it, I will present some views as to the utility of the present method of surveying the public lands and the changes that might be made therein. I have, during the last ten years, been in command of expeditions that have traversed large areas of the western country, and therefore have had an opportunity of examining the lands along quite a number of interior routes of travel, and have gathered some idea as to the value of a considerable portion of the public domain still in possession of the government. In Nevada, California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming areas have been topographically surveyed by myself and under my direction amounting to 332,515 square miles, of which 242,598 square miles has been mapped and published.

It appears from examinations made of fractional parts of this area, that a comparatively small portion of this region is fit for cultivation, either with irrigation or without, and it has been successfully attempted during the past few years to determine, with considerable accuracy, what the relative amounts of the following classes of lands are: (1) agricultural (with irrigation), assuming as certain a sufficiency of water; (2) timber; (3) grazing; (4) arid and barren. There are certain portions of the western territory that are absolutely barren, and as much of a desert, indeed, as Sahara. In the annual report for 1876, some of these comparisons have been shown, and I think, upon a practical examination of the entire area west of the Mississippi, it will be discovered that there is a greater percentage of land available for agricultural purposes than has been believed by those who have assumed the theoretical condition asserted as existing in the so-styled arid region of the Western States and Territories. It is found by looking hastily over some of the data gathered that in Central Colorado, and other States and Territories, percentages of arable and other classes of land are as shown below—

Number of atlas-sheet.	State or Territory.	Agricultural lands.		Timber.		Grazing.		Arid or barren.		Total areas in square miles.
		Square miles.	Per cent.	Square miles.	Per cent.	Square miles.	Per cent.	Square miles.	Per cent.	
61 B	Colorado	403	9.41	2,223	51.98	757	17.70	895	20.91	4,278
61 C (sub)	Colorado	13	1.$\frac{3}{10}$	557	50.$\frac{7}{10}$	88	8.00	442	40.$\frac{3}{10}$	1,100
61 D	Colorado	443	10.24	1,232	28.48	1,626	37.59	1,025	23.69	4,326
70 A	Colorado and New Mexico.	168	3.88	2,536	57.99	1,412	32.26	257	5.87	4,373
69 B	Colorado and New Mexico.	294	6.72	2,204	50.40	1,638	37.45	237	5.42	4,373
69 D	New Mexico	330	7.5	1,840	41.6	2,057	46.6	192	4.3	4.420
70 C	New Mexico	155	3.51	1,328	30.05	2,797	63.28	140	3.16	4,420
77 B	New Mexico	193	4.32	1,015	22.73	2,537	56.84	720	16.11	4,465
65 D	California	67	1.5	430	9.7	2,132	48.2	1,791	40.6	4,420
75	Arizona	796	4.4	2,614	14.6	7,154	39.9	7,388	41.1	17,952
		2,862	5.3	15,980	29.5	22,199	41.0	13,088	24.2	54,130
STATES OR TERRITORIES.										
Colorado		1,043	7.9	5,906	44.8	3,686	27.9	2,557	19.4	13,192
New Mexico		956	5.1	7,030	37.9	9,226	49.7	1,352	7.3	18,565
California		67	1.5	430	9.7	2,133	48.2	1,791	40.6	4,420
Arizona		796	4.4	2,614	14.6	7,154	39.9	7,388	41.1	17,952
		2,862	5.3	15,980	29.5	22,199	41.0	13,088	24.21	54,130

The area referred to in the accompanying table as lying in California embraces portions of the Death Valley region, and it is safe to assert that no section of equal extent in any of the arid or barren parts of the great West is more destitute of ground fit for cultivation. The percentage of arable soil in Arizona and New Mexico is probably a little below the average for the entire areas of the two Territories. The necessity for irrigation is assumed, and the presence of a sufficient volume of water during the crop season is affirmed. The percentages given are approximate, and upon a more minute investigation would be slightly changed.

It will be seen that of the area of 54,130 square miles, total, indicated in the table, but a small percentage is available for purposes of cultivation. It is believed that the government still owns about two-thirds of the 212,000,000 acres examined and mapped by the survey under my charge. The above estimate may be excessive, and is not based upon any real data, either from the records of the General Land Office or Office of United States Geographical Surveys.

From a report made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of War, in November, 1873, it was adduced that there approximately remained to the government in the area west of the one hundredth meridian 582,602,880 acres, the total area west of that meridian belonging to the United States, excluding Alaska, being 923,750,400 acres. This amount has been somewhat decreased by transfers since that date, and was exclusive of the 110,981,844 acres held as Indian reservations. Applying arbitrarily the percentages given in the table, the amounts of land of the following classes would have been, for agricultural lands (by use of irrigation), 30,877,952 acres; timber lands, 171,867,849 acres; grazing lands, 238,867,180 acres, and valueless lands, 140,989,896 acres.

The percentage used for irrigable lands, I doubt not, would be considerably less than what will be found when the division into classes shall have been made for the 1,443,360 square miles lying west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude.

The idea has been mooted in connection with turning over this land by the general government to the individual that a larger area of grazing land should be granted to each homestead. Of course the grazing lands are not as valuable as agricultural lands, and the latter are found mostly in spots, except in the Great Valley of California. It would be difficult to establish a proper relation between the value of agricultural and pasturage lands. The grazing lands are certainly less than one-fourth in value. The little valleys encountered in the Western mountain interior are all narrow. I suppose any scheme of survey changing the present method of dividing and subdividing and permitting mobility of form in the tract itself, as would result from the power to be conferred upon the Surveyor-General, if such office be created, would lead to serious difficulties, as along the water-courses of the narrow valleys a small number of settlers could thus more readily control the whole area of a water-shed drained by a main stream of 25 or 30 miles in length. Along the narrow valleys the agricultural area is seldom wider than from a quarter to a half a mile, and the entire arable area along a valley of 30 miles in length would be exceedingly small, and if divided up into long, narrow, and irregular tracts, each of a number of acres greater than 160 as has been proposed, two or three men could acquire, virtually, the unrestricted use of ten or twelve thousand acres by some pre-emption process, an amount much larger than it is contemplated Congress will ever allot to the single individual. That portion of the

land lying back from the banks of the stream would be practically valueless, except to the owner of the water front. At the same time it is to be admitted that persons who live by ranging stock cannot afford to go into the business if they wish to acquire an estate, unless they have a larger amount of land than now granted in a single homestead, and sufficient to guarantee grazing for a herd of at least the size that can be cared for by one man. As it is, the stock-growers roam over parts of the western plains and mountains at pleasure, owning no land and paying no taxes. The president of the Union Pacific Railroad told me not long ago that the company found it more to their interest to allow their grazing lands to lie unpatented, permitting the stock-raisers to come upon them, as the amount of freight traffic induced was a source of considerable revenue, no taxes had to be paid, and the authority to roam almost at will was a great attraction. It may be assumed that the call for title to grazing lands will for yet quite a little time be inconsiderable, even should the amount allowed each individual be increased four to eight fold that of the present quarter section.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the committee wish to hear you specially on the bill No. 2742, in regard to creating the office of Surveyor-General of the United States.

Mr. SAPP. I would like to hear you on that.

The CHAIRMAN. We wish you would give us your opinion on that subject.

Lieutenant WHEELER. I do not feel that I am prepared to say much on that subject, except incidentally, as the amount of information at my disposal is limited, my duties being in a different department of the government than the Interior, and I have been brought but little into contact with the land surveys in the field, or with the details of their administration. The parties of the geographical survey under my charge at times encounter the marks of the public-land surveys, but more often, and this has been especially true in Utah, do not find them, although most of the topographical labors of the past ten years have been carried on in areas not yet reached by settlement, and in which the dividing up of the public lands has not yet taken place. I will speak as fully as the committee may desire, or answer any questions. I have no objection to stating my views as to the system of laying out and dividing up the lands, and as to the *vesting* of the power to establish or change methods in vogue or to be introduced in the hands of one man, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which I understand to be one of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WIGGINTON. That is the object of the lieutenant's being here, as I understand, in regard to the creation of this position of Surveyor-General. I should very much like to hear the lieutenant's opinion on that.

Lieutenant WHEELER. In section 5 it is stated that the Surveyor-General shall cause the public lands to be divided, presumably in advance of settlement, into a number of classes, but there is no direct provision made as to the manner in which the same shall be done. I presume that quite large appropriations would be needed to effect the requirements of this section. It has been found that in connection with the general topographical survey now going on under the Engineer Department a mass of data has accumulated in the field note-books, sufficient to indicate the general limit between the agricultural and the grazing lands, and the limit between the grazing and the timber and between the timber and the barren lands. The data is gathered incidentally as the main work is being done. From notes thus gathered the topograph-

ical maps are colored to indicate the features above stated. Large areas of country are being gone over for this purpose, and it is now made obligatory that the topographers shall gather material for a land-classification map, showing the natural features above mentioned, together with the mineral deposits. If section 5 is to become a law the Interior Department would doubtless require specific appropriations to execute it for *all* the remaining public lands.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Is it practicable for the United States surveyors under any system, whether under the present one or any other, to give you the amount of each class of land, as is suggested in this bill under section 5?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I think that one of the practical difficulties first to be met with would be the incongruity of opinion as to classification, since this classification must be made by a large number of deputies, and if each were equally expert there would still be the chance of bias of opinion. No two men will agree whether the same amount of ground in a given area is available for agriculture. Deputy surveyors can of course be procured who shall examine and report the amounts found in the several unsurveyed sections, but in order that this information may be put in form for convenient use it will be necessary to have a detailed topographical map upon which to delineate the information. Both services, the topographical and the land classification as an incident thereto, can be carried on together, as is now being done in the War Department surveys. In relation to the system of dividing up the public land, it may be said that one of the practical difficulties that has developed itself is the result of omitting to introduce checks, by which to govern both the absolute and relative positions of the main and subsidiary lines. It was originally intended to check these by the astronomical determination of longitudes and latitudes of given points along them. In the earlier period of the prosecution of the system of surveys of the public lands, devised and perfected by Jared Mansfield, who from the position of captain of engineers was appointed, November 1, 1803, surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, the true meridional and latitudinal positions of the main standard and base lines could not have been determined with that accuracy possible since the introduction into this country of refined methods of survey, and during the past fifty years there has been great improvement in the instruments and formulæ applicable both to astronomical and geodetic work. Geodetic operations have not until of later years been introduced into the methods employed in the surveys made in the interior of the country. In the haste of opening up the great western country the surveys have been prosecuted with much rapidity, and the main meridian and base lines have, it is believed, been checked in but a few instances; that is to say, the exact latitude and longitude of but a few points of all these lines have been established either by astronomical or geodetic means. In laying out a quarter-section for the settler, in the western country, the four corners should be marked. The present system does not oblige the marking of corners, except of the sections and the middle points of the section lines. By a simple triangulation the central point of each section can be established, and triangulation may be used to this extent, and also in connecting a known initial point on one of the main lines, with a township or section corner in remote localities. The simplicity of the present system is one of its greatest advantages and safeguards, and the element of simplicity of figure in the tracts must always have great weight in any new system that could be devised, or in modifications that may be made in the present system especially when applied to mountainous regions.

Mr. WIGGINTON. As to the matter of expense, would there be any difference to the Government of the United States whether we follow the present system or the one that is suggested as to expense?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I am not prepared to give an opinion as to that point, and more especially so, since I do not know what actually new system has been suggested. By a proper triangulation any part of the present system can be checked. With time, a sufficient number of well-skilled observers and computers, the exact geographical position of each corner of each quarter-section that has been or remains yet to be surveyed can be determined in advance, in the office if need be, and laid out upon the ground. Before any radical change should, however, be made it would be well to have a main triangulation of the first order of value carried over the entire area, and a large number of initial points determined. A main triangulation connecting with, and inter-checking by, initial astronomical points is now being carried on by the survey under my charge, and intended to cover in time the whole area west of the one-hundredth meridian, but I think that as the law now stands the surveys of the public lands are not authorized to check up any of their main or minor lines by reference to points thus established.

The mining law permits of locating irregular sized tracts in the districts where the ores of the precious metals are being discovered and mining claims patented. These districts are for the most part at considerable distances from any measured lines of the public land surveys at the date of their location, and in most instances, if not all, the connection with the lines of the public surveys can be made by a minor triangulation. There can be an initial point established in each mining district, which point shall correspond either to a township, section, or quarter-section corner. This would obviate the necessity of assuming an arbitrary point, as I understand is frequently the case, to which to refer the mining claims of any one district. I have visited in person more than one hundred mining districts, and I am satisfied that the number of mining claims of which surveys are required is not alone great at present, but likely to increase. I am inclined to believe that the majority of these claims are being laid out without reference to the quarter-section subdivision required for the public lands generally, but in such sized tracts as are authorized under the mining law.

Mr. WIGGINTON. You mean they do not connect with the public land system?

Lieutenant WHEELER. They are not all made to connect at first. The connection may be made afterwards, and I presume that it is made. This connection is often made, as is believed, by long traverse lines.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Is there a necessity for that?

Lieutenant WHEELER. The traverse line could be replaced by a simple tier of subsidiary triangles, and in many cases with more certainty of accuracy.

Mr. PATTERSON. What is the ordinary use of triangulation?

Lieutenant WHEELER. The main uses of a triangulation, in the case of the surveys of the public lands, would be to establish initial points by and from which to check up the main and minor lines of those surveys, and incidentally to transfer the origin of co-ordinates from points on these lines to distant points, where mining or only local subdivisions are required, in advance of the time that either the exterior or subdivision lines have reached such localities. For this purpose no completely disposed system of triangles need be measured, although were it done greater accuracy would be secured. There is no system of triangulation likely to be established except in connection with the great

geodetic surveys of the interior, made with a view to gather and define the principal geographical features of the country. And even were this done, I do not know that the geodetic results would be considered as forming more than a skeleton part of the adopted system of surveys. It might be said that the measured triangles follow somewhat of a "system" as to their general form. There are various methods of carrying on a triangulation, necessarily differing; as to whether the survey is of a sea or lake coast, and the approaches thereto, or the survey necessary for the complete delineation of the topography of the interior. Where a survey of the latter character is carried on as it should be, and in thickly-settled portions of the interior, the triangulation should be of the highest order of accuracy, while in the rough, wild mountain interior a lower degree of accuracy is sufficient for the purposes of a map to satisfy all needs prior to actual settlement.

Mr. PATTERSON. If the government still desires to continue the policy of dividing its public land into tracts of certain dimensions, is it possible to do that without the aid of the linear system of surveys?

Lieutenant WHEELER. It would be possible to institute a system of triangulation by means of which the corner of every quarter-section could be determined. Most skillful observers and computers would, however, be required, and in the mountain region there would be numerous obstacles to be encountered. The expense in forest areas would be found to be so great that upon practice it would doubtless be abandoned.

Mr. WIGGINTON. You can survey the forest areas by use of the chain?

Lieutenant WHEELER. Yes, sir; but at an expense per linear mile greater than level and cleared areas.

Mr. SAPP. If that could be done, what would then be the expense compared with the present system?

Lieutenant WHEELER. The work would be surrounded by many difficulties. As a preliminary step it would be advisable to extend a main triangulation over the entire area, and the expense of this alone would be very great.

Mr. SAPP. So that the expense would be very greatly increased?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I think if it were insisted upon that the corner of each quarter-section should be ascertained by triangulation, and the present method abandoned, the cost would be exceedingly great before all the remaining public lands were thus laid out by any system and methods thereunder that might be proposed.

Mr. WELCH. In pursuing the present system of surveys, in order to get across a mountain you would have to get the main lines across that mountain, and in case of triangulation you would run simply from point to point and make your calculations. Would there not be a saving on that point in that respect? I mean, suppose you take Western Nebraska, where it is easy to run the present method of surveys, or suppose you went into Colorado and were to lay off all the arable lands into subdivisions according to the surveys at present, in sections and quarter-sections, would it not be easier to run across by chain than by triangulation?

Lieutenant WHEELER. Yes, sir; it undoubtedly would, especially in level sections. The method of measuring the lines of the public land surveys, *i. e.*, by simple traverse lines, is exceedingly rapid, but it is impossible to prolong a straight line by known means without introducing errors both in azimuth and distance of which there is no check by the means employed, *i. e.*, by the ordinary linear measurements in use. A triangulation properly carried out connecting far distant initial points

is not only expensive but requires the time and labor of skilled men, of whom the government is possessed of but a few.

Mr. PATTERSON. The statutes have provided for that system in three of the States wherever it was found to be available and proper.

Mr. WIGGINTON. I think it is optional with the Land Office and never has been ordered.

Mr. SAPP. It has probably never been ordered owing to the enormous expense. Do you think at $5 an acre the appropriation would be sufficient wherever the public land was sold according to this new system—selling at $5 an acre?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I should have to be apprised what this new system is, and how it is to be carried out, before I could answer.

Mr. SAPP. I am speaking now of the system (I believe you say it is not a system), but this new mode that you say is a great deal more accurate than the present system adopted, but you believe it to be more expensive; that is, the mode or manner of making the surveys I speak of.

Lieutenant WHEELER. I don't know how I can answer the question, having no proper premises from which to proceed. I think that the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1877 states that there still remains more than one billion acres of land. I am unacquainted with the new system or mode by which this large area is to be divided up.

Mr. SAPP. Could you not approximate the amount of expense per acre for surveying, not by the present system, but by the other mode?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I certainly could not do so unless a plan with all the details were placed before me; indeed, I am not aware that any such plan has been drawn up, or if it has I have not seen it, and know not what it may be. If it should be decided upon as wise to change the present system of parceling out the public lands, I would suggest that a number of plans should be presented before the change is made. I have not yet seen any new plan, and I have had no occasion to consider the essential steps in the preparation of such a plan, nor do I know that one has been made.

Mr. PATTERSON. From your experience, do you know of any plan or system that is so simple and efficacious and available to the people as the present linear system of surveys?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I do not. The present plan seems to fail, if it fails at all, in want of proper checks and conditions of accuracy of measurement and more permanent marking of boundary corners.

Mr. WIGGINTON. From your experience west of the one hundredth meridian, don't you find thousands or millions of acres of land surveyed by the present system that there is no occasion for surveying, that are not occupied, and never will be?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I have seen much land in the valley of the Colorado in California and Arizona, and the Rio Grande in New Mexico, where considerable areas need not be divided up, at least for a long time, and perhaps never.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Don't you think, then, a change might be made in our present system, and avoid a surveying of land that we do not want surveyed?

Mr. SAPP. That is not the fault of the system.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Don't you think there could be a change in the present system as it is, so as not to survey land we do not want surveyed?

Lieutenant WHEELER. I think that without making any change whatever in the present system of dividing into sections and quarter-sec-

tions, that the waste and barren places may be bridged over by a minor triangulation and save the expense of subdividing desert lands, that nobody wants. The fertile valleys can be sectionized without the necessity of subdividing the often arid, mountainous tracts surrounding them.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Take, for instance, the case where an application is made for 160 acres of land, in an unsurveyed township, and under the present method it is necessary to survey that whole township in order to get the 160 acres.

Lieutenant WHEELER. Any corner of any quarter-section of any given township can be connected by a subsidiary triangulation with the nearest known point on any main or minor line of the system now in use.

Mr. WIGGINTON. I believe that is a conceded fact.

Mr. PATTERSON. I think that is more of a requirement than a necessity.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Under the present method of surveys, suppose you were locating 160 acres of land in the center of an unsurveyed township, could you do that without surveying the whole of that township?

Lieutenant WHEELER. It can be done, but only after an initial point has been established, either at or near one of the corners of the quarter-section. In the latter case, a short offset may be made from the nearest vertex of the adjacent triangle to the quarter-section corner. It is to be remarked that it is probably the exception and not the rule to find points on the main meridian and base lines the exact positions of which are known in longitude and latitude. Hence, as also errors must creep in while developing the guide meridians and standard bases, the blocks of townships between these main lines must, in practice, one would judge, be checked up arbitrarily.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Can we adopt a method by which we can give an accurate description of the 160 acres without surveying all the balance of that township, where it is 400 miles distant from any government survey? Can you give me a method or system—I don't care which you call it—by which you can accurately locate 160 acres of land in the center of that township, without surveying the 400 miles between that and some other survey? Can you do it?

Mr. PATTERSON. I understand that the geodetic system——

Mr. WIGGINTON. I am not speaking of any system. I wish this gentleman to answer my question.

Lieutenant WHEELER. It can be done by the method of triangulation, but for a distance of 400 miles the triangulation should be conducted with great care. In other words, assuming the longitude and latitude of a point on the first guide meridian west of Saint Louis, for instance, and its position with reference to the nearest land-survey corner, by means of triangulation you can determine the central point of any township you may be pleased to mention, say in Southern California. The time required and expense involved would, however, be very great, and largely regulated by the distance and intervening physical obstacles.

Mr. PATTERSON. Section 2409 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior, if he deems it advisable, is authorized to continue the surveys in Oregon and California, to be made after what is known as the geodetic method, under such regulations and upon such terms as have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; but none other than township lines shall be run where the land is unfit for cultivation.

That is, simply dividing the land into townships or sections.

Nor shall any deputy surveyor charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, or for any line not necessary to be run.

SEC. 2410. Whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, a departure from the rectangular mode of surveying and subdividing the public lands in California would promote the public interests, he may direct such change to be made in the mode of surveying and designating such lands as he deems proper, with reference to the existence of mountains, mineral deposits, and the advantages derived from timber and water privileges; but such lands shall not be surveyed into less than 160 acres, or subdivided into less than 40 acres.

Major POWELL. May I explain why that law is inoperative?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes; I would like to know.

Major POWELL. It is one of the simplest things imaginable. That section contains this clause: "Nor shall any deputy surveyor charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, or for any line not necessary to be run." That is, if he wants to go from this point to that point [indicating on map], 100 miles away, or five or two miles away, by the geodetic method, he may do it if he will do it at his own expense. That is the reason. It was so ruled in the Land Office.

Mr. PATTERSON. Of course I am not responsible for what they do in the Land Office, but when the statute says they shall be paid for any line necessary to be run, I imagine that if you run any unnecessary line you ought not to be paid, but whatever lines are necessary to run, under the law, must be paid for.

Mr. WELSH. It must be marked and measured; that is, the township corners and the section corners.

Major POWELL. Wishing to establish a point here, for example [indicating on the map], from a point here, this last point being already established by the surveys, the point is determined by sighting to it from two or more established points. If it be established by chaining, it would be necessary to measure along north and south lines, and also along east and west lines, from the initial point to the point to be established; and the surveyor, thus measuring these lines, must mark township and section corners, and under the law he is paid for the number of miles thus measured and marked, while by triangulation the new point would be fixed without measuring intervening township and section lines; hence the surveyor could receive no pay for doing the work. By triangulation the new point could be fixed with greater accuracy and less cost, but under the law no pay could be received for it. By chaining, the new point would be fixed with less accuracy and greater labor, and the surveyor would be paid for measuring unnecessary township and section lines, and not for fixing the desired point.

Mr. PATTERSON. Do you triangulate from one point to another, or do you avoid points of triangulation?

Major POWELL. You may establish a new point by triangulation, or you may determine the position of a point from established points; you may do it either way.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would like to hear from Professor Hayden in regard to this bill No. 2742.

Prof. F. V. Hayden next addressed the committee as follows:

I beg permission to state that, as far as I am personally concerned, I have had nothing to do with the drawing up of any bill before Congress for any purpose whatever. I am here to-day by invitation. I have no scheme of reform to present. My own ambition is complete. Eleven years ago the survey of which I have charge was started on a small appropriation of $5,000. It has gradually grown from its small begin-

ning, until now it is regarded by the best scientific men in this country and in Europe as the most comprehensive and effective survey, for the special work to which it is devoted, now in existence. My ambition does not extend beyond the care and protection of this organization, and, therefore, I have nothing to gain by any scheme of reform that may be started. I should not feel willing to say anything here to-day had I not been invited by the courtesy of the honorable committee.

There is nothing new whatever in the schemes of triangulation proposed. The great trigonometrical survey of India began in the year 1800, and has continued to the present time, and may be taken as a model for all great countries. If this bill would lead to the establishment of a grand trigonometrical survey of our own continent, directed by a suitable and competent man, the public good would demand that all minor or personal considerations should yield.

Nearly all the civilized countries of the globe either have had or are carrying on vast, complicated, and costly surveys of their landed possessions.

In the year 1800 the scattered, isolated surveys of British India, of all kinds, were consolidated into three great surveys, all of which, though independent of each other, work in unison:

1st. The trigonometrical, for the accurate fixing of all important places, showing the latitudes, longitudes, and heights above the mean sea-level of such a number of obligatory and other points, as to form a complete basis for the connection and starting of all other surveys.

2d. The topographical, on a trigonometrical basis, by breaking the principal triangles obtained with the larger instruments into secondary and tertiary triangles, by means of which the topography is depicted by plane-table sketching on a minor scale.

3d. The revenue or fiscal, which is likewise a good topographical survey on a larger scale, with the depiction of the boundary of every village or parish, as well as of districts and other subdivisions in the revenue-paying champaign provinces.

The cost of these three classes of surveys in 1871 and '72 was £240,000 sterling. This is probably the average annual cost. The cost of surveying is about £4 10*s*. per square mile.

The three principal officers are:

1st. Surveyor-general of India and superintendent of topographical surveys.

2d. Superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey.

3d. Deputy surveyor-general and superintendent of the revenue surveys.

Then there are deputy superintendents and assistant surveyors of several grades. Much of the work is done by natives. The entire force consists of about 2,000 persons.

Austria also has its great geological and geographical survey. Its area is 226,406 square miles; persons employed, 1,200; and annual cost about $1,000,000.

Prussia also has its great survey under a geodetic institution and a royal geological land institute.

Russia has in her surveys about 650 persons of all grades.

Great Britain, covering an area of only 119,924 square miles, is only a little larger than the State of Colorado.

Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and Norway, all have their great topographical and geological surveys, which are as much a part of the government as any other branch.

I make these very brief remarks to convey a glimpse of the magnitude, importance, and cost of this class of surveys.

In regard to the system of public-land surveys, the economic resources of the public domain, &c., the ground has been pretty thoroughly gone over already by those who have preceded me, so that I fear there is not much to be said without repetition; but I will say, as my opinion, that the more I have looked into the matter the more convinced I am that the rectangular system of surveying, as Lieutenant Wheeler has expressed it, is the best and cheapest beyond all comparison. It is my opinion, too, that we might as well attempt to introduce a dead language among our people, to the exclusion of the present spoken one, and force them by law to speak it, as to introduce this system for the one now in use. There are but few persons who understand thorough geodetic work, and it would require a special education in the best schools of the country to make anybody understand it. I would say that, so far as this trigonometric system is concerned, my idea would be that unless we can have a grand trigonometrical survey of the entire country, we had better not attempt to substitute any other system. A grand trigonometrical survey has been established in nearly every country of the world, and we have, for instance, the one in India, which, about the year 1800, gathered into a consolidated form all the scattered surveys of British India. They have three distinct surveys: the grand trigonometrical survey, the topographical survey, and the revenue survey, the latter corresponding nearly to our public-land survey. These are now done at a cost of twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars a year.

I merely make this brief statement here to show the expense. In British India there is not quite a million square miles, whereas there are between three and four million square miles in our country; and if we introduce their system, which must come sooner or later (and the sooner it comes the better), that grand survey would require about 200 years to complete, and would cost us not less than one hundred million dollars to perform accurately. If that could have been introduced at the time that the land surveys were commenced, in 1785, and carried on in unison, it could have been done at a less expense than the many loose, irregular surveys of all kinds have cost, and the whole work would have been absolutely accurate. At the present time, any attempt to change, or to do more than modify and make more perfect the rectangular surveys, is unnecessary. So far as my own survey is concerned we have already extended a very fair triangulation system over an area of 100,000 square miles or more. Lieutenant Wheeler and Major Powell have covered a large area, I know not how much, very nearly as much as is necessary, it seems to me, for the progress of the land surveys at the present time; that is, nearly as much as the country demands.

Now this system we are considering (I can only speak of our own) is this; that a certain base-line is fixed by astronomical methods with the use of the telegraph. In Colorado we had three points located with great care, one at Denver, one at Colorado Springs, and one at Trinidad. They were fixed by the Coast Survey, and as a matter of course are correct, as the Coast Survey is as good authority as we can have. There is no organization in any portion of the world superior to it in that work, and as far as the triangulation of the mountain region is concerned, whatever they do is authority among scientific men, and is not to be disputed or argued. Therefore these points are nearly absolutely fixed, being located with a probable error of not more than 25 feet, or the distance across this room. Sherman Station might have formed a portion of the astronomical base, as an entire summer was spent there by a

Government party, with an appropriation of $2,000. The measured base-lines are very carefully made, and from them the triangles are extended westward, and the error is not probably more than a half foot, or 6 inches, per mile. The points are so absolutely fixed in latitude and longitude, that the error cannot be at any time more than 20 to 25 feet.

Mr. WELCH. How do you establish those points?

Professor HAYDEN. By monuments. There are some four or five hundred monuments in Colorado. I have seen Lieutenant Wheeler's monuments. Time will never erase them; they are fixed points. If they are as accurate as our own, and I suppose they are, they are very closely fixed points. I have here a map, which is open to the examination of experts. My opinion is that all this work should be published to the world as soon as possible, so that it may be subject to criticism, praise or blame. We are partial ourselves to our own work, and therefore, when we send it forth to the world, it can be criticised by persons who have made this kind of work a life study, and if it has no merit in it, it will be shown at once. It can be examined by the Coast Survey and in that manner compared, and its experts can determine whether it is what it professes to be, correct or not. There are over 100,000 square miles of primary triangulation, covering all of Colorado and a portion of adjacent territory, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, published by the survey under my charge, and distributed all over the world.

I am of the opinion that the triangulation system should be carried on in harmony with the public land system; not that they should be united together. The two organizations should be independent of each other. All these organizations should be independent of each other, so that they may act as a check on each other. If they were united under one organization, there might be collusion. For instance, here is the beautiful Uncompahgre Valley in Colorado, soon to be given up by the Indians, a very large area [pointing out the location on the map]. We do not wish to survey all this mountain region, but we wish to go into that valley and make certain surveys that the people call for. The nearest land surveys are at the mouth of Cochetopa Creek, 48 miles distant, over a rugged and mountainous interval. There are several points in the vicinity nearly absolutely fixed, that is, within twenty-five feet. Now all that is necessary to be done to make the desired survey is, instead of carrying a line across from the public land surveys at the mouth of Cochetopa Creek—all we have to do is to fix a corner wherever the surveyor desires to have the work commence, and connect it with a chain with one of the geodetic points in the vicinity.

Mr. PATTERSON. When you get to the valley by the method of triangulation, what do you want to do then?

Professor HAYDEN. We then go to work and establish the corner of that 40 acres by connection with the nearest geodetic point; that is, start right from a fixed point. The work has to be done with a theodolite and chain.

Mr. GAUSE. Are those natural boundaries or artificial?

Professor HAYDEN. They are natural. They are mountain peaks. On these mountain peaks monuments are erected which are intended to be permanent.

Mr. PATTERSON. In going from there to there [indicating] and surveying this land, is the expense great or small?

Professor HAYDEN. Would be very slight; almost nothing. All you have to do is to connect these points. These points have not probably an error of over 25 feet on an average, or 6 inches to the mile,

as you will see by a publication which is here, which gives the computations, &c., and which is open to investigation.

Mr. PATTERSON. I understood you to claim that this would be the correct method, to use triangulation for the purpose of going from a fixed point to any locality into which you desire to introduce government surveys?

Professor HAYDEN. The fixed point is the first question.

Mr. PATTERSON. You have a fixed point in order to get across a range of mountains for surveying a valley; you use triangulation for the purpose of crossing that range of mountains, or whatever obstacle may be in the way to reach that valley, and then, when you reach the valley, you survey it by the present lineal system.

Professor HAYDEN. Not necessarily triangulation at all; but here are the points they go by [indicating]. They measure with a theodolite and chain to this corner, or whatever you call it. It is not necessary except for triangulation. If you have no point fixed here [indicating] you have got to fix one, something that could be seen from the top of a mountain. It is a very easy thing to extend triangulation from one point to another, because it can be seen; but here you are in a valley. These are absolutely straight lines. They do not take into account the undulations of the surface in any way. It would be better, undoubtedly, to use the theodolite and chain.

I would say that the system itself is the best and simplest that we could find or could think of for the land survey, and the law, instructions, and powers given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office could complete this work in such a way that it would be an extraordinarily useful work as a topographical and geographical work. It could be done accurately.

It would be necessary to have competent men employed at all times. Whether that could be done by the contract system or not it would be impossible to tell, but the country is full of civil engineers who would have knowledge enough to survey public lands in connection with this system, who could be employed if the power was given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office to employ such men. The demand would equal the supply. It could be understood, as the law prescribes that every deputy surveyor should be a competent engineer. Then engineers would prepare themselves to perform the public surveys in connection with the geodetic system.

I was looking at the Land Office reports for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. In them the rectangular system is very well explained, and if the deputy surveyors could be required to bring in on their plats the information that is demanded, there would be no necessity at present for a bureau for information as regards the classification and irrigation of lands. The information would be there in itself. We have therefore come to the conclusion that the fault is not in the system, but in the management of it entirely.

Mr. WELCH. Would it not be economical and practicable to establish intersections of latitude and longitude as points of departure for new surveys?

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, sir, undoubtedly. Another point I would like to bring in here is, that these surveys are going on all the time in this way. They are being carried over the country pretty rapidly.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Cannot these 400 points established in Colorado be used as initial points in making surveys of the public lands?

Professor HAYDEN. That is what I stated and that is the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior. We are required in our letters of instruc-

tion from him to build monuments in connection with the public-land system, and it seems to me that is all that is really necessary. At the same time we are carrying on the mining, topographical, and geological work, and so the work is really complete; and I say that this grade of work is sufficient for the American continent for 100 years at least. It will be sufficient for all time, but has not the detail that is used in Great Britain and Ireland. There the survey has been carried on for a great many years, with a corps of 2,000 people. They have had a geological survey going on for fifty years and they have not got through with it yet, and their publications are very numerous and on a very large scale. This work, so far as the necessities of our Western country is concerned —which is largely an unsettled country—we consider of so high a grade that nothing better is really needed to be done for 100 years.

Mr. WIGGINTON. What is your opinion as to the advisability of changing the present method of surveying the public lands by having bases of meridian? We have one or two in California, and by adopting those you could make them the initial points of public surveys. What is your opinion of the advantage of that?

Professor HAYDEN. I do not know how accurately those points are fixed in California.

Mr. WIGGINTON. There are two of them only.

Mr. WELCH. Have coast surveys been made in California?

Professor HILGARD. A great many points along the coast have been established, and a few have been established eastward to connect with the surveys on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. When I come to speak I shall have something to say about that.

Professor HAYDEN. Major Powell, the other day in speaking, mentioned the surveying of lands along a stream. I have here a diagram showing that. Lieutenant Wheeler has brought that subject out pretty fully. This is suggested in order to have fair play, so that a man should not get a whole river-front. You see the difficulties there of surveying by the system of triangulation. You see the number of points you would have to make; I cannot say how many, but every point would have to be carefully made all through here [indicating on the map] in order to get in the meandering of the rivers. The computations would be laborious, difficult, and costly.

Mr. WELCH. You would make this by the linear?

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, sir; by the linear. If you undertake to apply this system to what we call the cultivable land anywhere, I think it would be the most expensive that could possibly be adopted. We have come to the conclusion that the adoption of that plan generally to the exclusion of the rectangular system would not only be very disastrous but an almost irreparable loss to the country. We would have to return to it again without any doubt.

I would like to make just a few remarks in regard to the division of land—the classification of land in Colorado, inasmuch as we have made this about as perfect—in fact, more perfect than anything we know of. The land is divided into agricultural, forest, and barren lands, and coal districts. There are 104,000 square miles classified in that way with great care. The topographers are instructed to note all the economic features of the area surveyed on their books, and we consider this about as accurate as it can well be. From 1867 up to the present time we have made very extensive reports on the economic resources of the Western Territories, going over all these regions to a greater or less extent, and in our next annual report, which is now going through the press, you will find this statement, which I will now read:

From estimates based on the amount of land suitably situated for irrigation, the amount of water available for this purpose, and the character of the soil, it is estimated that in all Colorado there are 7,323 square miles, or 4,686,720 acres of tillable land. There is water enough to irrigate this area without the employment of reservoirs. This is 7 per cent. of the whole area.

Besides this, 55,000 square miles, or 52.6 per cent., is valuable as pasture land. This, however, is of very variable quality in different localities, grading into sage-brush (artemisia) and other brush barrens in such a manner that only an arbitrary line can be drawn between pasture and worthless lands.

The area covered by spruce and pine timber is 19.1 per cent., or 20,000 square miles; that covered by quaking aspens (*Populus tremuloides*), piñon pine, and the low, scrubby cedar so characteristic of the arid plateaus, is 13,500 square miles or 13.0 per cent., while 6.3 per cent. or 6,565 square miles may be classed as barren—worthless, unless immense works be undertaken to reclaim it.

The State of Colorado embraces an area of 104,500 square miles. The eastern portion, or about 45,500 square miles, consists of plains. The middle, or strictly mountainous portion, forms about 32,000 square miles, while the western portion, 17,000 square miles, consists of plateau country. The average elevation of Colorado is greater than that of any of the other States or Territories, being about 7,000 feet above sea-level. Thus we have nearly 100,000 square miles that can be made useful for some purpose or other.

The question arises, how are we going to divide that up for the people? It seems to me that while this triangular system can be employed to fix points, it would be necessary to use the linear system to fix the township lines. If this land is graded according to its value, as it will have to be done before a great while because of this universal pasturing all over the country, which is leading to quarrels now—the sheep and cattle men of Colorado having frequent disputes and murdering each other's stock, every man must have his boundaries separate, so that he does not pasture all over Uncle Sam's country—it must be divided off into townships or squares of some kind, so that there may be fairness. If the irrigable land is surveyed just exactly to suit the man who wants to take up a water front, then, as a matter of course, he takes up a narrow strip and leaves the barren land to remain forever unused, but if it is divided up into squares of 640 acres each, he has got to take the good with the bad—all the different grades of land—and, therefore, he can have some arable and some pasture land, for which he pays from 10 to 50 cents per acre, and there are very few men who have pluck enough to go and settle on these lands and raise cattle, who would not have means enough to pay 10 to 50 cents an acre for this land, and take the whole of it and have a deed of it. This division has got to be done before a great while.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Is it necessary to have it in squares?

Professor HAYDEN. That is my opinion. I say that because there seems to be fairness about it. There may be fairness about it the other way; but when you have divided this all up into squares, it is almost impossible for a man to get the best pieces and leave the indifferent or bad pieces out. It might be divided up into 40 acres each. I am not supposing that the arable land cannot be divided up in that way. I think the arable land should be divided into 40 acres, and then it would be optional whether he received 10 or 5,000 acres.

Mr. WIGGINTON. The pasture lands are worthless without the water.

Professor HAYDEN. Not necessarily. Reservoirs and artesian wells could be made to collect the water and distribute it.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Would you permit a party to take up a quarter-section of land and give him control of all the water there was there?

Professor HAYDEN. There should be some provision against that—some check.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Then you cannot sell it in squares.

Professor HAYDEN. I cannot say; I know of nothing better than that.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Suppose there is a body of water covering nearly 160 acres. If you permit a man to take up that whole section of land, cannot he control that and wouldn't he?

Professor HAYDEN. Under the present system he does control it. That would depend upon his good fortune; he would have to take his chances. There is a little lake on a divide going toward Colorado Springs, which Dr. Bell wished to make a fish-pond of, but somebody else's line struck across and cut off a small portion of the north end that he uses for cattle. If he had maneuvered so that he could have obtained it all, it would have been a good thing for him.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Supposing we could arrange it so that the water would not be monopolized by one man to the exclusion of others?

Professor HAYDEN. That is a most important desideratum.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Can you do that and survey land, in the way we do now, in not less than 40-acre tracts?

Professor HAYDEN. No doubt.

Mr. GAUSE. I think these water-springs ought to be reserved.

Professor HAYDEN. Last year I made a statement before the committee, and I repeat it now, that I think, after having traveled over the greater portion of the West, that the system is a defective one for that country when a man can go in and take up a spring or any small body of water and by so doing wholly control it and its surroundings.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Could we not introduce a system of surveying by which we could prevent men getting all the water in a case of that kind?

Professor HAYDEN. I don't see that there is any necessity for a change in the present system of surveying. We might change the law and make watering places an exception, or those places could be reserved, but the latter cannot be done as long as the squatter system is in force. Legislation comes in there, of course. Of the large per cent. of pasture lands we spoke of, we do not wish to consider it entirely unavailable, as has already been shown in the annual report of the survey under my charge for 1870. Experiments have several times been made, making superficial analyses in the field, to ascertain certain constituents of fertility of the soil, and we have found no soil in that country, however barren it may appear to be, that did not contain all the elements of fertility. You see what has been done in Utah, where Frémont some years ago said that it was an irreclaimable desert. It appeared to be absolutely sterile before the Mormons took it in possession, but the past season, 1877, they raised more grain than they required for home consumption. From 15 to 20 bushels of wheat has been produced per acre on the uplands, without any irrigation.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Is not all that Western country very productive if there is water?

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, sir; that is true of nearly all of it.

Mr. WIGGINTON. There is no barren land to any extent?

Professor HAYDEN. No, sir. The amount of barren land over the most of those Territories at the present day is not greater in proportion than in New England, and if that country had been settled at an early day it would have been, perhaps, inhabited as thickly as New England is today. There is no necessity of investigating these matters where people can range over 2,000,000 square miles at will, but if the New England people, with their energy and necessities, had settled there at first, it would have been nearly as thickly settled as New England at present.

There is but very little mere barren land, and the fertility of that which is not barren is, as you know, wonderful. In Genesee County, New York, 7½ bushels to the acre is considered a good crop, while in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, &c., if the settlers do not get 30 or 40 bushels, they consider they have a poor crop, and in California you know how much grain is raised there wherever water can be obtained.

Mr. WIGGINTON. This year we averaged 35 bushels to the acre all over the State.

Professor HAYDEN. I have been wandering over these countries since 1853, and have covered 800,000 square miles, and we are gathering material together as to the economic resources, which we hope to publish to the world, regarding this whole Northwest, which can be classified in this general way.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Taking the method you have been pursuing in Colorado, on the map before you, can't you, by pursuing that plan, give to the General Land Office, in your maps and reports, a very clear idea of the classification and character of all the land in the country through which you pass?

Professor HAYDEN. Most certainly; and it is all that would be necessary with the present system of surveying. I can hardly see how anything could be more perfect than this, without a most absolutely minute survey, which would be as costly as the great trigonometrical survey of England. The theory of actually classifying these lands so as to make them of service, would involve as minute and detailed a survey as any of the great surveys of Europe; and all the other surveys might be carried on at the same time, in my opinion. I would be glad if that could be done. I don't care how minute the survey is, if the government will permit it.

Mr. WIGGINTON. I understand that, with your map, the Commissioner of the General Land Office could determine the character and classification of the land from it?

Professor HAYDEN. I do not see how he could avoid it.

Mr. GAUSE. Could he tell where water was located or not?

Professor HAYDEN. Here is a drainage map on which every stream is put down, and those things can be read as one runs. It seems to me that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or any other man, in taking this chart can tell every section of land and the grade and character of it pretty nearly, in a general way.

Mr. PATTERSON. Could he do it with the map you have there now, as you have it now?

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, sir; it seems to me so. One of the difficulties in the classification of this land would be that the same land, pasture or wood land, may have a silver mine upon it, or it might be useful for other purposes. You know many rich coal lands are covered by wheat fields at the present day.

Mr. PATTERSON. How did you determine this in here [indicating] was coal land?

Professor HAYDEN. We have the upturned edges of those coal strata thrown up along the base of the mountains; the coal is shown by the outcrop. The same formation extends far into the plains, where the strata are horizontal, the same as they would be in Illinois or Indiana. A large portion of the latter strata were supposed to contain no coal, and somebody sunk a shaft down some hundred feet and he kept passing through bed after bed of coal; and we can suppose that, whether the coal outcrops or not, the same formation must also contain coal. It generally lies in basins, if it is a coal region. There are some coal for-

mations that have no coal, but the chances are in favor of it, and we have noted the outcrops of coal where they appear. I have no doubt at all that wherever shafts have been sunk at Denver, 12 miles from the mountains, they have gone through coal. It is the brown coal of the age of the cretaceous and tertiary eras.

Mr. WRIGHT. You do not have any anthracites?

Professor HAYDEN. There is some anthracite in New Mexico, but that is caused by the volcanic dike coming in contact with and changing it by its heat. Any coal can become anthracite under particular conditions. I will say that if it was not for this coal here [indicating on map], it would be a very difficult thing to settle up this country permanently.

I would like to refer to Nebraska—Mr. Welch's country.

Mr. WELCH. Don't you find coal oftentimes where there are no indications?

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, sir. All men are liable to err. I made a survey of Nebraska in 1867, and I received some blame in the papers because I did not find all the coal that was expected. I thought it was better to tell the people the truth. If I had as much money as they have spent in sinking shafts uselessly, for coal, to apply to our explorations, I should be glad to get it. We found that the coal-beds thinned out toward the Rocky Mountains, so that Nebraska will always be really destitute of coal to any great extent, but the country is so extraordinarily rich that it does not need that coal, really.

Mr. SAPP (to Mr. Welch.) That lets you out. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAPP. How did you find Western Iowa in that respect?

Professor HAYDEN. Iowa is an empire in itself. Scarcely a foot of unavailable land can be found in the entire State. There are great areas of good bituminous coal. The fertility of the soil is marvelous.

Mr. WRIGHT. How many seams of coal, separate from rocks, did you find?

Professor HAYDEN. They vary anywhere from five to a hundred. In Nova Scotia there are 80 or 90 seams, some of them 10 to 20 feet thick. In the West we find from 10 to 20 seams, varying from a few inches to 20 feet or more.

Mr. WRIGHT. We have 30 feet in Pennsylvania.

Professor HAYDEN. Yes, I know; the Mammoth vein.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have coal of my own that is 28 feet in thickness. That is, the red ash and underlying vein.

Professor HAYDEN. There is one at Evanston, Wyoming, 26 feet.

Mr. SAPP. How far west in Iowa did you find the coal to extend?

Professor HAYDEN. Almost to Council Bluffs; 15 or 20 miles from there. Where there was good coal it was much charged with sulphate of iron. The cinders of this coal, when removed from the engines, cover the track in great piles.

Mr. WRIGHT. Do you know of any anthracite coal in the West, in any quantity?

Professor HAYDEN. No, sir; not in a commercial point of view. It is interesting in its geological aspects. Pennsylvania has the credit of monopolizing this class of coal. I think the quantity in New Mexico does not amount to over 100 or 200 tons. There is no anthracite coal west of the Missouri River to amount to anything except in a geological point of view.

Before proceeding to a description of my triangulation in Colorado, and other parts of the West, it may be well to give a general description of the method of locating points by triangulation.

In this method the only direct measurements made are those of one or more base-lines; all other measurements are derived from those by the measurements of angles.

For the measurement of a base-line, a flat extent of country, of a suitable length, is selected. The ground should be as nearly horizontal as possible, and the two ends, and, if possible, all points of the proposed base, should be intervisible. The length of the line should be measured with all the accuracy possible under the circumstances, as any error in this measurement is increased manifold in the subsequent triangulation.

In the Coast Survey the lines are measured by metal bars, compensated for temperature, and the contact between the ends of the bars is made by a microscope. In this case the operation of measuring and remeasuring a base 5 miles long occupies several weeks, and the error does not exceed a small fraction of an inch.

In my work, which does not admit of the devotion of so much time and expense, these measurements have been made with a 100-foot steel tape. The measurements are, of course, corrected for temperature, slope, and error of tape, and are reduced to sea-level. Major Powell, I am informed, used wooden rods for this purpose, but his results are not as accurate as with the use of the steel tape, while the work requires much more time. The base measured, a distance of perhaps 5 or 6 miles, the next step is to "expand" it; that is, to obtain from this known distance of 5 or 6 miles the accurate length of a line 20, 30, or 40 miles in length, the mean distance between stations of the triangulation.

For this purpose, points are selected on the right and left of the base line, at such distances from it that the triangles formed by each of these points, and the two ends of the base, will be "well conditioned"; that is, that the angles of the triangles will be as nearly equal as possible. Then all of these angles of each of these triangles are measured.

Now, were these angles measured perfectly, the sum of the three of any triangle would be 180° plus the spherical excess. The amount of the discrepancy is an indication of the accuracy of the work. Now, in each of these triangles, there is given a side and the three angles, and a simple trigonometrical calculation gives the lengths of the other sides; these other sides, thus calculated, furnish bases for further triangles, each larger than those used before, and thus the enlargement goes on until the normal length of sides of triangles is reached. This completes the expansion, and thence the triangulation goes on by the simple measurement of angles, the sides of the triangles being kept as nearly as possible of the same length and the angles as nearly equal as possible.

A second base is usually measured as a check on the first. From it an expansion is made, and the work connected with that from the first.

To ascertain the *direction* or azimuth of these lines, it is necessary to know only the direction of any one of them, although practically the directions of several are measured, as checks on one another. The measurement consists in measuring the angle between the line and some slow-moving star, usually the pole star, whose distance from the north pole is known at the time. Now, this system of triangulation is consistent in itself, but its position on the earth's surface is unknown. To determine this requires the aid of astronomy. One or more of the stations in this triangulation must be fixed by astronomical means, and the character of the work is such as to warrant the employment of the best instruments and the most refined methods for the determination of the latitude and longitude of this or these points. For the determination of the latitude, we use the zenith telescope, and the method of zenith dis-

tances of stars. To describe this method would require more space and technical language than could be used here. Suffice it to say, that this method determines the latitude within a few tenths of a second, where a second is about 100 feet.

The longitude is determined by the comparison of the local time of the station with that of some point whose position is known. This comparison is made by telegraph. The *beats* of the chronometer are transmitted back and forth by telegraph, and recorded side by side on paper, by an ingenious instrument known as the chronograph.

The difference between the local times of the two stations is the difference in longitude. This local time is determined at each station by observing the transits of stars, whose positions are known, with a transit instrument. These observations give the error of the chronometer and hence the local time. By this method the longitude of a point can be determined within 30, 40, or 50 feet at the worst.

Now, the latitude and longitude of a point being known, those of all other points also are determined, as their distances and directions from the first point are given by the triangulation, and the whole system is correctly placed on the earth's surface.

I come now to the work of my survey in Colorado, and will give a few details of the character of the work, referring the gentlemen of the committee, who desire further information, to the paper on the subject, in Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3, of the publications of this survey.

In the inception of the work in Colorado, a base line was measured near Denver, mainly on the track of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Two measurements were made of it, with a steel tape 100 feet long, under a tension of 16 pounds. The end of each 100 feet was marked by a knife-edge on the railroad track, or on a low stool. The profile of the line was leveled, and the temperature of the tape was constantly measured.

The results of two measurements, corrected for temperature and slope, are respectively 31,861.304 and 31,863.102 feet, showing a discrepancy of about 1.8 feet, or about $\frac{1}{15000}$ of the length. It was, of course, corrected for error of tape, and reduced to sea-level.

From this base, triangulation was extended and carried into the mountains. Then a second base was measured in San Luis Valley. The methods were the same, and the results better than in the case of the Denver base. Six days were occupied in its measurement and remeasurement. The corrected results are as follows: 28,522.74 and 28,522.558 feet, a difference of only $\frac{18}{100}$ of a foot in $5\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Connecting the triangulation from those two bases with one another, the error was found to be only $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile. This error is the sum of the errors of the measurements of the bases and of the triangulation as brought through nearly 200 miles. The angles were measured with theodolites whose circles were 8 inches in diameter, receding to 10″ of arc. All the stations were marked by monuments 5 to 10 feet in height.

In the whole scheme of triangulation of Colorado, 143 complete triangles have been measured, with a mean error of closure of 13″.3. The errors of measurement of the sides of the triangles will not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of a foot per mile, and the error of location of the primary stations is not greater than 25 feet. The area covered in Colorado is about 70,000 square miles.

For the location of the work in latitude and longitude, I judged it to be better, on account of the expense of instruments, &c., to induce the Coast Survey, which is completely fitted in this respect for the work, to determine the latitude and longitude of several points for us. This

they very kindly consented to do, and established the position of points in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad, Colo., for us with the greatest accuracy.

The work in Colorado occupied us from 1873 to 1876 inclusive.

In 1877, having concluded the work in Colorado, and the other Territories south of the Union Pacific Railroad having been in part surveyed by Lieutenant Wheeler and Major Powell, and thereby in part preempted, I decided to move north of the railroad, and the area of the 40th parallel survey, in order to avoid any danger of duplication of work.

During 1877, about 30,000 square miles were surveyed, mainly in Wyoming and Idaho. The character of the work is the same as in Colorado, and the grade of the triangulation is fully equal to it. The final computations have, however, not yet been made.

The next point is, how these locations are to be used for the inception of land surveys in isolated mountain valleys, and for the elimination of errors in the work of these surveys.

I may premise that either case requires more knowledge of surveying than usually falls to the lot of a deputy surveyor, and that they will not utilize these points unless required so to do by law.

In the first of the above cases, we may suppose a valley, surrounded by high, rugged mountains, over which it would be very expensive to run a line at all and impossible to do it with any approach to accuracy. Suppose that a mountain peak on the edge of this valley has been accurately located, and its latitude and longitude given. The latitude and longitude of the point in this valley which should be the nearest township corner to this peak can easily be deduced by calculation, whence the distance and direction of this supposed township corner from the peak can also be computed. All that remains to be done, then, is to find the point in the valley at the requisite distance and direction from the peak, and this point is the township corner, whence the survey may be carried on in the usual manner. Take, as an example, the valley of the Uncompahgre, in Western Colorado, a large fertile valley, which will soon require to be surveyed. The nearest surveys are now, I understand, on the Gunnison, at the mouth of Cochetopa Creek. To carry a base line thence to the Uncompahgre Valley will require the chaining of about 50 miles over rugged mountain country. Instead of this, take Mount Sneffles, a peak in the San Juan Mountains overlooking this valley, as a starting point. The township corner which will come nearest to this peak is, we will say, the 8th township, *i. e.*, 48 miles west of the last one at the mouth of Cochetopa Creek, where the surveys now extend. Knowing the latitude and longitude of the latter point, that of the supposed corner in the Uncompahgre Valley, being 48 miles farther west, can easily be computed, and knowing this, its distance and direction from Mount Sneffles can also easily be computed, and the line run from the summit of Sneffles to the required point.

In the second case, that of using these points as checks on the accuracy of the land surveys, I would recommend that the surveyors, whenever, in running lines, they pass near a located point, be obliged to connect their lines with it by chaining. Then the astronomical positions of the corner, as determined by their work, and by connection with the station of triangulation, should agree. If they do not, the most of the error is in the land surveys and they should be corrected accordingly. This will not only vastly increase the accuracy of the work, but will prevent the manufacture of the notes in camp, referred to by the Commissioner at the last meeting.

Moreover, this reference to geodetic stations, which are in all cases

mountain-peaks, whereon the station is marked by an indestructible stone cairn, would furnish points of reference for all time, in case disputes should arise concerning boundaries, &c. The marks of the land surveys are proverbially ephemeral.

Recommendations.—I have nothing to say against the system of rectangular surveying. It is an admirable system on every account. Measures, however, should be taken, such as I have suggested, to increase the accuracy of the work, its economy, and the permanence of the monuments. The theodolite should be used in all ranging of lines, in place of the compass or solar compass, being more accurate than either, and being independent of local attraction.

On the best methods of conducting the land surveys.—There is no occasion whatever for changing the present system of dividing the land into squares, townships, sections, and quarter-sections. This is the shape which is easiest and cheapest, by far, to survey. The lines, however, should be ranged out by theodolite, not by compass, as local attraction is of frequent occurrence and may be great in amount. The chain should be used, as heretofore. The work should be checked at short intervals, say every 15 to 25 miles, by connection with points accurately located by triangulation, thus preventing the accumulation of error. The location of these points should be made by an organization distinct from the General Land Office, not only because organizations engaged in such work already exist, but because the subsidiary topographical work done by such organizations serves as a check on the conscientious performance of the land surveys, and, the two surveys being distinct, there can be no collusion.

Greater care should be used to insure the permanence of the corner-posts and stakes. The obliteration of these marks has caused an immense amount of trouble and expense.

This is very nearly the plan followed out in the India surveys, which are made under conditions very similar to those in this country. The trigonometric, topographical, revenue, &c., surveys are each under a different head, and independent of one another, but working in unison. The revenue surveys correspond very nearly to our land surveys, being detailed surveys of farms, estates, towns, &c. They are executed with the theodolite and chain, and the work is checked by reference to points in the primary triangulation, at suitable intervals.

These revenue surveys are made by the natives, and, as may be supposed, do not require very much ability or education. As they extend only over the settled portions of the country, they embrace only private real estate, and not the public lands. The topographical surveys are carried over all the hilly and mountainous country.

Major Powell's "modulus of irrigation," that is, the amount of land which one cubic foot of water per second will irrigate, though deduced, as he says, from the practice at present in Utah, is much smaller than any one else has decided on. Marsh, in "Man and Nature," concludes that one cubic foot per second should irrigate 200 acres. The practice in India, where the conditions of aridity are much the same as in our West, is to allow one cubic foot to 218 acres.

The board of commissioners appointed to examine into the feasibility of irrigating the San Joaquin Valley, California, adopted a modulus of 200 acres, and Professor Thomas and Mr. Gannett, of this survey, have come to the same conclusion as regards Colorado and Wyoming. The fact is that, throughout the whole West, water is wasted in irrigation. It can be made to do far more than at present.

These facts will change the usual estimates of the arable lands of the West, raising their total area considerably.

Major Powell's plan of allowing settlers to select the form of their lots along the streams is open to the very grave criticism that settlers would invariably make their farms with a long frontage on the stream, with little depth. In this way they would get more meadow-land and land of a better quality, and also irrigation would be much cheaper. The result of this would be that much arable land would be wasted, as the ranches on the stream would pre-empt all the water, and the land back of the first tier of ranches would get none. His statement that arable and pasture lands can easily be classified from one another requires modification, as, in most cases, the former class is also pasture land, and its amount depends upon the "modulus" of irrigation, the amount of water available, and, above all, where this water shall be applied. It is by no means an easy matter to make these classes of land, nor can they be made definitely.

The following notes are extracted from an article by Mr. Henry Gannett, in the annual report of the survey for 1876, which will soon be issued from the Government Printing Office:

AMOUNT OF WATER USED IN IRRIGATION.

The quantity of water applied by irrigation to various crops ranges within very wide limits in different parts of the earth. The requirements of the crops differ with the character of the season, whether wet or dry, and with the nature of the soil, whether clayey or sandy, &c.

An "inch of water" to the acre is a very common allowance in the State. An inch of water is the amount which will flow through an aperture 1 square inch in section in the course of a season—an amount which, of course, varies with the pressure from head or velocity.

In reference to this subject, Mr. E. S. Nettleton, of Pueblo, Colo., has written me as follows: "It is impossible to give any rule for the quantity of water required to irrigate crops of different kinds. Land that has been irrigated for several years requires less water than new lands. Clay lands require less than sandy lands. Very level land takes more water than sloping or rolling lands. * * * Crops which are sown broadcast require more water than those sown in drills or planted in rows. Early sown or planted crops, as a general thing, require less water than those sown or planted late. It is considered economical to irrigate in the latter part of the day or evening, especially in hot weather. Corn requires less water than almost any other crop, especially the Mexican variety. Oats and grass require the most. An inch of water to the acre is the rule of some. This may be half enough in some instances; in others, it may be double or even three times the quantity required."

In regard to this question, Marsh, in his "Man and Nature," page 377, *et seq.*, says: "As near as can be ascertained, the amount of water applied to irrigated lands is scarcely anywhere less than the total precipitation during the season of vegetable growth, and in general it much exceeds that quantity. In grass grounds and in field-culture it ranges from 27 or 28 to 60 inches, while in smaller crops, tilled by hand labor, it is sometimes carried as high as 300 inches," and adds in a foot-note, quoting from Niel, "Agriculture des Etats Sardes," "that the practice in Lombardy is to give the equivalent of 32 inches of precipitation in 100 days, that being the estimated length of the irrigating season"; and that in Germany, quoting from Boussingault, "Economie Rurale," "Grass grounds ought to receive 200 inches of water, or *six times* the total amount of precipitation during the growing season." In Egypt ("Man and Nature," page 380), about 17½ inches, applied during 150 days, suffice. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1871 gives (page 280) the amount of water applied in France, from the Marseilles Canal, as one cubic foot per second for 70 acres. This is equivalent to an annual precipitation of 122.4 inches.

In the same report the following facts regarding the usage in Italy are given. For rice lands the equivalent of 16.2 inches per month, or of an annual precipitation of 194.4 inches, is used; for summer meadows, 7.2 inches per month, or 86.4 per year; for maize, 2.4 per month, or 28.8 per year.

In the sub-Himalayan districts, the practice is to allow one cubic foot per second for 218 acres, and this is very nearly the result to which Marsh arrives. (See report U. S. Geol. Survey, 1870, page 260.) This is equivalent to an annual precipitation of 39.36 inches. This, however, is far below the amount used in the West at present, but I have no definite comparable data on the subject.

This allowance of water takes into account roughly the amount wasted, evaporation, and absorption by the bottom and sides of the ditches; an amount which, of course, differs in every case, and of which no certain estimate can be made.

The rain-fall is of so uncertain, variable, and sudden a nature that I do not consider it best to take it into account in making estimates of arable land; particularly as the amount of water allowed is, as stated above, much below the practice at present, and as, in some localities, the rain-fall may, in any year, be absolutely nothing.

In a "Report on the Irrigation of the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys of California," the following facts concerning the amount of water per acre are given: The commissioners estimate that, on an average of crops and soils, one cubic foot per second will irrigate 200 acres, and quote the following statements: "In North India one cubic foot per second irrigates five acres per day. Taking the interval of irrigation at forty days, we have the duty of 200 acres for one foot a second, for cereals. In Granada, a canal for the Genil irrigates of wheat, barley, and vines 240 acres per cubic foot. In Valencia, * * * about 200 acres per foot. In Elche, where water is very scarce, a cubic foot goes so far as to irrigate 1,000 acres. * * * Rice fields in different parts of the earth vary from 30 to 60 or even 80 acres to the cubic foot. In the heavy monsoons of India, 90 acres per foot is irrigated. * * * The grants for six recent canals in Spain run from 70 to 260 acres per cubic foot."

PROPER SEASON FOR GAUGING STREAMS.

Before giving any facts regarding the amount of the discharge of streams, with relation to their irrigating capacity, I wish to call attention to the fact that these measurements amount to very little, except as very general indications. The volume of water carried to-day is little indication of what it may be to-morrow. A heavy shower or a warm day in the mountains may temporarily double the discharge. At the time of the spring floods, in June, the amount discharged may be five, ten, or even twenty times that sent down in November, when the streams are at their lowest.

The proper time for gauging, with reference to the irrigating capacity of the stream, is at the end of July or early in August, about the close of the irrigating season. Moreover, to obtain a result from which it would be safe to draw definite conclusions, the season should have been a dry one (for it is with the minimum supply of rain that we have to deal), and the normal regimen of the streams should not have been recently disturbed by rains. In our work, it is not possible to choose the time and conditions for making these measurements; but such measurements as we have made and collected will serve to give a rough approximation to the irrigating power of all the principal streams.

Professor HILGARD next addressed the committee, as follows:

Having been engaged for many years past in government surveys, the subject of surveying the public lands has of course, from time to time, engaged my attention, and I long ago came to the conclusion that the system adopted for public-land surveys was, under all circumstances, the best, the cheapest, and the only feasible one in a wooded country. It is good enough, though it hardly deserves the name of a survey. I speak of it as the parceling off or laying out of the ground for sale. Its object is not to make an accurate map of the country, but to make ground-marks, and divide up the land so that you can give a title to something. Of course, some sort of map is incidental to it. This work necessarily precedes the settling of the country, and therefore a survey would be incomplete, as the very objects to be shown on a map are not yet in existence, and accurate surveys must be made later. In the earlier-settled States where there was not a systematic survey, and where every man had his claim marked out, they have not yet found a necessity for a precise survey, but are just waking up to it. In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States some movements are being made now toward making an accurate map of the country.

I should therefore not be disposed to deviate from the system of rectangular surveys by the compass and chain for all those lands that can be used as farms, where such small parcels as those are useful. I learn from my friends and from the surveys and explorations that have been made, that there are large extents in the far West which are not arable and which can only be used in large tracts. That being the case, I

would say then, the small arable tracts should be subdivided according to the rectangular system as heretofore, and that, in order to preserve the customary system of designation by townships and ranges, they should be connected with each other by as much triangulation as is necessary for that purpose, that being much the cheapest in an open country and the most accurate mode of doing it.

Whenever you come into the forest, however, the triangulation has to be abandoned, because whenever you have to open a line with an ax it is very expensive.

Along the great extent of coast which has already been surveyed by the Coast-Survey, it was the small triangulations along the wooded margins of the coast that cost the most. The triangulations that have the greatest accuracy cost very little, because they are made in open country, and I am sure these triangulations of Professors Hayden and Wheeler have not cost very much, an insignificant amount per acre.

I am very much confirmed in my opinion, and in the practicability of the system mentioned, because I know that our neighbors in Canada have adopted the very same. They have our system of subdividing their land into small plots—squares of the same size. They have, however, added to it a system of connecting by triangulation the different localities in which surveys are needed, where setlements have taken place. For instance, the lands on Lake Superior, in the Dominion, are connected with different meridional lines in the Dominion, and are connected by triangulation with Manitoba. There they begin to lay it out in sections, there being nothing done on the intermediate lands except just along the streams.

Mr. WIGGINTON. What is the distance?

Professor HILGARD. There is one piece about 100 or 120 miles of triangulation. The surveyors who make the triangulation are employed at a salary. They have a corps of surveyors and engineers employed at a salary by the surveyor-general of Canada. The lands themselves can be laid out by contract, much as we do; but there is no saying how much you can do in the way of triangulation, owing to the obstacles sometimes being very great and at other times very small. So that, in my judgment, that would be the system or proper mode of organizing a triangulation. But in general surveying the subdivision is required, and there the method now in use is applicable.

Mr. WELCH. Would these obstacles not exist in connecting it by chain and compass the same as by triangulation?

Professor HILGARD. In a wooded or "blind" country, as we call it, you can go through with a compass and chain between the trees and on the ground with comparatively little difficulty. You cut a little underbrush, and you trace, then, a line in a suitable direction. It is not necessary that you should run either east, west, north, or south, but only in the direction you want to strike. That will not be as good a measurement as if it were done by triangulation, but the error will be chiefly in the measuring of the distance with the chain. We know any direction as accurately as we know the north, only we have to know north so as to refer any other direction to it. We cannot run a north line any more truly than a northwest line.

Mr. SAPP. The inaccuracy would be, then, chiefly in the length of the line?

Professor HILGARD. Yes, sir. In the Canadian surveys all the directions are made truly astronomical; the lines have been traversed. However, it is not at all important that such plats or regions of a subdivided country should bear a certain accurate relation to each other. It is well

enough that we should know it, but it adds nothing to their value. In our very system we get many unconformable areas, not from any errors, but from the system of laying out squares while the meridians converge; and you are perfectly acquainted with the offsets that continually happen. So that there is no such thing as a definite geographical relation and a system of townships, unless within a certain limit. In a barren country, crossed by triangulation, I should not consider it necessary to fix township corners by offsets from such triangulated points as are established, unless it was really desired to survey that country, for those points remain, and I can just as well start from one of them to determine what may be afterward wanted, as from the points that have been derived from it in the first instance. In other words, you need not carry a system of township lines from one part to another which you connect by triangulation, but simply the triangulation. Then you compute where you were at the last point, and you can put your fundamental lines (base line and meridian) at whatever distance you desire from the previous ones, and keep up a regular count of townships and ranges.

I am only repeating what has already been said, and I state it as the deliberate opinion of the Coast Survey Office. I have conversed with the Superintendent, Captain Patterson, about it, and my opinions are also his. The method of surveying, in other words, should admit of the most judicious means to be employed in each case.

The system of subdividing the lands is another thing which we are of the opinion should be preserved. However, this is not so much in our line.

There is another thing that has often occurred to me, and I think the question has been asked concerning it: Why could not the intersections of meridians and parallels be deduced from the triangulation point and marked on the ground, just as those intersections appear on the map, and that made the basis of subdivisions? That is certainly perfectly practicable. It would not, however, be of great use, unless we were to change the system of subdivisions from what it is at present. Indeed, a subdivision by parallels and meridians, in squares—not exact squares, but in that shape——

Major POWELL. Pardon me; the law does not require them to be in squares. Every legal subdivision is a trapezoid; it is not a square. The law requires that lands surveyed should be governed by meridians, and that the townships should be six miles square—two things involving in connection a mathematical impossibility; for by directly conforming to the meridian the township is thrown out of square by reason of the convergency of the meridians. The townships, therefore, are smaller as we go northward from a base-line; but at every fourth township northward from the base-line a new correction base-line is measured from which new townships start with the original size.

Professor HILGARD. If that was the case we should not get the offsets. [To Mr. Williamson.] Mr. Commissioner, is not the upper line of a township required to be six miles, as well as the lower line? However, I have no need to enter into that. I will say that the marking of the regular parallels and meridians would be useful as the means of a regular subdivision according to that system. Every minute would correspond to about a section, but it would be oblong, and then every subdivision would be oblong, as the meridians and parallels appear on the map before you.

I presume it is undesirable to deviate from the adopted system, and I surely appreciate very much the fact that the farmers have a very excellent and better idea of the lay of their land—of what they have and

where it is in reference to others—by having these quarter-sections and these designations which they now have. And it is that consideration—their familiarity with it, and the simplicity of the system for the people themselves—which leads me to the conviction that, after all, the present system of subdivision is better than any other.

Major POWELL. The point in regard to the use of this triangulation is simply this; I will read from the bill; it simply provides this: "The surveys shall be made by such methods as the surveyor-general shall deem best to secure accuracy of measurement and certainty of identification." Now, if some point out here [indicating] is to be surveyed, a little tract of land, and a triangulation has been carried over the country, the thing is, to determine where you shall commence a township or a section corner. Because there is a cairn or monument somewhere in the region, it does not give you a corner or point on that piece of land from which you can start according to the laws of the United States; because, in order to convey titles, the relation of that piece of land must be determined to this point [indicating] by townships and ranges. That is the law of the United States. Now, either that law must be changed, or else the present system of surveys (and there is a system) must go on. These triangulation-points under the present law cannot be used. From that point [indicating] a base line is run. Here [indicating], four sections or 24 miles north of it, another base line is run, and so on, and this divides the region of country into parallelograms, and each parallelogram is subdivided independently of all others; that is the law of the United States, and to obtain a starting point for the survey of a small tract here, the position of some point within the parallelogram must be fixed.

I think it would be better in that Western country, in surveying this land, to start from an independent point in each case, as Professor Hilgard has suggested. It may or may not be better. But under the present law we have to determine this parallelogram from the initial point in the meridian. Now, the law has to be changed in that respect. If we use the point in the triangulation to determine the relation of this point [indicating], having determined this point by triangulation, we must necessarily compute and determine a new point from which to start, or else the present laws must be changed. That is the simple point, gentlemen. I have been asking Congress for five years to legalize and permit the land department to use these points of triangulation, and they refuse to do it, because they have not understood exactly the point we ask, perhaps. The chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate, and the members of the House committee, have asked that this thing be done; and in the last Congress the chairman of the Senate committee spoke on that subject, asking that these points might be legalized. Failing to obtain that authorization or legalization, or authority to use these points in triangulation to start these surveys, this present bill has come up.

Professor HAYDEN. Couldn't those points be introduced into the bill?

Major POWELL. I think this provides for it exactly: "The surveys shall be made by such methods as the surveyor-general shall deem best to secure accuracy of measurement and certainty of identification." I do not want to establish by law any particular system of triangulation—Lieutenant Wheeler's or Professor Hayden's or my own; but the surveyor-general should be authorized to use the points determined by these surveys if he thinks them available.

Mr. PATTERSON. You contemplated a change in the present system?

Major POWELL. Not necessarily. The surveyor-general may change

it or not. It provides for a surveyor-general, and he may use the methods he deems best.

Mr. HEWITT. He has the direction of it, and not the Commissioner of the General Land Office?

Professor HILGARD. If the committee will permit, I have here an illustration occurring in actual practice, how the thing would work. In making a chain of triangulation across the country, centrally, on about the 39th parallel, for connecting the surveys of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, we have commenced work at different points, among others on the Mississippi, and, measuring a base line opposite Saint Louis, have progressed some distance into Missouri. In crossing the 5th parallel of the Land Office survey we have determined a point on it from our triangulation, so that this 5th parallel is, in point of fact, connected with the geodetic triangulation, and its actual position in longitude is as accurately known as are observatories. This sketch exhibits it [producing sketch]. When we come into the vicinity of this meridian [indicating], the point was determined by this triangulation. It was intersected, and this fixes it. In this instance the meridian existed. We tied it up with the triangulation; but if we had had to place it, that would have been precisely the mode in which it would have been done.

Unless the committee desires to ask me questions, I have nothing further to say at present.

Mr. PATTERSON (to Major Powell). Do I understand you to say, major, that to put the triangulation method into operation, it would require a change of the present law?

Major POWELL. Yes; it requires a change of the present law.

Mr. PATTERSON. You would have to abandon the method of the location of townships?

Major POWELL. O, no.

Mr. WIGGINTON. The committee thinks you propose to make a complete change in our system of public surveys.

Major POWELL. Not at all; that is not the intention.

Mr. HEWITT. The bill authorizes it; that the surveyor-general may change the whole system.

Professor HAYDEN. It is understood, I know, everywhere, that the change is to take place—that the bill is to change it. It has come to us from every possible quarter. All I can say is, that is the understanding.

Major POWELL. I want to say this: The legal subdivision of the lands into townships and sections is provided for by general law. The only change whatever, in respect to surveys affected by the bill under discussion, is this—the only point in it: "And the surveys shall be made by such methods as the surveyor-general shall deem best to secure accuracy of measurement and certainty of identification." That is, he may resort to triangulation in determining a point, or he may have it measured by resort to the compass and chain, or he may use a mixed system, which would undoubtedly be the best. Should the surveyor-general find that the triangulation now carried on in the country could be made available in surveying the public lands, he would have permission to use it, and by so doing I believe there would be a great saving of expense, and I believe they could be used if they are made with sufficient accuracy, and of this the surveyor-general must be the judge.

Mr. SAPP. But all other things are to be ignored except accuracy of measurement and certainty of identification. He must be governed by that alone in the method adopted. Isn't that true of this bill?

Major POWELL. Yes; that is all. Perhaps it would be better also to

insert the word "economy," so that it would read "to secure economy in surveying, accuracy of measurement, and certainty of identification."

Mr. SAPP. All other matters are ignored but that. Would that not, of necessity, involve a complete revolution in the system?

Mr. HEWITT. Not necessarily; but it may; he has the power to do it.

Major POWELL. The divisional surveys of the public lands, as I tried to show to the committee (and I think I did previously), are carried over great areas where they are not needed—in tracts which cannot be used for agricultural purposes by irrigation.

Mr. PATTERSON. That is simply a fault in the execution of the law.

Major POWELL. No, sir; it is the fault of the system itself, which demanded that the survey should be made in rectangles, and by contract too, and that necessitated the survey of large tracts.

Mr. PATTERSON. Does the law require the survey of any greater tract than is necessary or desirable?

Major POWELL. No; not now. The general law does, but a clause in the appropriation bill of the last two years changes that. But that is not the general law. It is only a clause in an appropriation bill restricting certain expenditures to certain places. Previously the system existed as I have stated, and yet exists in the Statutes at Large. The question is simply this: By what means can small tracts of isolated land, available for agriculture, not connected with other bodies, be segregated in such parcels as are necessary for their sale? It is a very simple proposition. The surveys might be started on each little tract from an independent point, if it is deemed desirable. I agree with Mr. Hilgard that there is no serious objection to such a plan, but the present general law requires that the surveys of any particular tract shall all be related to some standard meridian and parallel. This relation of the lands to the standard meridians and parallels is expressed in the patents and deeds by which titles are conveyed. In conveying the title to property from the government to the individual, and from one individual to another, the position of the tract of land is described with regard to some artificial point from which the original meridian and base line were projected. This goes into every title, and as long as that system is legal, if these points in triangulation are to be used, it becomes necessary to devise a method by which a particular corner of a section in a township and range, &c., can be determined, without chaining the intervening lines.

Mr. PATTERSON. Take that blue mark on the left-hand upper corner [indicating]. Now, commencing at that fixed point, at the intersection of the meridian, could you survey a tract of ground in that spot and connect it, with triangulation, with the initial point, and describe the details as they are now required by law?

Major POWELL. Precisely so; not the least difficulty in the world. And that is all I am asking.

Mr. PATTERSON. Wherein, then, is there any necessity for a change in the law, if that can be done?

Mr. SAPP. By this triangular system, suppose you want to run a line from this point [indicating], and suppose you want to survey a township up in here [indicating]. Now you have to have a starting point. You start from here [indicating], and survey by the triangular system; and suppose you have to go over a wooded country, would it be very difficult to survey from one point to another?

Major POWELL. If it was a densely wooded country it would be; but you must remember that this is not a wooded country. It is a country

where triangulation can be carried on without great expense. That is the difference, in the main.

Now, I want to come to the question of the utilization of the pasturage land in that country. Here is a little stream of water starting from the mountains——

Mr. WELCH. Pardon me a moment. Take township 22 and township 26. Is there any difference in the number of acres there in the northern township from that in the other township?

Major POWELL. Yes; there is. As we go northward the area of townships and subdivisions diminishes until we strike a correction line, and then again they return to the original size. At every fourth or fifth line they start at a proper size and diminish northward; and it becomes a nice mathematical problem to determine where that particular line should be fixed—that initial point—because every tier of townships running across here is of a different size. This tier [indicating] is larger than that tier [indicating], but each fourth or fifth tier again returns to the original size. And in order to describe lands properly in conveyances, this particular point must be fixed. We must not start at random from any point. The methods for determining this point are very simple. A few tables are necessary, and a method must be devised by the officers in charge by which that can be done, and then all these triangulations of Lieutenant Wheeler's, Professor Hayden's, and my own can be utilized in the public surveys if they are sufficiently accurate. At present they are not utilized.

Now here is a little stream running down here [indicating], sinking away in the sands, or joining some other stream, which I will use as an illustration. If the surveys of the public lands are made only in regular divisions, as in sections, quarter-sections, &c., those divisions upon which this stream or spring is found could be taken in this way and be monopolized, and perhaps fifteen or thirty miles away there is another such stream, and that would be taken also, and the intervening country would not be taken. Now, this is my theory: That we should follow the example of Texas and some of the English colonies. They divide the land with narrow water-fronts, in this way: Here is a little stream, and they give a man about twenty acres and a league—9 square miles of pasture land, and 20 acres of irrigable land. The lands should be divided into long, irregular tracts, running back here, governed by topographic features, and each one should come down to the water.

Mr. GAUSE. Don't they chain those tracts?

Major POWELL. Perhaps so; but if they do, they use very expensive and inaccurate methods. Triangulation is so simple for such cases, and so inexpensive, that to chain an irregular piece of land like that would simply be folly. This is the point I wished to call Professor Hilgard's attention to, but I see he has gone out. It is a very simple problem. There are two things which must always be understood in this matter. One is, to lay out, arbitrarily, a piece of a certain size, as a square mile. That is one problem; but having a piece of any form or size given, to determine what that form and size is, is another; and where the pasture lands are of an irregular shape and size in here [indicating], the problem is to determine what the size and shape is; and that can be determined by triangulation, very speedily and cheaply indeed.

But the bill was not intended to establish any specific method at all, but to furnish authority to the surveyor-general to use such means as he might deem wise.

Mr. WRIGHT. Could not some plan be devised by which these waters

could be left open to the public, and have the surveys conform to such an idea?

Major POWELL. Possibly so. All the waters of that country will eventually be taken out and put on the land for irrigation.

Mr. WRIGHT. Why not let the title to those waters remain in the government, and locate the lands excluding them, so that everybody should have the free privilege of using the waters?

Major POWELL. Perhaps such a system could be devised. I don't know whether it could or not.

Mr. WRIGHT. That idea strikes me as a very good one.

Mr. HEWITT. It seems to me that a law could be devised so as to reserve these water-courses for the government. Every mile or so there should be a way left open for them to reach the stream.

Mr. WRIGHT. That is, where they are running streams.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The only objection to it is that by the laws in existence there is but little left to be done in that direction. They are already appropriated. As regards the waters of the whole mining region, in all that country (as every gentleman on the Pacific coast knows), more than nine-tenths of them are now appropriated under the existing laws. If this had been talked about thirty years ago it would have accomplished something. After very extensive travel through that country of late years, I have never seen a spring or small stream where the waters are not appropriated. There are some large rivers left, it is true.

Major POWELL. The chief interest which I have in this matter is to prevent a monopoly of the water, and there are a number of questions that somebody must soon determine, because of the condition of affairs we are getting into in the Western country with regard to water-rights; and some provision should be made by which these questions can be presented intelligently to Congress for needed legislation. The interference of water-rights in that country is just commencing, and in a very few years it is going to be a very serious question. For instance, here is a great stream running down, with a number of small streams tributary to it on either side. The natural process of taking up the lands is this: The small streams are taken out first, because less capital is necessary for the purpose, and in the main the small streams are taken out on the lowest land. Let us suppose this stream is taken out to irrigate a tract of land here [indicating]. That is the usual process. Now, afterward these streams are occupied, and men have settled here, and have vested rights in the water and lands here [indicating], and we afterward wish to take out this large stream. The lands to which that stream can be taken will be in here [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. Could not the local legislation of the States provide a remedy?

Major POWELL. No, sir. These men are obtaining vested rights by getting land from the government. It is not a question how the water shall be conducted in canals, but whether certain water adheres to certain lands, and the right to use it inheres in that land. Suppose it becomes desirable to take out a main stream. Now, the land to which that main stream can be taken lies adjacent to the stream here [indicating], and a part of that land is already occupied by these smaller streams, and hence the water of this larger stream cannot be taken on those tracts here [indicating]. That is a difficulty that is just appearing. For example: in Utah, in the valley of the Jordan, certain streams tributary to the Jordan come down from the Wasatch Mountains, and irregular tracts of land near that river are irrigated by them; but in order that the Jordan might be made to serve those lands, the church authorities

have caused the small streams to be taken out higher up, near the mountains, and the people owning the lands and having vested rights in the waters of the smaller streams yielded such rights and acquired rights to the water of the Jordan itself. This is managed by direction of the church authorities, but there is no law for it. It is simply a conventional arrangement for the people under the direction of the church. It will not be practicable for ordinary settlers on the public lands not guarded by church authorities to make such arrangements. These difficulties should be anticipated by providing *ab anitio* that the small streams should not be caused to serve lands in such a manner as to prevent the use of the larger streams.

Mr. GAUSE. Suppose these small tracts indicated by your blue lines should be taken up, and these auxiliary streams should be taken up by graziers for the purpose of using the waters of these little streams after these bottom tracts had been taken, couldn't they take all the water from the river and put it on their lands, and what benefit would these small streams be to the farmers on the low lands or bottom lands?

Major POWELL. That could not be done. The man who uses the water first has the vested right. I believe the courts have decided that nobody can go above him and take it away from him.

Mr. SAPP. The man has the right to use the water on his own land if he conducts it back again so that it reaches his neighbor below; that is the common law. He can use all he needs for his own purposes, so that he conducts it back.

Mr. GAUSE. Does not the common law or statute law require that this water may be used by those who build near the mouth of the stream?

Major POWELL. The use of water for milling purposes is different from the use of water for irrigation, for the mill after using it returns it to the stream, but in irrigation the water is taken and absorbed and it cannot be used by a person below. And so under the local laws a man who settles first in that country, by usage (and I believe it has been settled by the courts) can take the water to irrigate his land, and he cannot be interfered with; nobody can go above him and take that away from him.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The act of Congress already regulates that subject.

Major POWELL. I have just hinted at one or two things that are pressing for settlement in that country. One is the interference of water-rights, and another is the setting apart of ground for reservoirs. In India the water used for irrigation is held over from the time of its fall to the irrigating season. It is held in great reservoirs. In this country much water could be stored in the reservoirs, and sites for them should now be reserved. Besides these there are other questions requiring attention, but which I have not now time to dwell upon.

The bill consolidates sixteen offices into one; it permits the new officer to have the work done by such methods as he may deem best, and to accomplish certain results provided for by law; and it abolishes the contract system by which men were paid for chaining lines by the mile, and substitutes the wages system by which persons may be employed to do the work in a more accurate and, as I believe, a much more economic manner.

The bill in its details may be faulty; I think it is, but as a measure in its general scope I deem it to be wise.

Commissioner Williamson's remarks before House Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SAPP. I should like to hear Mr. Williamson now, if he has anything

to say on the subject. We wish to hear your views in regard to this bill; we want to know what you think about it.

Mr. GAUSE. And also in regard to having but one land-office in each State.

Mr. WELCH. Perhaps it would be well to hear from the Commissioner on the economy of this matter.

Mr. WIGGINTON. I understood Mr. Williamson to say that he was not prepared to deviate from the present system.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I said I had no views to express; it was a matter to be thought of and legislated upon. But I believe, with the permission of the committee, I would like to say a word upon the present methods, which seem to me, from the questions which have been asked and the answers responsive to those questions, they have not thrown a great deal of light upon the subject. Major Powell drew his small detached portions of land there, and it is all right—the committee understand it. He provides for the method of getting there and establishing a point from which to project surveys by triangulation. He speaks of that as if there were no other method of doing it. Well, perhaps that is putting it a little strong, but it must be borne in mind that we are conducting surveys, and have been all over the Pacific coast on these detached portions of land. It seems to me that the committee have not a perfect or clear understanding of how we do that and keep up the relative location, so that if we get two or three hundred miles west of a given meridian which is the farthest one east when we get out here [indicating], we are at such a township north and such a range west. Now, in this Black Hills country which happens to be a very good place to illustrate it, there are no surveys, you will see, nearer than this point [indicating] in the Black Hills. Now, if we want a survey, we extend one of these meridian lines, or establish a meridian line in the country, or we extend a base line. Here is the fourth standard parallel north. From some point on that line, we would extend a base line. Now, the whole cost of that is the amount you pay per mile. When you have arrived there, you can go on with your survey from that point just as well as you could from any other point. You have a connection with the public survey. The price is wonderfully small for running a base line, or meridian line; it is but a very few dollars per mile. It is not very expensive. None of these lines are so long as to be very expensive. Something has been said about the difficulties of making this line. Nothing could be said in regard to it that has not been said and experienced as a matter of practice. I mean by that, that the line has been run in as rough country as yet remains to be surveyed. What remains to be surveyed presents no greater difficulties than what has been surveyed presented at the time. No great amount of difficulty has been experienced, and very little talk has been had with reference to this change. Of course, it could not be denied, if it were necessary to have exact accuracy, as you have to be exactly accurate in establishing a given point to take an observation or to establish a meridian, or the intersection of a meridian; but no such accuracy is required. If the land contains 165 acres instead of 160 acres, it is just as easy to say so, and quite as convenient to the purchaser, no doubt, and the object seems to be to get at the quantity and location. Of course it runs through all the title-deeds that you are either east or west of a given meridian, and that you are in a certain township north of a certain base line, and east or west of a given meridian, and in such a section of that township, and this is carried into the title-deeds. I do not care to talk longer on that feature of the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT. Before you leave that, I would like to make one inquiry. In making these surveys where there is timber on the ground, is it not the custom of the surveyor to make his line as he goes along by sighting trees, and so on?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; by blazes, and establishing corners in the manner provided by law.

Mr. WRIGHT. In Pennsylvania, the surveyor makes his return into the office, but it is the marks upon the ground, whenever there is any question with reference to the title, that determines the survey. It is the work done, and not the official work returned.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. In our system of surveys it is provided by law how each corner is to be established and what notations are to be made in the field-notes. We describe the quality of the land in a brief way, and at the corners there are mounds or monuments fixed, or natural objects taken, and the course and distance given from where this corner should be. The present system, I may say, has served, apparently, a good purpose. No man has had difficulty in finding or defining his land with sufficient accuracy. In making public surveys greater accuracy may be obtained by triangulation, but I do not know any reason for this accuracy which is contended for. That a triangulation would be more accurate to arrive at a given distance is well known to every engineer; also that a line could be measured with exact accuracy in that way which never can be measured on the earth's surface; but that degree of accuracy is not required. That is my answer to that argument.

Mr. WRIGHT. The patent you make to the purchaser does not contain on its face any reference to the boundary or marks on the ground.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. We say that we have sold land in such a range, such a section and township, east or west of a certain meridian. Now, that takes the place of metes and bounds, courses and distances, as is the case in Pennsylvania. That is the convenient way.

Mr. SAPP. An engineer can go to the land and find it easily?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir. Something has been said about the education of the people in regard to this matter. There is no man in the whole Western country—even if he cannot read, even if he is unlettered—who cannot find his land under this system.

Mr. WRIGHT. Whether there are natural marks or not?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. You must suppose there are natural marks. There are township corners which are hardly ever obliterated.

Mr. WRIGHT. The necessity of blazing a tree——

Mr. WILLIAMSON. We do not blaze many trees in a great portion of our country; there are not many there. The reference in the return is to enable any person to find the exact point, if the landmark should be destroyed—if the stake is thrown away at the township corner. If you have the township corner it is easy enough to establish any other corner in the township from that one, and those are established with reference to objects in the immediate vicinity, and they are put there with some permanency. The courses and distances are from given objects, and we have a perfect description, as perfect as you have by taking courses and distances, and going around that entire tract of land, as you do. You commence at a given point and go around. You have the field-notes with the courses and distances before you.

Mr. WRIGHT. Wherever there is a change made in the course or a tree standing there we indicate that. We do it by metes and bounds, and if the return to the office does not agree with that, it is the work that is done on the ground that settles the question, and not the official return in the office.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Suppose the trees are cut down?

Mr. WRIGHT. Then you have to take the surroundings of the tract or the official return in the office.

Mr. SAPP. There is no trouble in the West. We make mounds in prairie countries where there is nothing else to make corners of.

Mr. WELCH. Or a stone, and plant it, to mark so many miles from the east or south line, and so on, and you can find it at once. A man who cannot read can find that at any moment.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Assuming that we are going on with a system of rectangular surveys, as we have it now, I propose to discuss a cheaper and better mode of executing them than in the way provided now by law. That is the matter I spoke about, and connected with that matter intimately is the selling of land after it has been surveyed. For the benefit of those members of the committee who were not present when I was here last, I will read a bill which has been prepared and submitted to various persons and received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; a bill not changing the act, but changing the manner of the execution of the law by having a surveyor-general at Washington, &c. At that time it was requested of me that I should take up the other branch of the subject, with regard to the land after it was surveyed, and show the mode of disposal, and show where it might be done with more facility and certainty, and at a less cost and more convenience to the people purchasing; and if that is the subject that the committee desires to hear me upon, I will proceed.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Before you go into that, has the bill in regard to the office of Surveyor-General been printed?

Mr. SAPP. It has been printed and is before the committee now.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The proposed bill I have reference to is as follows. It is entitled—

A BILL to provide for the more economical sale and disposal of the public lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all local land offices in the respective twenty-four States and Territories where the same are situated shall be consolidated into one office at the capital of such State or Territory, and all furniture, fixtures, and government property in such vacated local offices, not necessary to be transferred to such consolidated office, shall be sold under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the proceeds of the same covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed to the twenty-four consolidated land offices not to exceed seventy-two clerks—

That would be a less number of clerks than is now allowed to the land offices—

at a salary of ——— dollars each per annum, to be apportioned by the Commissioner of the General Land Office among the several offices accordnig to their business and needs.

That is, the 24 offices shall not have more than 72 clerks. Some of the land offices may require an assignment of five or six, others only one, and a great many of them would not require any.

SEC. 3. That all proofs and affidavits required by law in making the original or final entry of the public lands may be made before the judge or clerk of any court of record, in the county in which the lands are situated, or to which any unorganized county embracing such lands may be attached for judicial purposes, and when so made and prescribed and duly verified by the seal of such court, shall have the same force and effect, under like pains and penalties to the person making any oath or affidavit therein, as though made before the register or receiver of the proper land district, and the same shall be transmitted by the judge or clerk to the register and receiver.

I want to explain there. Take California as a sample State. It has ten land offices—a larger number than any other State, and consequently has 10 places where this proof could be made. If this bill were to pass, this would provide for 52 places, as there happens to be 52 counties.

It would multiply the facilities for making proof something over tenfold. There would be over ten times as many places where they could do every act that they now can do by going to the local land office. That is to say, a man who wants to make a homestead may do everything in the county where he lives—make his application and all his proof from there, and practically in the working of this law no instance has ever been heard of where any officer refused to take testimony where he received fees for the work.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, registers and receivers of United States land offices, or any employés of the General Land Office who may be detailed to investigate in regard to public lands, or anything connected with them, may apply to the judge or clerk of any court of the United States in any State, district, or Territory, to issue a subpœna for any witness being within the jurisdiction of said court, to appear at a time and place in the subpœna stated before said judge, or before the official or officials making the application as above provided for, if so requested, there to testify according to law, and the said subpœna shall be issued upon such application, and be served by the marshal or proper officer of such court in like manner with other processes issued by such court, and any failure of any witness so subpœnaed to comply therewith shall be punishable in like manner as any court of the United States may do in cases of disobedience of other process issued by such court. The costs and witness fees arising under this section shall be taxed, allowed, apportioned, and paid in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

That is the case now. It is a matter that has been fixed by law, subject to such rules as he may prescribe in taking the testimony and apportioning the expense, where parties are in litigation. There is nothing now to compel a witness to appear and testify in any case. There are no officers serving under the Secretary of the Interior who can compel the attendance of any witness to give his testimony where it may be necessary to guard the interests of the United States.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Mr. GAUSE. I think it is a great defect in the present homestead law that a party has to make his proof of his compliance with the law, because he is wholly in the power of his witnesses; there is no power on earth now there to compel them to testify.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I propose by this bill to compel them to do it.

Mr. WRIGHT. You provide that the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office shall fix a table of fees, and you propose to make that uniform, of course.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Of course, we provide and assess charges as a court would, after the testimony has been taken. From the issue or result of that investigation we should be able to determine who should pay those costs, and the Commissioner would be governed by the local law, of course. The Secretary would say who pays these fees, just as the court does; after it has determined the case, it says who pays the cost, and assesses the amount.

Mr. HEWITT. Under the present law a man wants to make an application now to enter a piece of land, or settle upon it as a homestead. You call that the filing of his claim, do you not?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No, sir; we call that an entry—a homestead entry.

Mr. HEWITT. He is required to make an affidavit. Do you provide there, or does the present law provide, that that affidavit may be taken before a State officer—a county officer?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes; the present law provides that he may make the proofs before some State officer. He will not have to go to the land-office; there is no occasion for him to go there. He will go to some officer or to a court of record in the county where he lives, and, I be-

lieve, there is in all counties a court of some sort that is a court of record.

I have nothing to add in advocacy of this bill further than to say that it would facilitate matters very much, and would save some money to the government.

Mr. HEWITT. How much would it save?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It would save $100,000 per annum at least.

Mr. SAPP. You think it adds very greatly to the convenience of the party desiring to avail himself of the law?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; I hold it does. At this time we have a hundred land-offices, and some of them will not average an entry a month. You are at the expense of paying registers and receivers, and whenever they have so little as that to do they do not attend to it very well; they do not post their books, and if these offices were consolidated it would, without changing the law, bring up the offices to a maximum business. Five hundred dollars is the salary of each register and receiver in the United States, and then he may take certain fees and percentages on moneys received until this salary makes $3,000, and all beyond that is turned into the United States Treasury and accounted for.

Mr. WRIGHT. Where there was only the one single entry would the salary be $500?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; $500 and the fees that would arise from the little business done. I had in my mind when I spoke an office located at Duluth, Minn., and there are five or six offices in Minnesota, which, if consolidated into one, would make an office paying $3,000 a year, and that would be quite certain to put a competent man into the office. We would have at the land-office, then, if that were the case, a good class of officers, and the number of persons who might make default would be reduced from 100 to 24, as I stated here before. During the last five years the default of receivers of public moneys in local land-offices has amounted to $117,000. These persons are now out of office, and I do not know where they are or what means have been taken to collect the money. There would be all those conditions that would be changed. You would have a better officer and he would receive better pay, and could afford to be a better officer, and to attend to his business better. He would be a man of character and could give a bond which would be worth something, and it would make it better in every respect, in my opinion.

Mr. SAPP. As the law stands now, at all these offices there is a register and receiver, each entitled by law to a salary of $500 and the fees besides, not exceeding $3,000 in all?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; to each of the officers. Now if you pass this law one register and one receiver in each State or Territory could do it all, and better.

Mr. WIGGINTON. If they make four homestead entries in a year it costs the Government of the United States $250 apiece, counting the salaries?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir. I have two offices in mind now where there were but three entries made in one quarter, and, besides the salaries, there were quite a number of incidental expenses connected with the offices. We do not pay the office rent in that case, but we pay for all their stationery and for much work in the way of writing up tract books. We would have to do that, of course, if they were all brought together. That would be about the same amount of labor.

Unless you have something further to ask of me, I have said all I wish.

There is one other matter which I desire to call the attention of this committee to, as it is the only committee that the General Land Office knows of that it can come to and make any representation or complaint. I wish to state briefly, if the committee will bear with me, in regard to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. That bill further attacks the little force in the General Land Office and still reduces the salaries, forming a new grade of clerks; and I think I would undertake to convince any member of Congress, no matter what his politics might be, or what portion of the country he might come from, that the Land Office cannot bear a reduction of its force, when it is a well-known fact that 50 per cent. of the work is falling behindhand every day. Now, if the government is not able to employ a sufficient force to do the work, I have nothing to say against reduction. If it is able to have the work done that the people require, then it becomes necessary to make the proper appropriation.

Mr. WRIGHT. Do you employ women in your department?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; as copyists. In 1876 the force of the office was cut down to a number less than it had been before in a quarter of a century, and it is the same this year as it was last year. The work is four times greater than it was a quarter of a century ago, and the force is 15 per cent. less than it was a quarter of a century ago, or at any time since then until 1876.

Mr. HEWITT. How about the salaries; are they larger or the same?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Some are the same and some smaller. The office of recorder of the Land Office was created more than 40 years ago and he had the same salary then that he has now, and I think that it is so with the other employés of the office. It is an utter and absolute impossibility with the salaries provided to get all the men that are necessary. The law gives me $2,000 for a law clerk. Any gentleman who is familiar with the nature and character of the legal questions which arise in the disposal of the public lands will not believe for a moment that $2,000 will hire a man who is perfectly competent to take charge of that business.

Mr. WRIGHT. Is he required to decide legal questions?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; that is what he is supposed to do.

Mr. HEWITT. Do the duties of his office require all his time? Could he not spend a portion of his time outside in practice? You do not require all his time there in the office, do you?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; all his time is employed. I believe if there should be a land court provided (and I see there is a bill to establish a court consisting of three judges to have jurisdiction in such matters, and the salaries, as named in the bill, would be quite liberal and much larger than I receive, and perhaps quite sufficient to get a good class of men), if that court should sit 365 days in the year, and then there was also an Assistant Attorney-General practicing before that court, they would not then get through with all the business that would come before them, and yet you ask me if a $2,000 law clerk cannot attend to it. That is my reply to your inquiry.

Mr. HEWITT. You have not met my inquiry. I say, do you require the services of this law clerk there in the office all the time?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; his services are required twelve hours a day, and then he cannot attend to a tenth part of what he has to do.

Mr. HEWITT. Is he occupied all the time?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. As a matter of course he is occupied all his time.

Mr. WIGGINTON. You say your force is now one-quarter less than it was a quarter of a century ago?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir. When you put the knife in, in 1876, you struck us down about 15 per cent. The lowest it had been in a quarter of century was 186, and you cut it down to 161; at times it has been as high as 210 and 220, when there have been extra appropriations in an emergency to employ a temporary force. The bill proposes now to increase the number by decreasing the salary, and it makes no provision whatever for messengers, laborers, packers, or anything of that kind, and the sum of money proposed to be appropriated by this bill, while it will actually give seven more persons, is some $1,500 or $2,000 less in amount than for the current fiscal year. It arrives at that conclusion by taking off three clerks of the third class—a year ago they took three or four from there—and from the next class four, and they propose then to give 26 clerks at $1,000 a year, which reduces the grade and gives a few more persons with less money.

Mr. WIGGINTON. How far behind is the work of the office now?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The work is very largely behind. I shall have a statement prepared soon that I have been called upon by somebody in Congress to give, and when I get it ready I will present it to this committee for its use. I do not think the application comes from the committee, but it comes from a gentleman known as an expert, who is employed in regard to the expenditures in the Interior Department.

Mr. WRIGHT. What do the judges of this new court that is proposed receive under that bill?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I think they are to get $5,000, each of the three judges.

Mr. WRIGHT. They are to decide questions that the bureau ought to decide?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. They are to decide questions that the bureau has always decided as best it could. The committee must know that these cases are mainly decided by clerks receiving a very small salary, for whom the head of the bureau has to be responsible.

Mr. WRIGHT. Then they ought to give you a sufficient amount of money to enable you to have the work performed properly. If the proposition is to create a court to pay three men for some supposed political services, I shall not be in favor of it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Well, I am not advocating that, but I say if that law should pass and these judges were disposed to work, they would have all the work they could possibly do. Questions now come up before the office from California and New Mexico, in which large sums are involved, as much in some cases as $20,000,000 worth of property. As to myself, personally, I have not one moment, unless I take it on Sunday or at night, in which to investigate these matters. Every minute of my time and of every other officer in the department is taken up by the current calls made upon us during the day.

Mr. SAPP. And the result is that the investigation has to be made by this law clerk who gets $2,000 salary?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WRIGHT. That is wrong.

Mr. SAPP. They ought to have more pay.

Mr. HEWITT. I know our own lawyers in Alabama do not make more than that.

Mr. SAPP. That is not the case in Iowa, I know.

Mr. WIGGINTON. Suppose all the papers that were necessary to give me a title to a mining claim, or to a mine in California, were to-day filed

in your office, how long would it be before I could get a patent, taking my case in its order?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It would be two or three years before a possibility would arise so that you could get a patent.

Mr. WELCH. How many clerks have you working on that particular branch?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I have but one patent writer to-day since that reduction, and I suppose there are 20,000 patents ready to be written. Even that plain clerical work that a boy could do is not provided for.

Mr. WRIGHT. What salary do you get?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I get a starvation salary of $4,000 a year.

Mr. WRIGHT. I should think it was; I go in for raising your salary.

The committee then adjourned.

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45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

REPORT

OF A

SUB-COMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

RELATING TO

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

MARCH 21, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

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REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. MAISH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following:

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, who were charged with the collection of information and facts in relation to the organization of the Army, beg leave to submit the following testimony, reports, letters, and copies of bills agreed to by the committee:

MR. BANNING'S BILL TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to reduce the number of enlisted men in the Army to twenty thousand; and thereafter there shall be no more than twenty thousand enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That the number of cavalry regiments is hereby reduced to six; the number of artillery regiments to four; and the number of infantry regiments to fifteen. And the President is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of July next, to cause these reductions to be made, by the consolidation of regiments, troops, batteries, and companies, the transfer of the enlisted men of the discontinued regiments, or otherwise, as, in his opinion, may be best calculated to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the non-commissioned staff, musicians, trumpeters, and the non-commissioned officers of batteries and companies of the discontinued regiments may be transferred or discharged, as the President may direct.

SEC. 4. That hereafter each company of cavalry shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, five sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler, and such number of privates, not exceeding one hundred, as the President may direct.

SEC. 5. That hereafter each regiment of infantry shall consist of three battalions of four companies each, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians. The adjutant and quartermaster shall be selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment: *Provided*, That, until otherwise authorized by Congress, only two battalions of each regiment shall be maintained in the service.

SEC. 6. That hereafter each company of infantry shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and not less than sixty privates.

SEC. 7. That hereafter the Adjutant-General's Department shall consist of one adjutant-general, with the rank and pay of colonel; two

assistant adjutants-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel and two assistant adjutants-general, with the rank aad pay of major. And the President is hereby authorized to detail, from the captains and first lieutenants of the Army, such number, not exceeding ten, as he may deem necessary, to serve as assistant adjutants-general, who shall have, while so serving, the rank and pay of captain of cavalry. Vacancies in the grade of major in said department shall be filled by selection from the officers who shall have been detailed to duty therein pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That hereafter the Inspector-General's Department shall consist of one inspector-general, with the rank and pay of colonel; and two assistant inspectors-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel. And the President is hereby authorized to detail, from officers of the Army not below the rank of major, such number, not exceeding one for each military geographical division and department, as he may deem necessary, to serve as assistant inspectors-general. Vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonel in said department shall be filled by selection from the officers who shall have been detailed to duty therein pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That all acts and parts of acts authorizing the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, an assistant judge-advocate-general, or judge-advocates of the Army, so far as they, or either of them, authorize the appointment of such officer, or either, or any of them, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and the President is authorized and required, on or before the first day of July next, to honorably discharge from the service of the United States the Judge-Advocate-General and the judge-advocates of the Army: *Provided*, That each of said officers shall receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due him at the date of his discharge, one year's pay and allowances.

SEC. 10. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, from the officers of the Army not below the rank of captain, a suitable person as judge-advocate for the Army, who shall have the rank and pay of colonel, and shall perform the duties that have heretofore been performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

SEC. 11. That the Quartermaster's Department and the Subsistence Department, as separate and distinct branches of the Army, are hereby abolished; and the President is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of July next, to cause said departments to be consolidated into one organization, which shall thereafter be known as the Department of Supplies.

SEC. 12. That the Department of Supplies of the Army shall consist of one Chief of Supplies, with the rank of brigadier-general, three colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, and thirty-five captains, who shall each have the rank, pay, and allowances of cavalry officers of their respective grades. The Chief of Supplies shall be selected, length of service, military record, and efficiency considered, from the brigadier-generals of the present Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments: *Provided*, That the brigadier-general not selected as Chief of Supplies shall be assigned as inspector of said department; and upon the occurrence of a vacancy therein, the grade and position shall not be filled: *And provided further*, That on the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of Chief of Supplies, the inspector shall be promoted thereto, and when a vacancy shall next occur the President shall appoint one of the colonels of said department as such chief; and thereafter the Chief of Supplies shall have the rank of colonel.

SEC. 13. That the President shall fill the various grades in the Department of Supplies not expressly provided for in section twelve of this act by the assignment to duty therein of officers of the present Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments; and such officers, when so assigned, shall retain the present relative rank held by them in their respective grades. After all these grades shall have been filled as herein provided, no appointment shall be made to the grade of captain in said department until the number of officers of that grade is reduced below fifteen; and thereafter there shall be but fifteen captains in said department; and the President may, from time to time, detail, from the captains of the line of the Army, officers to serve as assistants in said department, not exceeding twenty at any one time: *Provided*, That the number of captains in said department, together with the captains of the line so detailed as assistants, shall not exceed, in the aggregate, thirty-five: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to prevent officers in command of troops from making such temporary details of officers for duties pertaining to the Department of Supplies as they are authorized to make by existing laws and regulations for duties pertaining to the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department. Vacancies in the grade of captain in said department shall be filled by selection from the officers who shall have been detailed to duty therein pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That all existing laws and regulations relating to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments; the purchase and issuing of supplies by either and both said departments; the qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of all officers thereof, including the bonds required of such officers, are hereby expressly made applicable to the Department of Supplies and the officers of said department.

SEC. 15. That until otherwise authorized by law, no new appointments nor promotions shall be made in the Medical Department of the Army; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to report to Congress, on the first day of the session next succeeding the passage of this act, what, if any, reductions can be made in said department without detriment to the service.

SEC. 16. That hereafter the Pay Department shall consist of one Paymaster-General, with the rank and pay of colonel; two assistant paymasters-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel; and twenty-five paymasters, with the rank and pay of major. Vacancies in the grade of major in said department shall be filled by appointment from the captains of the line of the Army.

SEC. 17. That the President is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of July next, to constitute a board, to consist of the three major-generals of the Army, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report to the President, on or before the first day of December next, upon the organization, practical working, and efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department, and to make such suggestions as, in the judgment of said board, will increase the usefulness and reduce the cost of their maintenance, which report, when so made, shall be submitted to Congress by the President, and, until otherwise authorized by law, no new appointments nor promotions shall be made in the Corps of Engineers or the Ordnance Department.

SEC. 18. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, honorably to discharge from the service of the United States, officers of the Army who may apply therefor on or before the first day of January next; and every such officer so discharged under the pro-

visions of this act shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due him at the date of his discharge, one year's pay and allowances: *Provided*, That any such officer so discharged who shall have served fifteen years in the Army shall receive two years' pay and allowances, in addition to what may be due him, at the date of his discharge; if he shall have served twenty years, he shall receive three years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served twenty-five years, he shall receive four years' extra pay and allowances; if he shall have served thirty years, he shall receive five years' extra pay and allowances: *Provided*, That in the case of any officer disabled in the line of his duty, the President may, in his discretion, in lieu of the discharge with pay and allowances, as prescribed in this section, place such officer upon the retired list in the grade held by him at the date of such transfer.

SEC. 19. That the commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments and the heads of the various staff departments shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and before the first day of July next, forward, through and for the remarks of the General of the Army, to the Secretary of War, a list of officers serving in their respective commands and departments deemed by them unfit, from any cause whatever, except on account of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, for the proper and efficient discharge of their duty, setting forth fully and specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of September next, to constitute a board, to consist of the three major-generals on the active list, to which board said lists shall be referred for examination; and upon the recommendation of such board, the President shall muster out of the service every such officer so reported; but such muster-out shall not be ordered without allowing such officer an opportunity to appear before said board and show cause against it: *Provided*, That every such officer so mustered out pursuant to the provisions of this section, except in cases where his unfitness for service shall have been caused by intemperance or other vicious habits, shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the pay and allowances due him at the date of his muster-out, one year's pay and allowances.

SEC. 20. That the President is hereby authorized to transfer officers from the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and from the several staff departments, to the list of supernumeraries; and all vacancies now existing, or that may occur prior to the first day of January next, in the cavalry, artillery, infantry, or staff departments, by reason of such transfer or from other causes, shall be filled in due proportion by the supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness. And if any supernumerary officers shall remain after the first day of January next, they shall be honorably mustered out of the service, with one year's extra pay and allowances.

SEC. 21. That no appointment to the grade of major-general shall be made until there shall be no officer of that grade; and thereafter there shall be but one major-general.

SEC. 22. That no appointment to the grade of brigadier-general shall be made until the number of officers of that grade is reduced below three; and thereafter the number of brigadier-generals shall not exceed three.

SEC. 23. That the general officers may select from the Army, and shall be entitled to aids-de-camp, as follows: The General of the Army, three; the Lieutenant-General and major-generals, two each; and brigadier-

generals, one each. Aids-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General and major-generals shall be taken from officers not above the rank of major, and aids-de-camp to brigadier-generals from the first and second lieutenants: *Provided further*, That no officer shall be detailed to any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detach him from his company, regiment, or corps, until he has served at least five years with the regiment or corps to which he properly belongs.

SEC. 24. That no officer of the Army below the rank of colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade than that now held by him until he shall have been examined by a board of three officers, senior to him in rank, appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, and shall have been adjudged by such board duly qualified for promotion; and should the officer fail at such examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and, upon a second failure, shall be, by the President, discharged from the Army: *Provided*, That at least two of the officers constituting the examining boards provided for in this section shall, in all cases, be selected from the same arm, corps, or department of the service as that to which the officer to be examined shall belong.

SEC. 25. That in every Official Army Register hereafter issued, the lineal rank of all officers of the line of the Army shall be given separately for the different arms of the service; and if the officer be promoted from the ranks, his service as a private and non-commissioned officer shall be given.

SEC. 26. That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy, and by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army.

SEC. 27. That to the selection of proper candidates for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned officers, company and battery commanders will report to their regimental commanders such as, in their opinion, by education, conduct, and services, seem to merit advancement, and who have served not less than two years in the Army; the reports to set forth a description of the candidate, his length of service as non-commissioned officer and as private soldier, his character as to fidelity and sobriety, his physical qualifications and mental abilities, the extent to which his talents have been cultivated, and his fitness generally to discharge the duties of a commissioned officer. If recommended on account of meritorious services, the particular services referred to must be stated in detail. On receiving the reports of company or battery commanders, the regimental commander will forward the same to the department commanders, with such recommendation of non-commissioned regimental staff as he may deem worthy of promotion; and the department commander shall annually assemble a board, to consist of five officers of as high rank as the convenience of the service will admit, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such non-commissioned officers. The board, constituted as above, shall submit a full statement in the case of each candidate examined; and, on the said statements, the department commander shall indorse his remarks, and forward them to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the first day of June in each year. The Chief of Engineers and of other staff corps may make similar recommendations of the non-commissioned officers of their respective commands to the General of the Army, who shall convene a board of officers for like purpose.

SEC. 28. That no officer shall be detailed to duty in any staff corps or

department, or be eligible to appointment or promotion therein until he shall have served at least five years in the line of the Army; and no such detail shall be for a longer term than four years, or for two successive terms in the same corps or department: *Provided*, That the transfer of officers pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be without prejudice to their rank or promotion in the line, according to their said rank and seniority, which promotion shall take place according to law in the same manner as if they had not been so transferred.

SEC. 29. That the headquarters of the Army, in time of peace, shall be in the city of Washington; and all orders and instructions concerning military operations, or affecting the military control or discipline of the Army, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and, in case of his inability, through the next in rank; and the provisions of this section shall extend to and include the various staff corps and departments.

SEC. 30. That when an officer has served forty-five years as a commissioned officer, or has served as an enlisted man and commissioned officer in the aggregate forty-five years, or has attained the age of sixty-five years, he shall be placed upon the retired-list.

SEC. 31. That hereafter women shall not be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses: *Provided*, That any such laundress, being the wife of a soldier, as is now allowed to accompany troops, may, in the discretion of the regimental commander, be retained until the expiration of such soldier's present term of enlistment.

SEC. 32. That the grade of company-wagoner in the Army is hereby abolished, and the enlisted men now holding that position will be classed as privates.

SEC. 33. That so much of the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as authorizes regimental adjutants and quartermasters to be extra lieutenants, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the officers now holding said positions shall not be displaced from the grades of first or second lieutenant, respectively, as now held, but assigned, without prejudice to their rank, to the first vacancies occurring among the lieutenants of their respective grades.

SEC. 34. That hereafter, in time of peace, all military headquarters, except Army headquarters, shall be established and maintained at points where the government own buildings or barracks, within the several departments and divisions, and in such buildings or barracks, and not otherwise. And in no case shall rents be paid or allowed for any military headquarters.

SEC. 35. That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall exercise supervision and control over all branches of the military service in accordance with law.

The chiefs of the several staff corps, departments, and bureaus of the Army are chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, and also chiefs of staff to the General-in-Chief of the Army. They act under the immediate direction and control of the Secretary of War in respect to all matters of accountability and administration not immediately connected with military operations; they report to and act under the immediate orders of the General-in-Chief in all matters appertaining to the command of the Army.

SEC. 36. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

MR. DIBRELL'S BILL FIXING THE PAY OF CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN IN THE ARMY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the monthly pay of the following-named enlisted men of the Army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto provided by law:

A sergeant-major of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, thirty dollars.

A quartermaster-sergeant of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-seven dollars.

A first sergeant of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-eight dollars.

A sergeant of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, twenty dollars.

A corporal of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, sixteen dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

SEC. 3. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

MR. BRAGG'S BILL TO REGULATE AND LIMIT THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Army shall be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respective designations:

The General, twelve thousand dollars a year;

The Lieutenant-General, eight thousand dollars a year;

A major-general, six thousand dollars a year;

A brigadier-general, five thousand dollars a year;

A colonel, three thousand five hundred dollars a year;

A lieutenant-colonel, three thousand dollars a year;

A major, two thousand six hundred dollars a year;

A captain (mounted), one thousand eight hundred dollars a year;

A captain (not mounted), one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars a year;

An adjutant, one thousand six hundred dollars a year;

A regimental quartermaster, one thousand six hundred dollars a year;

A first lieutenant (mounted), one thousand five hundred dollars a year.

A first lieutenant (not mounted), one thousand four hundred dollars a year;

A second lieutenant (mounted), one thousand four hundred dollars a year;

A second lieutenant (not mounted), one thousand three hundred dollars a year;

A chaplain, one thousand four hundred dollars a year;

An ordnance storekeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars a year.

The pay fixed and provided for in this section for the several grades respectively named shall be in full for all pay and allowances of every kind and nature heretofore given or allowed by law or Army regulations, except as hereinafter provided in this act.

SEC. 2. There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer

below the rank of major, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay, for each term of five years of service: *Provided*, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law.

SEC. 3. Forage in kind may be furnished to the officers of the Army, by the Quartermaster's Department, only for horses kept and actually used by such officers in the performance of their official military duties when on duty with troops in the field, and not otherwise, as follows:

To the General, five horses.
To the Lieutenant-General, four horses.
To a major-general, three horses.
To a brigadier-general, three horses.
To a colonel, two horses.
To a lieutenant-colonel, two horses.
To a major, two horses.
To a captain (mounted), two horses.
To a lieutenant (mounted), two horses.
To an adjutant, two horses.
To a regimental quartermaster, two horses.

SEC. 4. That at all posts and stations where there are public quarters belonging to the United States, officers may be furnished with quarters in kind in such public quarters, and not elsewhere, by the Quartermaster's Department, assigning to the officers of each grade, respectively, such number of rooms as is now allowed to such grade by the rules and regulations in the Army: *Provided*, That at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to the officer entitled to the same at a rate not exceeding nine dollars per room per month.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

PART I.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE REDUCTION OF MILITARY POSTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 21, 1878.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the department as to whether the number of military posts can be reduced without injury to the service, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a circular letter addressed to division and department commanders calling for an expression of their views upon the subject, which, when received, will be duly communicated to you for the information of the committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

Circular.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 17, 1878.

SIR: The Secretary of War having under consideration the question of the propriety of reducing the number of military posts in the United States, I am directed by the General of the Army to call upon division and department commanders for an expression of their views as to what military posts, within the limits of their respective commands, can be abandoned with advantage to the service, and as to the proper disposition to be made of such as can.

You will please communicate your views on the subject to this office at the earliest practicable date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

To the COMMANDING GENERAL ——, ——.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Your printed communication of December 19, 1877, propounding certain questions, was received by me at Saint Louis, where I had no record or facilities for satisfactory answers. I am now back at my post, and beg to state that full and satisfactory answers to your

main questions are contained in the following printed documents, which must be in your possession:

Report No. 33, H. R. 40th Congress, 3d session.
Report No. 74, H. R. 42d Congress, 3d session.
Report No. 384, H. R. 43d Congress, 1st session.
Report No. 354, H. R. 44th Congress, 1st session.

I believe these documents cover substantially all the ground of your inquiries, but if you still wish me to answer anew those questions I will undertake the labor, but am met on the very threshold by a difficulty almost insurmountable, in the fact that all the chiefs of bureaus who alone could make the estimates based on any change or modification of our present organization are construed to be parts of the War Departmentand not subject to my orders. Of myself I could not properly make such estimates.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hons. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG, and
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
New York, January 18, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your circular-letter of December 19, 1877, propounding certain inquiries concerning the military service of the United States. My engagements are such at this time, especially as I am on the eve of departure on an extended tour of inspection, that I am unable to answer specifically the inquiries you make in their regular order. In response, however, to instructions from the Secretary of War, I, on the 19th of October, 1876, addressed to him an official letter, covering, I believe, the whole ground of your questions. I inclose a copy of that letter as still expressive of my views upon the general subject under consideration.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, United States Army.

Messrs. LEVI MAISH,
E. S. BRAGG, and
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
New York City, October 19, 1876.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 4th of September, 1876, to forward to you—not later than the 20th of October—any opinions or suggestions touching the subject before the Commission for the Reform and Reorganization of the Army, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

What the strength, composition, and organization of the Army should be, depends on the purpose for which it is maintained.

A *large* standing army is against the settled policy of the nation. We rely upon creating armies from our population, when the necessity for them has actually arisen, or is impending: But, "in peace prepare for war," is an accepted and respected maxim among us. Under the operations of these somewhat contradictory principles we have been led to the compromise of a small standing army which is expected to keep pace with the progress of the profession, construct adequate and suitable national defenses, hold some of our most important military positions, preventing their sudden seizure by an enemy, his occupation of our harbors and destruction of our great commercial cities; be prepared at all times to supply the national forces with the most improved weapons, implements, and munitions of war, and to guard these and other public property until distributed for service; be ready at a moment's notice to organize, equip, and supply, with efficiency and economy, armies of any magnitude which the occasion may call for; and, lastly, to serve as a nucleus for the raw levies raised as needed.

These I understand to be *the main* purposes for which our Regular Army is maintained. As a physical force, our little standing Army can never be of appreciable importance after a great contest has set in. Its value consists in its serving as a model and a standard for the militia, and in the knowledge and system, the spirit of discipline, and the military information which its members store up in peace, and disseminate among the "national forces" when the struggle comes.

What, then, should be the strength, composition, and organization of the Army, that it may best accomplish the objects of its existence?

Looking from the stand-point assumed, the first question which presents itself is the question of cost. What, during peace, are the people able and willing to pay in the way of insurance by military proficiency and preparation against heavy loss in case of war? If *nothing*, then the Army as a permanent institution ought to be dispensed with. A discussion of the questions arising from our Indian frontier is omitted in this connection. The Indian furnishes only incidental duty for part of the Army. The service is of secondary importance, and is comparatively temporary in its nature. It must for a few years longer occupy the attention of our cavalry and infantry, and some parts of the staff, and from time to time influence the strength and organization of these arms; but it is entitled to no weight in considering the question just proposed.

If the people are willing in peace, as they have always shown themselves to be, to guarantee their own protection in case of war, by intrusting to an Army the accomplishment of the objects hereinbefore enumerated, then the main question is closed, and the resulting ones of the strength, &c., of the force to be kept up are opened.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

As a general proposition, it may be said that every arm of the service, in order that it may be a model for the national forces, ought to be large enough to give full development, at whatever cost of time and money, to its own specialty. This for infantry and cavalry would require but a small force, smaller than we now have in service. The duties of these arms, especially the former, are not only readily acquired by our people, but they are of such a nature that a large part of the "national forces" are always voluntarily, or under State auspices, practicing them. Hence the expenses imposed on the general government for fostering them in behalf of the *theory* of war should be comparatively small. But it happens that these arms are called upon for a vast amount of difficult and dangerous special service on the Indian frontier, and so long as this service is necessary they must be kept strong enough to perform it efficiently. I have no doubt that under the demands of this service, our cavalry and infantry have been prevented from reaching that state of discipline and instruction which they would otherwise have attained. Companies and posts have been small and isolated. The time of the men, when not engaged in actual hostilities, has, in the main, been necessarily devoted to providing for their own pressing wants, leaving but little to bestow upon the practice of their formal military duties. Furthermore, the point to which the *instruction* of a command, as well as its *esprit*, can be carried, depends largely upon the extent of the organization. In our cavalry and infantry it has, in late years, not generally been practicable to carry instruction effectually beyond the school of the individual soldier, and rarely beyond the school of the company. The evils of this condition of things appear to have been recognized, and a partial and temporary remedy was applied by the act of August 5, 1876, authorizing an increase of the enlisted strength of cavalry companies to 100. For the sake of general instruction and proficiency as well as for their greater usefulness on frontier service, this increase authorized for companies of cavalry should be made permanent and extended to all companies of infantry. This would probably make the infantry arm larger than required even in the present state of the frontier. I would, therefore, offset the increase proposed in the strength of infantry *companies* by reducing the number of them, having, say, eight in a regiment instead of ten, as now.

The question of any further reduction of these arms than that just suggested should,

I think, be deferred a few years longer, until our Indian frontiers are in a more settled condition. If no other disturbances have arisen, I have no doubt that these arms could, with safety, be still further reduced, if then deemed advisable.

THE ARTILLERY.

We have five regiments of artillery, each containing twelve batteries, or companies, that is sixty companies of artillery, five of them being armed and equipped as light artillery, the other fifty-five being armed as infantry, but in addition receiving such instruction in the use of heavy guns as circumstances permit. In the organization of an army for active service, sixty batteries of artillery would certainly be an extravagant supply of that arm for twenty-five regiments of infantry, but it must be borne in mind that the different branches of our military peace establishment are not constituted to form due proportions of an active army.

The relative strength of the different parts of our standing Army cannot be governed either by the principles of organization for large armies in the field, established by our own experience, or by the principles developed by the more matured experience of foreign nations. On the contrary, in relation to their strength, the different branches of our peace establishment are quite independent of each other, each being intended, not for a proportional integral of our twenty-five thousand men, but to supply a recognized want of our nation.

Artillery, if not the most, is one of the most important, abstruse, and progressive branches of military science. Much time, practice, favorable opportunity, and hard study are absolutely necessary to master and keep pace with it. *Very* expensive under the most skillful, in untrained hands it becomes *enormously* so. This is true of the heavy as well as of the light artillery. Every shot, for example, from the 15-inch guns of one of our forts costs for powder and projectile alone $63.78, to say nothing of the original cost of the gun, the carriage, implements, &c. The government only, and not States or individuals, as in the case of cavalry or infantry, can take care of this branch of the military profession. If not protected and fostered by the general government it is lost.

Proceeding, as we do, upon the possibility of war, it would certainly be unwise, if not foolish, to build defenses, cast cannon, devise projectiles, and then neglect in peace to teach those things in relation to the use of them which it will be *too late* to learn after war begins. Without multiplying arguments, I may state my conclusion that our true policy is to maintain a comparatively large force of artillery, and keep it well instructed in its specialty. That arm is not now too large, perhaps in rank and file not large enough. If the number of enlisted men cannot be increased, and probably it ought not to be at this time, then certainly the men should be concentrated into fewer companies, so that each company shall contain a hundred. Instruction in artillery is seriously retarded under the present system. (By the latest orders eighteen of the artillery companies in this division are limited to 30 enlisted men, the other fifteen companies being authorized to have 54.)

A company of 30 or even 54 enlisted men in one of our permanent forts—where they must be to find the guns, &c., for their instruction—is, practically speaking, a guard and police force and not a *garrison*. There are so few men that nearly all their time is consumed in guarding and carrying out the measures necessary to preserve the public property. If the present system of occupying a great number of forts is to continue, larger companies would partially remove the difficulty just mentioned. In addition to this a considerable increase of ammunition for practice should be authorized. But I am inclined to think that the welfare of the service would be promoted by keeping the greater part of the artillery always concentrated for instruction at two or three of the largest forts.

Fort Monroe is already serving a most valuable purpose as an artillery school, as well as a military post, from which, in time of need, well instructed and thoroughly disciplined troops can be drawn at a moment's notice. With the accommodations properly enlarged, at the expense only of a few buildings inside or out of the fort, a regiment could as well have the benefits of that school as the five companies which now compose it. With suitable buildings at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and Fort Adams, Rhode Island, an artillery school, each composed of a regiment with its colonel in command, could be established. This would keep three regiments always concentrated and undergoing instruction, and alternation among regiments would keep the entire force reasonably proficient in its specialty. The companies acting as light artillery should in like manner be concentrated at one or two posts under command of the most competent field-officers, and required to pursue their course more thoroughly than they do now, with no two at the same station, without sufficient opportunities for practical instruction, and with no great incentives to progress.

A substitution of a corps organization for the present regimental organization of the artillery has been proposed, but I see no benefit to arise from such a change.

A considerable saving of expense would result from the reductions and consolidations proposed in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The concentration of enlisted

men, so as to have fewer and larger companies, would be a departure from the old theory that our army in peace, especially the line, should be a *skeleton* to be filled out for war. This theory, false in principle, has always failed in practice. It involves just that lack of power so much complained of during peace—companies too small for instruction, drill, and other duty—and when war comes, in lieu of filling out the skeleton, we take entire new organizations from the volunteers or militia. Our standing army should be a small, complete, compact, vigorous, healthy body, always in a thorough state of discipline and instruction, serving as a model and a standard for the national forces, and not preserved as a skeleton into which it is expected to infuse vitality, activity, and knowledge at the moment an emergency arises.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

This branch of the service is of special importance in time of peace. Speaking generally, its military duties consist mainly in the preparation of permanent defenses. It has, especially with us, comparatively little to do in the theaters of offensive modern warfare. In our great war of the rebellion but very few of the higher officers of the Engineer Corps were on duty as engineers. In late years a new feature in the system of river and harbor defenses by means of torpedoes has grown up and promises to be very important. Its successful development requires careful application of the higher sciences. It is at present intrusted to the engineers, and must be regarded as an addition to the duties heretofore required of that corps, although it would ultimately in case of war fall into the hands of the artillery. Our extended sea-coast on two fronts of a continent, with innumerable harbors and great cities exposed, renders a well-matured system of military defenses of vast importance to us. The Engineer Corps should be large enough to execute efficiently the purposes of the government in relation to these defenses, and to perform in addition such subordinate military duties as properly belong to it. The strength which the corps should have for its military duties is, like the artillery, quite independent of the strength of any other arm of service, or of all of them combined. If their duties required it, and their services justified it, the corps might even be largely increased in both the numbers and rank of its officers without any just criticism from the rest of the Army. The corps is designed for the performance of important duties to the nation, and not as an adjunct to the standing Army, and it has become a rule to intrust its officers with a variety of civil as well as military duties, such for example as the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the construction of light-houses and public buildings. As far as I am able to judge from the limited information I possess, the corps is not larger than it ought to be for the performance of the duties required of it. I credit it with high scientific attainments, with industrious and faithful performance of duty, and with scrupulous honesty in the disbursement of public funds, yet it seems to me that there is a large proportion of high grades in the corps.

I think in the performance of their military duties the officers of this corps should be subject to the same authority, discipline, and rules that officers of other branches of the service are.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The relations of the Ordnance Department to our governmental system and to our small standing Army are quite similar to those of the Engineer corps. The ordnance is probably the more important of the two to the military interests of the nation. In fact, systems of fortification, as well as tactics and general field operations, become obsolete or inapplicable from year to year by the improvements made in heavy guns and small-arms, and the projectiles used in them. It is the duty of the Ordnance Department to lead in or at least keep pace with these improvements, and all of the military interests, not only of the regular Army, but of the nation, are largely dependent upon the rapidity of its progress and the certainty of its conclusions in the specialty confided to it. Everything possible should therefore be done to promote the efficiency of the department. Costly experiments are absolutely essential in this branch, and it should be recognized as inevitable that the best arms of one year may have to be abandoned in the next, even at heavy expense.

So far as I have the means of judging, the Ordnance Department, like the Engineer Corps, is not too large, but I see no sufficient reason for the great proportion of high grades authorized in it. In my judgment, however, the most important point concerning this corps is its management, not its organization. I have already alluded to the immediate and vital interest which other branches of the service have in the success of its operations. There is nothing so important to the combatant arms of service and to the general officers who command them, as the arms and ammunition with which the troops are supplied. All of the branches of the service should, as far as possible, add their information and experience in the use of arms to that of the Ordnance Department, for the production of the best arms, ammunition, and equipments; but instead of this, our Ordnance Department is practically a close corporation, and all officers, from the general-in-chief down, are not only excluded from control in it, but from its

councils. To the men who make the arms, &c., is entrusted the solution of all questions in relation to them, the men who use them being excluded from these deliberations. The oft-repeated effort to consolidate the ordnance and artillery is attributable mainly to the practice just mentioned. The consolidation is not necessary and probably if made would not remove the difficulty felt by the artillery. Under existing laws the government can keep just as much artillery as it chooses in the constant practice of its profession. It could not do more after consolidation. Nor is it artillery experience alone which should be injected into the manufacture of arms. The cavalry and infantry should be brought to bear on the subject, not as an interference with the ordnance, in the pursuit of its specialty, but to add to its stock of information. No consolidation is required to effect the object here suggested. It is only necessary that the isolation and independence of this department, in whose labors all of the Army is specially interested, shall cease, and that it be brought under the control of the general-in-chief.

The absurdity, if I may be permitted to use the word, of completely isolating interests in our service which are mutually dependent on each other cannot be better shown than by considering three of the branches of the service already discussed in this letter, viz: the engineers, ordnance, and artillery. The first constructs the national defenses, including the beds for the gun-carriages, the second manufactures all the guns and their carriages, and supplies the ammunition, and the third uses what the other two make. Yet the three act not only independently of each other, but without a common military superior. I do not forget that all are subject to the general control of the Secretary of War. My meaning will be understood without going into explanation.

I do not desire to suggest fine or technical points on this subject. I wish to present for consideration the broad fact that the general officers of the Army are not permitted to exercise either authority or influence in the matter of the system of national defense, nor in the armament of the national forces, nor even in the arming and equipping of the troops under their daily command.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department, like the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department, is, properly speaking, rather a special corps than a part of the staff. By the nature of its duties it is more closely identified with the officers and enlisted men of all branches of the service than any other corps in the Army. It differs from the engineers and ordnance in this, that its numbers may, in peace as well as war, safely be regulated by the strength and duties of the force actually in service. This arises from the fact that it may at short notice be enlarged to any extent from the medical profession in civil life, so that an organization sufficient for the actual wants of the Army in time of peace will always form the basis for an ample increase of the corps to meet the emergencies of war.

The civil and the military branches of the medical profession will probably at all times contain men equally well prepared to treat in general practice diseases and wounds in individual cases. But there are great questions in time of war which can only be properly handled by a regular medical corps; and, as illustrated by the productions of our Medical Department since the late war, there are vast fields of information of incalculable value which can be opened to the world only through the labor of an able, organized, and permanent Army medical department under liberal patronage from the government.

The tendency of the profession in civil life is to a minute subdivision of the general subject, and individuals devote themselves to the pursuit only of special branches of it. Thus we see in civil life one member of the profession studying and treating only diseases of the brain and nervous system; another diseases of the throat; another of the lungs, and so on through the principal organs. While this division promotes the advancement of the profession, it makes the labor comparatively easy where the pursuit of specialties in civil practice proves remunerative. But the Army medical officer is expected to maintain a high degree of proficiency in all branches, and if he does this, it can only be by hard and constant study of a profession in which theories vary more rapidly, perhaps, than in any other.

It might be for the general welfare, by some liberal administrative or legislative action, to enable the pursuit as specialties in the Medical Corps, of those prominent infirmities which the exposures and hardships of military service are found to produce, so that instead of having to resort to doctors in large cities, as they often do, for special treatment, at great expense and inconvenience, officers of the Army might find, at a convenient point, suitable arrangements under military control and Army doctors skilled in the specialties alluded to.

It would not be correct to say that the oldest man in this branch is necessarily the best doctor, but it must, I think, be admitted that experience in this corps is of peculiar and especial value, that it is obtained only by extra hazardous risk from contagion,

&c., and hence length of service in the medical department is entitled to marked consideration and full compensation. After many years of examination, discussion, and trial, we have settled down to the belief that the best way of providing the members of the medical corps with what is due them, is through real military grades and rank. I do not recommend a change in this respect, although I do not know that I should advise that course as an original measure.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

This officer is regarded as forming part of the general staff, and a bill proposed during the last session provided for the creation of a Signal Corps, with the chief signal officer, ranking as brigadier-general, at the head of it.

Signal duty seems to me to be special and not staff service. I see that this corps prepares and publishes weather reports, but they are for the general public and not specially for the military service. It, however, strikes me as very anomalous that a proposition should be entertained to increase the Army by creating a number of high grades for a Signal Corps about the time that a reduction is made in a corps so necessary and so valuable as the judge-advocate's department.

The ordinary signal instruction of the troops is performed by regimental adjutants and by officers at posts detailed to conduct such duty. Manuals of instruction, equipments, and stores are furnished by the chief signal officer, to whom proper returns are made by those receiving them.

The instruction in signal duty having been in operation at military posts for some years, so far as the active Army is concerned nothing more seems needed. With proper manuals and equipments it simply forms a part of the regular drill, and as such may well be left to the supervision and direction of post commanders.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S, SUBSISTENCE, AND PAY DEPARTMENTS.

These are essentially the supply departments of the Army. I do not see why any one of them should ever be larger than necessary to fill the demand made on it by the Army actually in service. Regulated by this rule in time of peace, I have no doubt that each would in the future, as it has in the past, be found a complete and sufficiently large nucleus on which to build in case of war. In my judgment, the Subsistence and Pay Departments are now, in their strength and organization, well suited to the wants of the Army. The bar to promotion in the Pay Department established by the act of March 3, 1869, still exists, although removed in all of the other corps to which it originally applied. I see no reason for this exception, and think that the good of the service as well as justice to the few officers concerned demand that it should be removed.

I do not underestimate the importance, the difficulty, and the variety of the duties of the Quartermaster's Department. Yet I cannot but think that this branch of the service is larger than necessary, especially in the higher grades. The legal organization is, one brigadier-general, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, fourteen majors, and thirty captains. There is nothing in the absolute or relative importance of these positions or duties requiring so large a proportion of officers in the higher grades. In fact, I think it possible that the efficiency of the department is impaired rather than promoted by it.

If there is a want of harmony between the rank held and the duties which should be performed, it is apt to result that some of the higher officers of the department are wasted in nominal supervisory positions, while the duties they ought to perform fall to their juniors. This is one of the consequences of the war, from which, in my judgment, the Quartermaster's Department has not recovered with the rapidity that is desirable. I would not, however, advise any other form of reduction than a gradual one—by not filling vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, if any reduction shall be made.

The question of consolidating these corps is, I judge, before the commission. When asked my opinion by the military commission of the House last February, I said:

"It would be 'practicable' to consolidate the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments into one corps, but the operation would be difficult and attended with no great advantage or economy. All or most of the persons who now constitute the separate corps would appear in the consolidated corps, and they certainly would not act any more efficiently or economically on account of the consolidation. If there is any wastefulness in the disbursing branches of the service, it is not due to the form of organization, and cannot be removed by changing that form. The present organization of these departments answered their purposes admirably during the late war, as they had done in peace before the war. A reduction of any department which may be deemed too large would be preferable to a consolidation of two or more departments, and would afford an equally good opportunity of getting rid of unworthy officers, if there be any."

"From the recent experience of our great war, we have an assurance that those departments can be relied upon under the present system to perform their respective duties in the most successful manner under all circumstances. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be unwise to make such a change, unless we can be assured that the consolidation had been tried and had given greater satisfaction in other services, as shown by experience in recent great wars, and of this I am not advised."

I adhere to that opinion. The subject is one that has been pretty fully discussed, through inquiries made of the most prominent officers of the Army by committees of Congress. In 1869 four officers, or ex-officers, expressed themselves in favor of it. In 1874, fifteen were in favor of it and thirty-four against it. In 1876, twenty were in favor of it and thirty-five against it. (In all cases, as the matter was presented to me, but especially in the last case, the form of inquiry was as to the *practicability* rather than advisability of the consolidation.) Of the number, twenty, mentioned as in favor, a part merely answered the question of *practicability*. Officers of rank, distinction, and acknowledged ability are found on both sides in the opinions given in the years above named. A careful examination of all the views expressed will not only show that the weight of evidence has been against the consolidation of these corps, but that the opposition to it has decidedly increased, and that while some who at first favored it now either oppose or do not support it, there are no changes of opinion in the other direction.

It is generally, if not universally, admitted that these corps, with their present distinct organizations, have worked well both in war and peace. No great failure, perhaps no important shortcoming even, was charged to them during all the trials and difficulties of our last great war. A proposition to consolidate them must, therefore, appear in the light of an attempt to improve by legislation—which is not easily changed, even if it works badly—what is unquestionably good, rather a dangerous and unnecessary experiment. The consolidation would, it seems to me, be practically substituting a foreign *theory* for our own *experience*. When we observe how lamentably some of these foreign theories fail even in the nations to which they are supposed to be specially applicable, and how suddenly and totally they are discarded when they break down in practice, we should certainly esteem the more highly systems which are the growth of our own experience and necessities, which work admirably in time of peace, and which have stood the test of as hard actual service as we are likely to encounter. I understand that the supply branches of the British army have recently undergone consolidation of some kind, but the experiment has been but partially tested in peace, and has not yet been subjected to that trial in a great war which would enable us to judge of its success. As the commission will doubtless examine the various opinions of officers to which I have alluded (published in Congressional documents), I need not dwell upon the subject.

THE BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE AND THE CORPS OF JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

By the laws now in force, the Bureau of Military Justice is limited to the Judge Advocate-General, with rank of brigadier-general; the corps of judge-advocates, to four officers, with the grade of major. I do not think this organization will answer the wants of the service or do justice to the officers in the corps of judge-advocates. I see no reason for or advantage in the shadowy distinction that is made between the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of judge-advocates. In my judgment it would be better to have a single corps, termed "*Judge Advocate's Department*," as we have one called a Quartermaster's Department and another a Subsistence Department, the duties remaining as at present. I regard it as a grave defect in the present laws not to authorize in this corps the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel. As the matter now stands, promotion is ended forever with a major and judge-advocate. If anything can destroy the proper pride and ambition, the zeal, industry, and usefulness of an officer of the Army, it is to find all prospect of promotion *cut off by law*, while he is yet laboring faithfully and honorably in the lower grades of the profession. The higher grades may be so few that but a very small number can ever reach them, yet their mere existence keeps hope alive with all of its strengthening and inspiriting influences. I cannot see a single reason why regular grades and promotion should not be preserved in this corps. The duties of judge-advocates are inseparable from the military system. They can only be fully and properly performed by men who make a specialty of them. If the regular corps be abolished or crippled, the duty must be indifferently done, wholly or partly, by officers taken for the time from their proper positions. It is a fact worthy of special consideration that this corps constitutes the only element in our whole system of military jurisprudence which, not being created for temporary and special purposes, has the character of permanency. In the civil system, changeable juries simply find the facts, but judges both eminent and permanent in the profession determine questions of law and award sentences. In the military system, courts are convened from time to time, composed of officers, who act both as judges and jurors, but none of whom are, in general, selected with any reference to their knowledge of the judicial duties they are called upon to perform. In these

courts the vote, both for findings and sentence, of the most ignorant in the law is as weighty as that of the most learned. In fact, the junior, presumably the most uninformed, is required to vote first, in order that he may not be influenced by his seniors.

Is it wise to destroy or weaken in these tribunals their only element of stability?

Inasmuch as the military is a more arbitrary and despotic system than the civil, so is uniform and even-handed justice the more necessary in it. But we are far from securing this under our code, even with our judge-advocates. Without an efficient corps of them we shall be still further from it. It is no uncommon thing to see soldiers, as prisoners, in charge of the same guard for identically the same offense, one under sentence of twice, or even thrice, the severity of another. They have been tried by different courts-martial, each using its discretion as to the amount of punishment for the common offense. Judge-advocates have not the power to *prevent* this evil by awarding sentences or otherwise, but, so far as their limited number permits, they mitigate it. I am not well informed as to the duties of the head of the bureau in Washington, but my own extended observation and experience justify me in speaking quite positively of the importance of judge-advocates at department headquarters. Without going into the details of the various duties required of them, I will say that I consider them absolutely necessary. But the necessity for maintaining these officers does not rest alone on the importance of their current duties. A thorough knowledge of military law in its higher principles as well as the intricacies of its details is particularly necessary in new armies. Its prompt and correct application is one of the principal proceedings in the establishment of discipline and order in the armies which we rely upon creating in time of need. This can only be accomplished through a corps prepared beforehand. Ours is peculiarly a government of law in the Army as well as out of it.

The code of Army Regulations before the commission for adoption, repeating long established principles, contains the following:

"Authority is to be exercised with firmness, but with kindness and justice. Superiors of every grade are forbidden to injure their subordinates by tyrannical or capricious conduct or abusive language.

"*All punishments must strictly conform to law.*"

Our war of the rebellion closed with more than a million of men in the ranks. The principles just quoted applied to every one of them, as they must to all forces which may be raised hereafter. These facts illustrate the importance of timely and thorough preparation for the administration of a code upon which such great public interests and personal rights are largely dependent.

In these remarks I have given prominence to the duties of judge-advocates in connection with courts-martial. But there are various other matters upon which I need not dwell, such as the questions arising out of the relations of military affairs to the civil service, in which their knowledge and experience is of great value to the public service, to commanding generals, and to subordinate officers.

These are some of the general considerations which lead me to the conviction that a Judge-Advocate's Department is an important and necessary feature of our military establishment, whether the Regular Army be large or small.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the staff. Unlike most others, its officers cannot simply make a specialty of some one subject, but they should be well acquainted with every arm and department of the service. They must examine and report whether proper and thorough instruction is given, whether discipline is maintained, whether administration is honestly and efficiently conducted, whether arms and equipments are suitable and sufficient, whether accounts are properly kept and rendered, whether punishments are conformable to law, and, in general, whether laws, regulations, and orders are impartially and rigidly enforced throughout the military service. To pass properly upon all these questions, they must *understand* the subjects. This requires a high and peculiar order of ability, great industry, large experience, and matured judgment. I have adverted only to the *general* duties of this department. In addition to them, its officers have a variety of special duties of great significance which I need not mention in detail.

The questions with which the officers of this department have to deal bring them constantly in contact with the higher grades of the Army. This fact, in connection with the peculiar and important character of their duties, leaves no doubt in my mind that the inspectors should hold high grades in the service. Duties of the same nature and importance are performed by all of the inspectors. There is nothing which calls for a variety of grades in this corps. Those of colonel and lieutenant-colonel would, in my judgment, be sufficient.

As soon as they have reported on a subject their duty in relation to it ends, and that of the Adjutant-General's Department begins. Through the latter department the commander corrects the abuses, applies the remedies, or effects the improvements which may seem necessary. Inspectors' reports should, therefore, be made to the ad-

jutant-general of the command, and, when necessary for the information of higher authority, should be sent by the commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

This corps should be kept large enough to answer the demands of our peace establishment, covering, as it does, a vast territory, and should be ever in readiness for its most essential duty of mustering, organizing, and otherwise preparing new levies for service in time of war. It should, I think, consist of eight or ten members.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Regular Army is composed of three parts—the general officers, the general staff, and the line. As we use the term staff, it comprises some thirteen distinct legal organizations, with specific duties allotted to each. Although we have found it best not to consolidate these organizations, yet, by the nature of their duties, some of them are naturally grouped together, and thus we have the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments, constituting the supply staff; the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department, aids-de-camp, &c., constituting the military staff; while others, such as the Engineers, Ordnance, &c., are special corps.

Staff duties have their origin in the fact that it is beyond human capacity for a commander to attend in person to all of those details of service which are unavoidable in large military commands, and which have increased with the progress of military science. The staff officer, speaking in general terms, is one who aids the commander in the labors which belong directly to his office.

In this view of the subject, the Adjutant-General's Department is essentially the staff corps of our Army. Every other branch of the staff (except, perhaps, the Inspector-General's Department) aids the commander, as a general thing, only in the direction of the specialty intrusted to it. But the duties of an Adjutant-General, as essential on the battle-field as in the bureau, extend not only to all arms of the line, but to all branches of the staff. In addition to certain office duties which belong to him under the routine of his bureau, he is practically the principal assistant to the commander.

He, of necessity, exercises vast power. Although he acts invariably in the name of the commander, and not, as the Secretary of War does, in his own name, yet the relations between an Adjutant-General and his commander are, in principle, the same as those between the Secretary of War and the President. That principle has been clearly set forth by the Supreme Court and by the Attorney-General. The former says: "Rules and orders publicly promulgated through him" (the Secretary of War) "must be received as the acts of the Executive, and as such be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constitutional authority." The latter adds: "So long as the President and the Secretary of War are in accord with each other, the powers of the latter, with reference to the Army, find their only limitation in the constitutional authority of the Chief Executive.

It is always assumed, even when not stated, that the Secretary of War acts by order of the President, there being no other person by whose authority he can act. But an Adjutant-General may, under his assignment, from time to time, to the staff of different officers, act by the order of any one of them, and regulations and customs require that he shall state in every instance by whose order he acts. Upon a question which arose in 1827, as to the validity of a staff officer's action, the Duke of Wellington, while general-in-chief of the British army, said, in a general order: "Every staff officer must be considered as acting under the direct orders and superintendence of the superior officer for whose assistance he is employed, and he must be considered responsible for his acts. To consider the relative situation of general officer and staff in any other light would tend to alter the nature of the service, and, in fact, to give the command of the troops to the subaltern staff officer instead of to the general officer."

Of daily importance to the peace establishment, there is no other corps or department in the military service on which the prompt and effective organization of a war establishment so largely depends as on the Adjutant-General's Department, which furnishes an additional and potent reason for preserving the strength and efficiency of the corps. It is charged with the preservation and care of records of great public and personal interest, but this is a minor duty of the corps which might be sufficiently well performed by faithful and intelligent clerks.

In fact this duty must, and ought to be, left mainly to that class of employés, in order that the officers of the corps may be able to concern themselves with the living active affairs of the profession. It is a serious defect in our system that the officers of the corps, by their limited numbers, and the constant and pressing routine duties of their offices, are prevented from acquainting themselves as thoroughly as they otherwise might, with the details of the various arms of our own service, as well as with those of foreign services. It has even been suggested that this defect is so grave that the corps should be abolished, and its duties performed by officers detailed at will from the line of the Army. The officer detailed would, however, rarely be as well qualified in all respects *for staff duty*, as the adjutant-general, supposed to have been selected originally for aptitude in that branch, and who had received the benefit of long study

and practice in it; and the detailed officer being taken from either the artillery, cavalry or infantry, would, from his training and interest in a particular arm, probably be more of a specialist than an adjutant-general now is. The wiser course, it seems to me, is, to enable this valuable corps to acquire the additional information and experience which it may be thought to need. The officers of this department are *ex officio* inspectors-general, and from time to time, for short periods, should be placed on duty as inspectors-general, to enable them to become acquainted with the localities at which the troops are stationed throughout the country, or throughout the geographical command to which they are assigned; to learn the routes for transportation of supplies; to become acquainted with the *personnel* of the officers of the Army, and to observe the discipline of the service. With the information thus obtained, they would necessarily be able more intelligently to perform their duties as adjutants-general. At present, owing to the small numbers of the Adjutant General's Department, all its officers are confined to their offices, and rarely leave them for the purposes of instruction referred to.

I learn that the Prussian staff, which we hear so highly commended in late years, is, like our Adjutant General's Department, a permanent corps, with regular promotion; but special and prolonged study and preparation, involving actual service with the different arms, is necessary for *admission* to it. There are no *transfers* between officers of the line and officers fully admitted to the Prussian staff, but as a necessary part of the continued education of the officers in the latter, they are, until they reach the grade of colonel, detailed according to their rank for short periods of duty as line officers.

Proper relations between a commanding general and his adjutant-general are of so much importance that the wishes of the former should always be consulted in the selection of the latter. If the department can furnish no officer who has the requisite qualities, the commander should be permitted to detail from his command an officer of suitable rank to serve as his adjutant-general until the department can provide one.

AIDS-DE-CAMP.

These officers of the staff stand in such personal relations to the general officers to whom they are attached, that I feel some hesitation in making any remarks in relation to them. I will, however, venture to suggest that it would be well to have *the appointments to be made hereafter* governed by the following general rule, viz:

That a brigadier-general's aids shall be lieutenants in the Army; a major-general's shall be lieutenants or captains; the lieutenant-general's aids and secretary shall be majors, captains, or lieutenants, and the general's aids shall be lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, or lieutenants, and an aid-de-camp shall have the rank, pay, emoluments and allowances of mounted officers, one grade higher than that held by him in his regiment or corps. Under this plan all aids-de-camp, when regularly promoted above the higher grades from which aids may be taken, would have to join their regiments or corps, and others of the specified grades would have to be selected. No lieutenant should be selected for aid-de-camp until he shall have served at least two years with his regiment or corps.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

In principle there is no more absolute subordination in the military system than that of the staff-officer to his commander. There is room for considerable independence of action on the part of the colonel of the line under the general, or the lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain under the colonel, but in theory the staff-officer is in no degree independent of his commander. Such independence can arise only by a departure from the principles of the service, for which a careful examination will certainly disclose some particular cause. To some extent in our service there has unquestionably been a departure of this sort. I attribute it mainly, if not wholly, to the indefiniteness and instability of the official relations between the Secretary of War and the General. A general officer commanding a geographical division or department, or a force in the field, has no trouble in controlling the staff officers assigned to him. His administration may be somewhat interfered with at times through the action taken by chiefs of bureaus in Washington toward the division or department staff officer, but the control of these commanding generals over their staff officers is ample and unquestioned. Difficulties on this score are to be found, so far as I know, only between the General of the Army and the chiefs of bureaus in Washington. They arise from the fact that the chiefs of bureaus are required to serve at the same time under two commanders of unequal power, the extent of the inferior authority being undefined. As the President is, *by the Constitution*, Commander-in-Chief, and as the acts of the Secretary of War in the administration of the military establishment must be received as the acts of the Executive, I do not perceive how the relations between the General and the Secretary of War can be fixed by special legislation, nor in fact how they can be regulated by any other laws or rules than those which apply to the military service at large. Certainly no law can be passed giving the General duties independent of

the constitutional Commander-in-Chief. The General is eligible to the command of the entire Army, but it is left to the discretion of the Secretary of War to "administer the military establishment of the nation" in detail, through the staff of the Army, or in a general way, through the senior officer of the Army. The command and duties of the General in either case must depend on his *assignment* by the President. If that embraces the whole Army he must have the staff. There are some acts of Congress specifying services in relation to the Army which shall be performed by, or under the direction of, the Secretary of War. They have been used as arguments to prove that the Secretary, from requirements of law, as well as from the necessity of the case, must command the Army himself to the practical exclusion of the General. I am unable to see the force of these arguments. Giving to these special acts their fullest operations, they, at the most, impose upon the Secretary in person no other duties than those set forth in them. The staff officers whom the Secretary may call to aid him in these exceptional cases, may, at his discretion, for all other purposes be wholly under the command of the General, just as the senior quartermaster in this division is depot quartermaster here, under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, but is also chief quartermaster of the division, and, as such, wholly under my command. I do not advocate the system of independent depots or divided responsibility. I mention the subject only in connection with the fallacious argument above alluded to.

Laws must unquestionably be administered as they stand on the statute-book. But when it is proposed to travel beyond their positive requirements and make use of acts passed for specific and minor purposes as arguments for changing important and well-established general systems, then it becomes well to weigh the circumstances under which such acts were procured. I venture the opinion that none of the acts in question were passed with any view whatever to a bearing on the question as to whether the Secretary of War shall command the Army in detail, through the staff, or in general, through the senior officer of the service.

In relation to the command of the Army, including the staff corps, I deem no legislation necessary or practicable, except, perhaps, a declaratory resolution saying that the special acts above mentioned have no bearing upon this subject. The question is, then, simply one of assignment to be determined by the President under the eligibility created by the commission conferred by the President and Senate on the General of the Army.

PAY.

The question of the pay of the Army is a far-reaching one, affecting not only the comfort of the officers and men, but their zeal and efficiency. Principles are involved in it which I think no government should disregard. I deem it so important that I beg leave to repeat what I said to the Military Committee of the House in a letter dated February 4, 1876. The committee asked, "What reduction, if any, can be made in pay and allowances of officers of the Army, without detriment to the efficiency of the service?" I answered:

"In answering the first question, I think I may assume it as undoubted truth that one of the things which most contribute to the efficiency of military organization is the permanency of the officer's tenure of office. It is a truth well recognized by the legislation of this country, which admits of no forced loss of commission except by action of Congress in discontinuing the office, by sentence of court-martial, or by the independent action of the President in the single case of desertion. The existence of the Military Academy, by which we undertake to educate young men for the profession of arms, is a further admission of that truth, and while this is the theory upon which the government proceeds, it is also the understanding with which the officer enters the service. It is, indeed, this consideration which induces him to abandon all other prospects and localities, and to devote himself to the military profession alone. It is this consideration which reconciles him to the relinquishment of all ambition outside of his profession, which teaches him to look within it for the satisfaction of every aspiration. Cut off from all those in other pursuits, his interests are necessarily circumscribed, he has entered into a contract for life, and with what does he part? By virtue of the contract, every moment of his time, from its commencement to its end, is at the disposal of his employer—the government. During his entire existence, this employer exacts an absolute monopoly of his time, his talent, and his industry, and requires at a moment's notice the exposure of his life in pestilence and in war; and with our Gulf stations and savage foes, both pestilence and war are nearly always prevailing. The particular services required of him—whether in peace or in war—are totally independent of his pecuniary interests, his comforts, or his wishes. No matter how great the personal or pecuniary sacrifices, he must go instantly when and whithersoever he may be ordered.

"From the foundation of the government to the present day, there has never been a time when the *personnel* of the Army did not, by its record of dead, wounded, and diseased, furnish abundant proof of the rigidness with which the government exacts the heaviest sacrifices from its Army officers. In time of war we do not hear any mention of the excessiveness of the officers' pay, yet there is no reason for making any

distinction in this respect between times of war and peace. Practically speaking, it costs the officer as much to live at one time as the other. Moreover, he is still under the same life-long contract; still liable to be, and in point of fact frequently is, ordered from station to station; still precluded from adding to his income by other occupation, and if his pay seems large for his services *in peace*, it should be remembered that it is not increased for his more dangerous and arduous services *in war*, and is small enough when applied—as it must be in a fair consideration of the subject—to the *average* of his *peace and war services* in a *whole life-time*. It should be borne in mind, too, that in the Army there is no increase of pay for the many extra duties, and the great increase over their ordinary work and responsibility, which from time to time fall to all officers in peace as well as in war.

"But there is another consideration necessarily incident to the idea of the permanency of the contract. I allude to the question of remuneration. Remuneration is based upon the hypothesis that officers of the Army are intelligent men—men of education who, by devoting their abilities to the service, will increase its efficiency. In order to obtain officers of this class, the government holds forth certain hopes, if it does not absolutely make promises, of a fixed sufficient pay; certainly it undertakes, in execution of its part of the contract, to maintain the officer with that degree of respectability becoming a gentleman and the military officer of a great nation. More than this cannot be required of it. More than this, it, in my opinion, unquestionably does not do. On the contrary, the pay of most officers of the Army is barely sufficient, under the exactions of the service hereinbefore enumerated, to meet the requirements of a very moderate style of living, and leave nothing for his family when he is dead.

"Again (and this also is an incident of the permanency of tenure), when the officer entered into this life-long contract, the government held forth another hope or promise—that of promotion and increase of pay. It would, I think, be manifestly unjust to recede from this equitable obligation, for it was one of the most active causes in inducing the officer to relinquish all other interests, and to dedicate himself, body and mind, to the military profession. But besides the injustice and hardship to him from any failure in the increase of pay promised him with increase of rank and length of service, the experience of all countries has demonstrated the great importance to the service of encouraging hopes of preferment and reward. Elsewhere this principle is more fully recognized than with us. In England, for instance, service in the higher grades is limited to a short term of years. In France, service in the colonies is rewarded by shortening the number of years required for promotion. We have in our country military posts no less unhealthy than the colonies of France, yet the officers stationed at them are not preferred; they are simply carrying out their part of the contract. I think it would be unjust and highly impolitic to deprive the officer of the rewards which he entered the service with the hope of obtaining, and which he has earned by long and faithful service.

"In adopting the military profession the officer relinquishes some of the dearest rights and privileges of the citizen; he subjects himself to a new and more stringent code of laws; he submits to constant and irksome restriction upon his freedom of speech and liberty of person; his movements are entirely dependent on the will of others. These are no trifling sacrifices, yet the officer makes them willingly in the interests of the service with which he has identified himself. What he asks in return is security of place and pay so long as he is worthy, and that he may not, after all his sacrifices, his years of faithful service, his increased experience, be told that he is overpaid now because the proportion between his pay and his services to-day is not the same as it was when he was last exposing his life for the nation. And while he has a right to demand this security, it is also, in my opinion, to the great interest of the government to confirm him in the possession of it, for whatever tends to impair it has a directly injurious and ultimately ruinous effect upon the efficiency of the Army.

"For these reasons I think that no reductions can be made in pay and allowance of officers of the Army without serious detriment to the efficiency of the service.

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"I think I speak without bias from personal interest when I say that the difference of pay between different grades should be very strongly marked, and that increase of pay should follow length of service."

It must be admitted as a fact that high rank in the Army, especially that which is conferred by selection, generally implies eminent professional merit; the government arranges the Army accordingly. Under the same principle, but by a different power, a like classification goes on in all of the learned professions.

The public by a silent but sure process arranges the members of its learned professions in the order of their relative merit, so that, in due time, lawyers, doctors, &c., are as positively graded and classified as if their positions had been fixed by law. The principles of rewarding marked proficiency which govern the arrangements of the members should rule alike in all the professions in fixing their relative compensation. No law in violation of it should be passed for the Army. What the difference is may be estimated, in a general way, by comparing the fees of the matured lawyer or doctor

at the head of his profession with those of the young beginners at the bottom of it. This difference must be right and just, because it is created and maintained by the aggregate wisdom of all mankind. A comparison between the compensation of the higher and lower officers of the Army will show that the difference of pay in the grades of the Army is by no means as great as in other professions. This results probably from the fact that compensation in the profession of arms, unlike that in other professions, is changed from time to time at the discretion of a limited number of people. In considering the propriety of these changes, it is only right that due weight should be given to the precedent established in other professions by the *whole* people.

The point contended for might appear selfish or harsh in its personal bearing if persons remained always in the same grade. But that is not the case. The occupants of the higher grades, few in number, pass rapidly from the scene of action, and the lower officers move on from time to time to higher positions, and the argument which now seems adverse to the interest of the lieutenant, is the one through which he is to receive large benefits when he becomes a captain, a colonel, a general. The more honorable and substantial the advantages to be derived from promotion, the greater will be the fidelity and gallantry displayed to secure it.

Notwithstanding the force of the argument in favor of a just, well regulated, and stable system of pay for the Army, I am satisfied that if the condition of the public Treasury makes obligatory a reduction of salaries on the score of economy, the Army will cheerfully bear *the same percentage of reduction* that the nation may find it necessary to apply to all paid from its Treasury.

In these remarks I have not discussed the pay of enlisted men, because I do not understand that any change is contemplated in their compensation, which is now fair, and increases, as it should, with length of service.

RECRUITMENT.

It has been suggested that some advantage might result from dividing the country into recruiting districts and having regiments recruited always from the same district or State; the object being to interest the people of these regions in the corps which are recruited among them, and thus improve the class of men furnished, and prevent desertion by making it more unsafe for deserters to return to their homes. It is possible that some benefit might result from this, and also that improvements might be made in the details of our recruiting service, but I do not see that the system can be changed. In fact the plan is a necessary consequence of the sentiment of our people and the form of our government. Both are so averse to a regular (or standing) army, that no honor, advantage, or privilege accrues to the citizen from having served in its ranks. Patriotism produces no recruits for the Regular Army. On the contrary, it holds the citizen to his civil pursuits in time of peace, and hurries him into a volunteer organization in time of war. There is no *public* sentiment to be relied upon for filling the ranks of the permanent force, and hence the recruiting bureau can appeal only to the wishes, tastes, and necessities of individuals. Thus the ranks of the Army are made to contain men of many nationalities, and no regard is paid to citizenship. Under these circumstances all that can reasonably be expected of the recruiting bureau is to obtain men whose mental, moral, and physical qualities are such that they may become *soldiers* by a proper course of discipline and instruction. Although there are many exceptions, this object is generally accomplished. It is quite possible, as our experience has shown, to make a good standing Army out of material obtained in this way, but it requires well educated and trained officers, a great deal of time and labor, correct administration, careful instruction, and long sustained rigid discipline.

Under these conditions the better men become, in time, not only efficient but fond of the service, and many of them renew their enlistments until disqualified by age. Through a feeling of love for and loyalty *to the profession*, our old soldiers, as we term them, in contradistinction to recruits, perform their duties both in peace and war, not only with zeal and efficiency, but with the strictest fidelity.

The principal objection I see to the recruiting system is that the bureau is not confined to its legitimate functions. Its duty should, in my judgment, end as soon as it has put the recruit into the military service, and delivered him at a post or depot designated to receive him. But, instead of this, the bureau retains control of the recruit while he is at the depot. To effect this, the officer in charge of the bureau (the Adjutant-General) is permitted to depart from his proper sphere of staff duty and exercise an actual *command*, which, in my opinion, is not justified, either by his office, the wants of the recruiting bureau, or the good of the service at large. There are three or four depots of the same general character. The one nearest me, Fort Columbus, is one of the most conspicuous military stations in New York Harbor—a permanent work armed with heavy guns, at present garrisoned by a larger number of men than any other post in the bay, and sheltering an immense amount of military material. It is withdrawn from the general rules governing command in the service, and with all the other so-called depots is placed under the command of the officer in charge of the recruitment

of the Army, who, by General Orders No. 87, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1873, is said to stand towards them in the light of a department commander.

It must be borne in mind that, although this extraordinary command is held by the person who is Adjutant-General, he exercises it solely by virtue of being in charge of the recruiting service. As *Adjutant-General* he is a staff officer, who acts only by the order of a commander. The objections to the feature of the system under consideration would be quite the same, but would more *clearly appear*, in case some other staff officer should be intrusted with the recruitment, and should undertake to exercise the command in question. I think I need not argue that all the affairs of a post containing recruits could be as well conducted under division and department commanders, who are empowered by law and office to administer military justice, enforce discipline, exact instruction, and regulate administration, as under a staff officer who has no such legal authority.

RETIREMENT.

Our system of retirement is liberal to the officer and of great advantage to the public service. It is, however, in my opinion, defective in not containing a *compulsory* feature. By existing laws the President may or may not, *in his discretion*, place on the retired list officers 62 years of age, or who may have served 45 years. The exercise of this discretion involves very objectionable consequences. An officer of 62, who is forced on to the retired list while others as old as he are left, feels that he has been inspected and condemned by the President, and that his active career, however honorable it may have been, closes in humiliation. This feeling results from the discrimination which the President must make. It would be prevented if the law fixed a time at which all should retire alike, without examination or condemnation.

The discretionary feature has, in addition, the particular demerit of tending to disqualify the officer for the performance of his duties by impairing the permanent tenure of office and the independence of character on which vigorous, efficient, and conscientious performance of duty rests. In no position in the Army, except only this one, does the officer hold his place solely at the discretion of the President. He may be removed from office, under the act in question, without warning and without explanation. It is not in human nature for an officer to be indifferent to these facts. If he desires to remain on the active list, as many do, his official action, although he may not be aware of it, will very likely cease to be solely for the good of the service, and will be governed more or less by a desire to please the power which has such effective means of influencing him. The very circumstances, therefore, under which an officer, by the present system, remains on the active list after the President has power to retire him, tend to disqualify him for the performance of his duties according to the purest and highest Army standard.

But the present system is not objectionable on the ground alone that those coming within the President's power may make undue efforts to remain in active service. Another bad feature is that improper efforts may, on the other hand, be made by interested parties to have officers, eligible by age or length of service, *forced* on to the retired list, and thus the service may be exposed to very damaging maneuvers and scandal. A law retiring all alike, after a specified length of service, or when a designated age is reached, 62, 65, or whatever the age may be, would remove the objections mentioned, and would lead officers to make that provision for their old age which they are apt to neglect so long as there is a doubt as to the time of their retirement.

Exceptions by general legislation might be made of those who have been especially distinguished in the field, as the General of the Army, or by extending the period of retirement of those officers who have received, or who may receive, the thanks of Congress.

ARMY ANNUITY FUND.

I invite the special attention of the Secretary to the paper herewith, marked "A," suggesting the form of an act for the protection of widows and orphans of officers of the Army. It is within the power of Congress, through a bill of this kind, to enable officers to provide for the support of their families after death, not only without cost to the government, but with actual pecuniary gain to it. The fund from which the annuities are to be paid is to be created by deductions from the pay of such officers as voluntarily enter into the arrangement. It is to be left in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the use of the government, only so much being drawn out from time to time as may be appropriated by Congress to pay the annuities falling due, and in no case is this appropriation to exceed the amount of the fund on hand. The government, which is an interest-paying borrower, is to allow the same rate of interest, four per cent. per annum, on the fund for the benefit of officers' widows, that it allows by section 2 of the act of May 15, 1872, on the deposits made with the Treasury by private soldiers; this interest, however, being added to the principal and left in the Treasury, nothing being drawn out except the amounts necessary to pay the annuities as they become due by the casualties of service.

It is the purpose of the bill to give the government all the profits which accrue to

the soundest private corporation of the same nature, and in return for this the officers are to receive the security and convenience of having their annuity fund kept, at interest, by the Treasury of the United States, and disbursed when due, by the paymasters of the Army. Some of the details of the measure are stated in paper "A" herewith, under the head of "Remarks." Others will occur to the commission, and I need not mention them. The subject is by no means a new one, and it is unaccountable that it should have gone so long without full attention. It should be *one* in a group of three benevolent measures, the wisdom of which, I think, cannot be questioned. The first is a suitable home for old soldiers, the second is proper provision for old or disabled officers, and the third, as proposed, would be the measure under consideration. The first was long since provided for by the laws under which the Soldiers' Home exists; the second is covered by the laws creating and governing the retired list; the third alone awaits the sanction of Congress. All three of these measures received, in early days, the highest indorsement. Secretary of War Cass, in his annual report dated November 29, 1833, said:

"The attention of the Army has been frequently drawn to a project for the establishment of a fund for the support of invalid officers, and of the widows and children of such as may die in the service. The object is a commendable one; and as the only aid expected of the government is such legislative provision as may be necessary to give effect to the measure, in conformity with the general views of the officers of the Army, it is certainly entitled to the favorable regard of the government. A moderate and stated deduction from the pay of each officer would create a fund which would afford essential relief to many who otherwise would be exposed to want and penury, and might soothe the declining years of meritorious officers, who may have necessarily expended in the maintenance of their families the whole allowance made to them by law, and who, without such an arrangement, would look forward with anxiety to the future.

"Whatever plans may be ultimately adopted, a legal organization is essential to its operation and success, and as the funds will be provided by the officers themselves, and for their own advantage, the administration will no doubt be committed to them, to be exercised by such persons and in such a manner as they may direct. The considerations connected with this measure are so obviously just and in accordance with the dictates of prudence and humanity that I trust they will be favorably considered.

"And I also feel it my duty to bring before you a kindred subject connected with the rank and file of the Army, and having for its object a provision for the support of superannuated soldiers. In our service, as at present organized, a soldier can only be retained as long as his physical powers are sufficient to enable him to perform the duties required of him. When his constitution fails, unless it is the result of disability incurred in the line of his duty, he is discharged without any provision for his support, and generally, from the habits of his life, without the disposition, and too often the power, to labor, and without the means of support. He is then thrown upon the charity of the community, after devoting the best of his life to the service of his country.

"This result may be entirely obviated without expense to the government, and an ample provision made for the discharged soldiers who are unable to procure the means of support.

"The principle which has been long and wisely applied to the Navy may be safely applied to the Army. An inconsiderable deduction from the pay of each soldier would go far toward the creation of a fund for this purpose.

"And if the deduction were to commence with those who might enlist after the passage of the law, there could be no objections on account of the previous engagements formed with the soldiers. And there are three auxiliary sources of revenue which may be applied toward the former object. These are:

"Fines assessed by courts-martial.

"The pay due to soldiers who may die without any heirs to claim it.

"A proportion of the post-fund, which is principally derived from sutlers.

"It is believed that the means which may be realized agreeably to this suggestion would be found sufficient to provide for the maintenance of this class of persons whose condition is now so hopeless, and so unsuited to the character of the government and the feelings of the community."

In 1837, Secretary of War Poinsett said in his annual report:

"Although I do not concur in a former recommendation to extend the provisions of the pension-laws to any other classes than those embraced in the acts now in force, I beg leave to reiterate that which proposes some legal organization for the purpose of establishing a fund for the support of invalid officers, and the widows and children of such of them as may die in the service. This may be done by making a moderate reduction from their pay to such an amount and in such a manner as may be agreed upon by the officers themselves."

CLEMENCY.

I have elsewhere spoken of the permanence of tenure during good behavior as forming an important part of the Army officer's contract with the government. I again

invite attention to its value as regards the efficiency of the service, and to the injurious effect of interference with it; but I desire here to ask special attention to *the necessity of making it conditional upon good behavior.*

It is certainly unnecessary to go into any argument upon the first of these points, and I do not wish to dwell upon it further than to express my decided opinion as to the danger of too frequent legislative interference with the military organization.

Notwithstanding the Army has, without any fault on its part, sometimes furnished the theme for political contentions, the standard of honor in the military service has never been questioned. It has always been conceded that the Army and Navy have, to good effect, used the means in their power for maintaining that standard of honor which has distinguished the officers of these services among the public servants of the nation. My observation leads me to believe that we may proudly court comparison in this respect with the services of foreign powers. A strict observance of the principle that the tenure of office shall be *conditional on good behavior*, will tend to preserve this high standard inviolate. The Army never should be permitted to harbor men whose character is calculated to lower the standard. In awarding military punishment, we must, of necessity, look mainly to its exemplary character; reformation bears but a secondary part. The interests of the whole military organization outweigh those of the individual. Clemency overdone becomes a curse to the service. I am aware that the pardoning power of the President is a constitutional one, and the exercise of it must depend on such rules as he may adopt for his own guidance. It is precisely to this constitutional power that the whole subject belongs, and should be recommitted. I say *re*-committed, because it is not now an uncommon thing for Congress, either directly or indirectly, to exercise the power. But it seems to me that encroachments on the pardoning power have been made from another direction, and on this point I quote from a letter which I addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, under date of April 23, 1875:

"My attention has recently been called to the practice of courts-martial, now apparently resorted to with increased frequency, in awarding a light punishment in consideration of the previous good character of prisoners.

"When exercising another command, I had occasion to condemn this practice. As, however, it has the approval of some authorities, and as I consider it of importance to introduce into the administration of military justice as much uniformity as possible, I have the honor to submit my views, and to request to be informed, for my guidance in future, whether they meet with the concurrence of higher authority."

Benét (p. 341) says:

"General character, unconnected with the charge, though it must be inoperative with the court, except as to determining the nature of punishment in discretionary cases, may most essentially serve the prisoner, by influencing the superior in whom the power to mitigate or remit the sentence is vested."

De Hart (p. 345) observes:

"General character thus presented for the notice of the court may be of advantage by modifying the punishment to be decreed by the court, or presenting the case to the reviewing authority as one in which mercy may be exercised."

Benét's language, quoted above, is nearly identical with that used by Simmons (p. 341), and the latter is quite correct in thus giving the modern English rule, first expressly sanctioned in 1830, in a circular from the Horse-Guards (the mutiny act of 1829 having authorized the taking of evidence of previous convictions), and now enforced by regulations. But this rule is of comparatively recent origin, and was not transmitted to us from England as part of the common law military. Adye, writing in 1786, says:

"If a soldier be tried by a court-martial for mutiny, desertion, &c., and there is only presumptive proof against him, creditable witnesses to his former character and behavior will certainly influence the court in some measure in his favor, but where there appears positive proof of such mutiny, desertion, &c., the court cannot avoid finding him guilty, and passing sentence accordingly, let his former character be ever so good, though it may, perhaps, induce them to recommend him for mercy, the granting of which is solely vested in the king or the general who approves of the proceedings, and therefore out of the power of the court-martial.

"Kennedy appears to hold the same doctrine. Tytler does not discuss it, but says that the punishment to be awarded ought to be in strict proportion to the measure of guilt (p. 327); an expression which is copied by Macomb.

"Among American authorities, O'Brien follows this doctrine. Thus he says (p. 391): In all cases before courts-martial the prisoner is allowed to call witnesses as to his general character, either for the purpose of meeting the issue, or of inducing the court to recommend him to mercy. These he regards as the only objects for which the evidence referred to can be introduced.

"But elsewhere (p. 245), in speaking of sentences for offenses with regard to which the court has a discretionary power of punishment, he lays down the rule in more positive language, as follows:

"'But though every palliating or extenuating circumstance attached to the commission of the act is to be duly weighed and considered, the members are by no means at liberty to consider, in passing their sentence, any foreign or extraneous matters not connected with the specific act, however strongly they may plead in favor of the prisoner. Such, in general, are proofs of former good character or previous gallant and faithful services. These matters may, in certain doubtful cases, as we have mentioned in one of the chapters on evidence, have their weight in determining the finding of the court, and in almost every case they afford good grounds for a recommendation to mercy.'

"The Army Regulations of 1835 went, indeed, so far as to announce the following rule:

"'(65.) In their other capacity, if the verdict be "guilty," all the members of a court-martial, though a minority may have voted for the acquittal of the prisoner, are bound by their oath to duly administer justice by awarding such a punishment as is proportionable to the degree of guilt of which the prisoner has been convicted. No mitigating circumstances whatever ought then to influence their judgment, and their attention ought solely to be directed to the nature of the offense, to the custom of war in like cases, and to the effect which their sentence may produce toward maintaining the discipline of the Army.

"'(66.) If mitigating circumstances have appeared during the trial, though they may not enter into consideration in determining the sentence, they may afford adequate grounds for recommending the prisoner to mercy.'

"In the Regulations of 1847, the first of these paragraphs was omitted and the last retained.

"The practice which now obtains seems, therefore, to be an innovation upon the rule formerly observed—an innovation founded in England upon authority having the force of law, but for which there is no such authority with us.

"In my opinion the power now assumed by courts-martial of mitigating the punishment because of previous good character, unconnected with the charges, is an undue assumption of authority, and is productive of discord in the service.

"There is certainly one class of cases which this power cannot reach—those for which the power is mandatory; but it must be remembered that, with one or two exceptions, the punishments imperatively imposed by statute on conviction are *death or cashiering*, and these an army or department commander cannot pardon or mitigate (Art. 89, O. S). Practically his power of pardoning or mitigating is limited to those cases where the punishment is discretionary, and if, with regard to these, the pardoning power may be anticipated by the action of the court, the army or department commander has virtually none of it left to him except so much as the court may choose to leave. If a court can take into consideration previous good character, unconnected with the charge in fixing the measure of punishment, where can we fix a limit to the lightness of the punishment which it may award?"

Further, nothing can be more irrelevant to the question of guilt under a charge than previous good character not introduced to influence the finding by removing a presumption of guilt. If, then, the sentence may be made to depend upon the question of such previous good character, why not upon any other consideration by which the court may see fit to regulate its action?

"Benét speaks of recommendations founded on mitigating circumstances which could not be taken into consideration in determining the degree of guilt or the extent of punishment.

"Some other writers on military law use similar language, and the same principle has been recognized in Army Regulations (those of 1835–1847). A mitigating circumstance is one that lessens the degree of guilt, so that, accepting this view, we have the singular inconsistency that punishment cannot systematically be proportioned to the *degree of guilt*, but may be (by the court) modified in accordance with a fact having no bearing upon it.

"If, indeed, courts have this power, there would be no necessity for resorting to 'recommendations' to clemency, except when the statute is mandatory as to the punishment, and in such cases (with one or two exceptions) the army or department commander has no pardoning power. It has been held that a recommendation not concurred in by the majority of the members of a court is no 'recommendation.' (Hough's Precedents, to page 793; see also De Hart, pp. 199–200, where the question is raised whether a minority recommendation is not a 'substantial reason for the confirmation and execution of the sentence.') But it would be an absurdity for a majority to recommend another to do that which they as a court might have done themselves.

"The power of the court and of the reviewing authority are absolutely distinct, and neither may encroach upon the other. It is the duty of a court to award a punishment according to the nature of the offense. It is the prerogative of the reviewing authority to mitigate or remit it. It seems to me, therefore, that for the court indirectly to assume a power by law vested elsewhere, is a misconception of the law, which, because it

has been adopted by some of our authorities on military law, it is all the more important to remove."

I venture to present these views, although they were overruled by the following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, which was adopted by the Secretary of War:

"MAY 5, 1875.

"Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General, with the expression of opinion that the entertaining by courts-martial of evidence as to the good character and military record of accused parties—a practice corresponding to that of criminal courts in general—is not only quite without legal objection, but is attended with decided practical advantages.

"The facts of the military character and record of the accused are thus presented, subject to the test of cross-examination and rebutting evidence; they are declared under the sanction and responsibility of a judicial oath, and they are spread upon the formal proceedings as part of the history of the case. The court, on its part, may thus, with more intelligence and discretion, estimate the measure of punishment appropriate to the individual offender, or (where the sentence is mandatory) determine whether or not to make a recommendation to clemency, and, if one be made, base it upon the proper grounds and express it in strong or guarded terms, as the circumstances may suggest. Moreover, to deprive the accused in any case of the privilege of exhibiting to the court a creditable military record would divest him of one of the means of having his case considered with fairness and discrimination.

"The practice of admitting, in all cases without distinction, the evidence indicated is firmly established in our military law system; few records of importance being received at this bureau in which such evidence is not introduced. A departure from the settled procedure in this respect would, in the estimation of this bureau, to which the question certainly addresses itself rather in a practical than a speculative point of view, be detrimental to the due administration of military justice and repugnant to public policy.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Prior to the war of the rebellion Army officers were not deprived of any part of their pay when on leave of absence; the only forfeitures were allowances, such as quarters and fuel. The great struggle in which we were for four years engaged seemed to call for special legislation on this subject, and, as a war measure, an act was passed March 3, 1863, saying, "that any officer absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more." This was modified by the act of June 20, 1864, which says: "No deduction is to be made from pay and allowances of officers absent with leave for not more than thirty days in any one year."

It was not long before these acts, in the regular peace establishment, were found to be unequal and too severe. They were finally modified by the act of May 8, 1874, which provided that "all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha City and north of a line drawn east and west upon the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances: *Provided*, That the same is taken but once in two years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months, if taken only once in three years; or four months, if taken once only in four years;" and by the act of July 29, 1876, which amended the act of May 8, 1874, so as to provide "that all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, sixty days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowance: *Provided*, That the same be taken once in two years: *And provided further*, That the leave of absence may be extended to three months if taken once only in three years, or four months if taken only once in four years."

In my opinion there should be no law requiring reduction of an officer's pay while on leave of absence by competent authority. Our Army is small, very active, carefully commanded, thoroughly inspected, and at all times fully observed. No officer can properly obtain leave of absence unless he is worthy of it and can be spared from his duties. There is no abuse in the matter of leaves of absence for the present laws on the subject to remove or restrain. The effect of the law is only to exact of the faithful officer, at a time when he is least able to afford it, a pecuniary sacrifice which seems to me quite unnecessary. The officer is made to pay a penalty for a privilege he has earned.

From the nature of our duties, officers generally are, at best, too much isolated from the rest of the people. It is an advantage to the officer and to the public service to break occasionally the protracted routine to which officers are subjected. The improvement from travel, observation, and extended acquaintance is so important, that

it ought not, in my judgment, to be discouraged as it is by the laws in question. No reduction is made in the pay of non-commissioned officers or privates for any length of furlough, and I think commissioned officers should be treated in like manner.

TARGET PRACTICE.

A few years ago both artillery and infantry were armed with muzzle-loading, smooth-bore weapons of short range. The ordinary field-gun of the artillery was effective with its solid shot only at about 1,200 yards, and the musket of the infantry at about 300 yards. Results of battles with these short-range weapons, although more prompt and decisive, were not dependent, so much as now, upon range and accuracy of fire. Breech-loading rifles, arms of precision, have replaced the old smooth-bore muzzle-loaders, the ranges being, of the field-artillery about 3,000 yards, and of the rifled musket about 1,000 yards. In these times effects are produced; in fact, battles may be decided by accuracy of fire at these long ranges. But while the rifle has brought accuracy, the breech-loading feature of the present arm has produced great rapidity of fire. The ammunition is very expensive as compared with that formerly in use, and the consumption of it is increased in proportion to the facility with which the soldier can fire it away by loading at the breech. These considerations suggest, without further elaboration, the vast importance, both on the score of efficiency and economy, of our having a thorough and liberal system of target-practice. It is a fact worthy of special notice that, in this respect, our volunteer soldiery is far ahead of the United States troops. The fact that our Regular Army is recruited mainly from men who have grown up without much experience in the use of fire-arms, lends additional force to the view just expressed.

PUNISHMENTS.

This seems to be an appropriate time to revive the consideration of the feasibility of more definitely fixing the limits of punishment awardable for specific military offenses. It is not a new subject, but is one the discussion of which has hitherto led to no practical results. The evils of our present system are very striking. By far the greater part of all military offenses are punishable at the discretion of courts-martial; the consequence is that the sentences of different courts for the same offenses vary, according to the constitution of the courts, to such an extent as to give the appearance of being awarded under different codes. Nor can this inequality of punishment be remedied throughout the service by the action of individual department commanders, whose views are far from being uniform as to the measure of punishment. There are a number of military offenses, such, for instance, as desertion, which are susceptible of a graduation according to the degree of guilt. Desertion to the enemy with service in his ranks; desertion to the enemy without such service; desertion in the face of the enemy; ordinary desertion in time of peace; desertion with surrender; the desertion of a recruit; might be made grades of the offense, with limits in the measure of punishment attached to each. Besides introducing greater uniformity in punishments, this plan would also have the advantage of in a great measure preserving intact the pardoning power, now sometimes practically exercised by the courts themselves when awarding some sentence entirely disproportionate to the proved guilt, because of the previous good character unconnected with the matter at issue.

The subject of penal servitude also deserves much attention. The establishment of the military prison at Leavenworth was an important step in the right direction; but in my opinion the system should be extended, and other military prisons established at convenient points, so that prisoners sentenced for short terms might be thus confined. It is very desirable to avoid the promiscuous confinement in the guard-house of hardened offenders, and those who have perhaps for the first time been forgetful of their military duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Army, Comd'g Div. Atlantic.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., January 3, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following answers to the interrogatories proposed in your circular-letter, dated December 19, 1877.

In respect to the basis to be assumed, viz, that of "an Army con-

sisting of an aggregate total of fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty thousand men, respectively," I have to remark that a force consisting of even the largest number named, and scattered in small detachments over so vast a territory as ours, must be regarded rather as a military police than as an Army. In such a force, any simple, effective organization is about as good as any other. Certainly, the present organization of our Army is so much more satisfactory than its effective strength, that I am unable to think of any change in the former which would be worth consideration, while the latter remains as it is, with the single exception that the number of companies should be reduced to correspond with the effective strength.

A force of fifteen or twenty thousand men is so manifestly inadequate to the military necessities of the country that I cannot venture to suggest what should be the strength of each arm of the service in such an army. Some important interests must be left without protection. Whether the artillery shall be abolished or converted into infantry, and our extended sea-coast and fortifications thus left without guard, or whether some portion of the Indian and Mexican frontier shall be left without protection, will remain for Congress in its wisdom to decide.

I must limit myself to simply pointing to the evident fact that such a force cannot possibly do for the United States what nations generally require their armies to do. I speak of this as a purely practical question, having in view the actual condition and wants of the country. If it were a theoretical question, based upon the supposition of an Army concentrated for war, then it would be easy to determine what the proportions of the several arms should be, for any given aggregate strength and for the kind of campaign contemplated. But I assume that your question was not intended to have any such theoretical bearing; that, on the contrary, it was designed to meet the present and immediately prospective wants of our country. With this understanding of the question, I am compelled to say that I am unable to answer your first interrogatory upon a basis of fifteen or twenty thousand men.

It is of vital importance, whatever be the organization and aggregate strength of the Army, that the smallest subdivisions (companies) when in active service be kept strong enough to be effective. About a certain number of men in each company are non-effective, being employed on extra and daily duty, post-guards, &c. The smaller the companies, the greater must the proportion of these non-effectives be to the whole. So that at a certain point of numerical reduction, you will have a considerable army on paper, and a very expensive one relatively, with little or no effective strength.

It would be like a great factory with perfect machinery and every equipment complete, with a full corps of managers, overseers, and other officials, and just workmen enough to keep the machinery going, but no operatives to do any useful work. This is the condition to which our Army has closely approached under the reductions made during the last few years.

If any further reduction is to be made, consolidation of organizations must take place or else no effective strength will remain. Indeed, with twenty-five or thirty thousand men as the aggregate, it would, in my opinion, be better to break up some of the companies of each regiment, in proportion to the number of officers necessarily on detached service, and assign the enlisted men to the other companies. This would, I think, be better than to consolidate regiments.

I would suggest as a good modification of the present organization of the Army, to suit an aggregate strength of from twenty-five or thirty

thousand to fifty thousand men, that the number of regiments in each arm remain as now fixed by law; that each regiment shall be composed of twelve companies; but, in general, only eight of these companies shall be kept organized for active service. The skeletons of the remaining companies, consisting of a few officers and non-commissioned officers, would be kept at the recruiting-stations and depots, where they could be quickly filled up and sent to the field when necessary.

Discretion should be given to the President to determine from time to time the number of companies in each regiment to be kept upon a footing for active service; the number of regiments of each arm and the aggregate strength of all arms to be limited by law.

If the limit be 25,000, and 2,600 be allowed for the several classes of enlisted men not attached to regiments, there would be an average of seventy men per company; and if the limit be 30,000, the average would be about eighty-five men per company. In either case the companies would be strong enough for effective service, and much more effective than the same number of men in a greater number of companies.

If a sudden emergency should require a moderate, but speedy, increase of the Army, it could be raised to about 50,000 men by simply filling up the skeleton companies and increasing all the companies to one hundred men.

In case of war on a large scale the companies might be increased to two hundred or even two hundred and fifty men each. Each regiment would then become a brigade of three strong battalions, and would aggregate from 96,000 to 120,000 men.

The organization here suggested would require, for its completion, the addition of one or two majors, two captains and four lieutenants to each regiment of infantry. But these additions need not necessarily be made nor authorized until an emergency arises requiring the filling up of the skeleton companies.

The greatest defect in our military system, incidental to organization, is in the rules of promotion in the line. The present method is a combination of regimental and corps promotion, such as to entail the evils of both and secure the advantages of neither.

The advantage to be sought in regimental promotion is in the pride of regiment which conduces to its efficiency. But we abandon this at the point where it begins to be effective, viz, at the grade of captain. The character of each company and hence of the regiment depends more upon the captains than upon any other officer, and upon the captains and field-officers vastly more than upon the lieutenants. Yet neither captains nor field-officers have any special permanent interest in their regiment. They expect promotion to some other regiment.

The regimental promotion of lieutenants results in great inequalities in the dates of advancement; so great, in some cases, that a young appointee who has not rendered a day's service takes rank over scores of his seniors who have rendered years of hard service in the field. The fortunate young officer thus reaches his captaincy far in advance of his *relative* deserts as compared with his brother officers in the same arm of the service. Then comes in the promotion by corps or arm, thus perpetuating the injustice beyond the possibility of even the fortune of war to remedy.

If promotion by regiment was continued throughout all grades, then slow promotion in the lower grades might be compensated by more rapid promotion in the higher grades. Time might make all even. But, under the present system, misfortune at the start has no chance of correction, and an officer must serve a life-time under a sense of great

injustice. There would be some compensation for this wrong if it were true, as claimed, that regimental promotion is a stimulus to gallantry. But it is not true to any considerable extent. It is not those who display conspicuous gallantry who get promotion. They generally get killed and thus make promotion for those who have been more prudent—very frequently for those who were not on the field at all. Indeed, since it generally happens from one cause or another that more than half the officers of a regiment are absent at the time of any one engagement, special gallantry works mainly the benefit of those who take no part in the battle. Could any system be more directly opposite the true one?

If special rewards for gallantry were needed, some rule should be devised for promoting the individual officer who displays such qualities. But, in fact, no such reward is needed. Gallantry, amounting to recklessness, is characteristic of our young officers as a rule. Abundant evidence of this is afforded by our constant wars with the Indians, as well as by those on a larger scale in which they have been engaged. If there is anything these young gentlemen lack to make them perfect soldiers, that thing certainly is not gallantry. But they do want, and with reason earnestly ask, relative justice in promotion—the only reward they expect for faithful service.

The only objection I have ever heard named to the corps promotion of lieutenants is the time and expense involved in their journeys to their new regiments. But this objection proves, upon examination, to have no necessary foundation whatever. There is not the slightest reason why a lieutenant, upon his promotion, should be assigned to the same company or regiment in which his predecessor was serving. A large proportion of the line officers are absent from regimental duty at all times. A promoted officer may readily be assigned to some company near at hand, instead of going to some distant part of the country. Such assignments and transfers are constantly made now to meet the necessities of the service, caused by the absence of officers from their proper companies. A little clerical work in the Adjutant-General's Office would save all this expense of time and money.

With our small Army, scattered over so vast a territory, officers should be *assigned to* not *commissioned in* any particular regiment or company, as officers of the Navy are assigned to ships, and officers of the Army staff corps to stations. Officers of the line should be commissioned to such or such grades of infantry, or artillery, or cavalry, as the case may be, and not to such or such regiment; and promotion should be according to seniority in the arm of service throughout all grades.

In answer to your second question, I will simply say that if our artillery was to serve only as artillery it would be better to dispense with the regimental organization. But since it must probably serve as infantry much more than artillery, as it has done heretofore, the regiments should be retained.

Third question. The number of general and staff officers required depends very little upon the numerical strength of the Army, except when it is concentrated and organized as an army. So long as it is scattered over a certain extent of country, endeavoring to perform a certain service, the number of general and staff officers required would be the same whether the Army is fifteen or fifty thousand strong. It is the territorial extent of the country, and the necessary distribution of troops with reference to lines of communication and supply and variety of duties to be performed, which determine the number of geographical subdivisions (military divisions and departments) into which the country should be divided.

There should be three divisions and from ten to twelve departments. It is well enough that some of the latter are commanded by colonels; how many is not very important.

The number of staff officers actually required is much greater than the numbers composing the several corps of the general staff of the Army. A large number of line officers are at all times on staff duty. The number so actually employed, as shown by the returns in the War Department, will give a just indication of the required number. This will be found to be nearly independent of the numerical strength of the Army. A still larger proportion of staff duties in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments might be performed by line officers. This would probably be wise in view of the very large proportion of staff officers required in our service. The officers of the grade of captain in those two departments might perhaps be dispensed with.

Fourth question. The number of enlisted men in a company should never be less than fifty, and that number should be increased to about one hundred for very effective service.

The numbers of non-commissioned officers now provided by law are satisfactory.

Fifth question. No part of an army should be "independent." All parts are necessarily dependent upon each other and should be subject to a common direction and control. The greatest evil of our present military system, or lack of system, is that the staff departments are practically "independent corps." These departments are excellent in themselves. Their organization, though it might be improved, is good enough. Any possible question of their consolidation or reorganization in any way is utterly insignificant as compared with that of their union with the line as part of one whole under one head.

Sixth question. So far as I can see, consolidation would not justify any material reduction in the number of staff officers, though it might be fairly advocated on other grounds. The number of staff officers can be reduced only by devolving their duties upon officers of the line. If the latter are to have only skeleton companies to command they may as well do all the required staff duties. But if the companies are to be kept at effective strength, then the line officers have enough to do in their proper sphere.

Seventh question. If there are any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment, I must leave it to the commanders of the departments in which they are situated to name them.

Eighth question. I am not able to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army, except to give the President some discretion in the use of appropriations, so that he may use money where it is needed. I believe the military administration is now, with rare exceptions, as economical as possible under the law. The expenses are very great in proportion to the strength of the Army. But this is because the Army is scattered over a vast territory and expected to perform as much service as twice the number of men ought to be required to perform. This occasions great expense in the transportation of troops from one extreme of the country to another, great loss and destruction of property in the almost interminable pursuit of hostile Indians, large extra expense for the supply of troops so engaged, and indeed, all the cost of actual war when the country ought to be at peace. We display just force enough in the vicinity of the savage tribes to provoke their contempt and make them believe that we are weaker than they. Hence, whenever they have any sufficient grievance, real or imaginary, they do

not hesitate to attack us. We then concentrate troops from stations, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart, and finally after a long, bloody, and expensive campaign, succeed in destroying a tribe with which there was no need of any conflict at all.

A Christian nation of forty millions of people might, it would seem, afford to be both just enough and strong enough to avoid long and bloody conflicts with a few thousand savages.

Ninth question. The *morale* of the enlisted men of the Army may be greatly improved by increasing the pay and consideration attached to the several grades of non-commissioned officers, and by increasing their chances of promotion to second lieutenant. In my opinion, no appointments of second lieutenants directly from civil life should be made. Young gentlemen aspiring to those positions can well afford to serve in the ranks two or three years in lieu of the four or five years of equally severe discipline which cadets at West Point must undergo before they can become second lieutenants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General United States Army.

Messrs. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG, and
HARRY WHITE,
Committee &c., House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., January 2, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request contained in your circular-letter of December 19, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:

I trust that your committee will excuse me from giving any specific answers to the detailed questions set forth in the circular. Should I reply to them by giving my opinions on each point, I should only add another to the conflicting views which will no doubt be furnished, and which tend rather to confuse than to enlighten. There are so many different opinions in the Army on these questions and so many shades of difference even in those which most nearly coincide, that I cannot believe it possible that the committee, even after digesting the whole mass, will be able to arrive at conclusions which will satisfy themselves on any point, unless, indeed, that there is not only "safety" but absolute paralysis, "in a multitude of counselors."

In my opinion there is no doubt that some of the staff corps could be reduced in numbers and others consolidated, to the advantage of the service both in economy and efficiency, but in designating what corps should be reduced and what consolidated, and the mode of doing either or both, I should no doubt encounter many conflicting opinions even from those who agree with me on the general proposition. Perhaps I can meet the wishes of the committee and certainly not embarrass them with a series of opinions which would be difficult to harmonize with those which will be received, by offering, with great respect, a few suggestions on the general subject.

I presume that I state a general belief, and certainly it is my own, that the Army is not now large enough for the service it is obliged to perform. I might sustain this belief by citing many facts within my own knowledge and practical experience, but I presume it will not be necessary. It is the function of Congress to determine the force of enlisted men to be kept up, and that done, the number of officers of the line to command it, and their actual and relative rank, are quite accurately known. Whether this force is to be limited strictly to the number of officers actually necessary to command it, or whether it should consist of skeleton regiments on which a much larger force can in an emergency be rapidly organized, are questions of policy which no doubt can be satisfactorily determined without requiring opinions of Army officers. The relative strength of the different arms of service must of course depend in large measure upon the nature of the duties to be performed. There can be no doubt that the cavalry of our Army should bear a much larger proportion to other arms than is usual in any other country. The cost of the Army in actual pay is easily determined. The expense and method of supplying it are different matters.

I presume that all military men are agreed that there must be a staff; that is, a body of officers specially selected and instructed for special duties. This has been an axiom in all modern armies, and nothing in army organization is better settled than the need of a staff. The form of an organization of staff departments for supplying the Army, and the number of staff-officers needed for any specified force, are questions that depend largely upon the conditions under which the troops are distributed and stationed and the nature of the service to be done. Not less, also, do they depend upon the method of administrative details.

According to my own opinion, the great defect in our present system of staff lies not in the form of its organization, but in the practice of centralizing in Washington the whole administration of the service in respect to supplies, even to the minutest details. I might cite, as an illustration of the extent to which this centralizing has gone, that even when there was an arsenal here, directly in sight of these headquarters, I could not, with all my authority as department commander, and with the responsibility of supplying the necessities of some thousands of men, procure an arm or a cartridge, nor even a tompion (wooden plug, worth possibly ten cents), to close the muzzle of a piece of artillery to protect the bore from the weather, without forwarding a requisition for it to division headquarters in Chicago, to be thence forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the General-in-Chief; and as neither of these officials had any more authority than I to order its issue, the requisition went to the Secretary of War, from him to the Chief of Ordnance, and thence back to me through the same channels. It is true that this system of centralization has reached a point of completeness in the Ordnance Department beyond what has yet been attained in the other staff departments. While the opinions and recommendations of department commanders are generally asked and required on requisitions and estimates they are treated favorably or unfavorably on the recommendation of the chief of the staff department through which the supplies are issued; but to say nothing of the long delay occasioned by such a practice, it appears to be a reasonable question whether the chief of a staff corps in Washington, having no direct responsibility for the condition of the troops in a military department, nor for the results of any ill consequences arising from want of what was necessary for efficient service of or shelter for the troops, is a better judge of the needs of the service than the department commander, who is responsible both to his superiors and to

those under his command, and whose official character and standing depend upon his knowledge of the needs of the troops and upon his efforts at least to supply them.

I merely wish to illustrate what I consider a general weakness in this direction in the administration of the Army by the supply departments of the staff, in order to invite attention to the manifest good policy of local administration in the Army as well as in civil affairs as against too much centralization. I have no doubt that in case of the Army this centralizing of administrative details is carried much too far and results in unnecessary expense and delay without, to say the least, increased efficiency. The limits within which local administration is to be confined and the extent of the control over the subject by heads of departments at Washington, appear to have been fixed by consulation between Secretaries of War and the chiefs of supply departments, the Army itself, which alone benefits or suffers by a system of administration, being not considered in the matter at all. It is not, therefore, a change in the organization of the staff departments which appears to me to be so desirable as a change in the system of administering their business.

I might extend remarks on this subject indefinitely, and support them by abundant citations of facts, but it does not appear necessary to do this, as it is no part of my intention to find fault further than appears essential to invite attention to the wisdom of at least examining fully into the subject.

Any military organization, if indeed the same thing might not be properly said of any organizations whatever, to be efficient should embody a strict and thorough responsibility from lowest to highest, so that every man might and must understand perfectly his rights, his obligations, his responsibilities, his duties, and his authority, and from bottom to top there should be a continuous chain of official control and responsibility. Why this sort of military authority is now enforced throughout the line of the Army and the staff-officers serving immediately under the command of line-officers, but is not enforced upon the chiefs of staff and their subordinates in Washington, upon whom the Army must depend for supplies of every kind needed to make them soldiers at all, is one of those strange anomalies which to me at least is past finding out.

Why every general officer commanding a department or a division should exercise military command over the staff-officers actually on duty with him, while the General of the Army is deprived of any control over the chiefs of the same departments in Washington, is another question to which I have been unable to find an answer.

The enforcement of this rule upon the chiefs of staff departments in Washington could in no manner affect the supervision and authority of the Secretary of War over the business of the Army, but, on the contrary, would furnish him the opinion of the General of the Army on the needs of the service, and on the wisdom of the recommendations of those officers of which he is now deprived; and that the opinion and recommendation of the General of the Army, who should and no doubt would, if he could, keep himself thoroughly informed on all such subjects, would be of the greatest value to the War Department cannot I think be questioned.

These details of administration are, however, subjects for Army regulations, and are, to a large extent, independent of the forms of organization.

When troops are concentrated in large bodies in districts of country abounding in most of the supplies necessary for them, as is the case everywhere in Europe, there will, of course, be needed a comparatively

small number of staff-officers, but the conditions in our service are almost precisely the opposite of this. Our troops are scattered about, of necessity in small posts or small detachments in the field, over the half of a great continent, in regions sparsely settled or not settled at all, where the question of supplying them is very difficult and surrounded with circumstances and necessities wholly unknown to the armies of Europe. The necessity of buying in distant markets and transporting thousands of miles by rail, by river, and in wagons, the supplies needed for each one of these small posts and detachments, of necessity requires more agents and involves more foresight and calculation than fall within the experience of any other country. The number of staff-officers for such service cannot be fixed by adopting the standard of other armies placed in widely-different conditions, but is a question of practical knowledge and experience, and can only be determined by those familiar with all the circumstances. The number can no more be arbitrarily fixed according to the standard in other countries than the number of railroad employés for a railroad across the continent could be fixed by adopting the standard of lines of road in a densely populated country.

The number of staff officers required for an army of thirty thousand men concentrated (as in Europe) in two or three great posts, which are placed on lines of railroad or navigable rivers, would be widely different from the number required for the same force scattered in the smallest detachments over a great continent, one-half of which is wild, or only partially settled, and a great part of which is beyond reach by rail or river. The number of staff-officers required for any designated force can only be determined by careful consideration of its distribution and the character of the service it has to perform, and by a still more careful consideration of the system of administration best suited to these conditions.

It appears to me, then, that the first thing to be done is to determine what force of enlisted men the government decides to keep up, and what shall be the relative proportion of each arm. That done, the number of line-officers needed to command is practically the same in all countries. If it be considered good policy to organize this force into twice or three times as many regiments or organizations as is usual in other civilized countries in order that we may make each organization a nucleus capable of large expansion without increase of officers, we shall still know almost exactly the number of line-officers needed.

Having determined these points, which, being merely questions of policy, can be settled without the aid of army opinions, there remain two very important questions to be considered: 1st, the mode of administration to be established for the supply departments; and 2d, the organization of the staff needed for it. I place these two questions in what I consider the order of their importance. Upon correct determination of them depend altogether the greater or less cost of the authorized force, and its greater or less efficiency.

I have tried to make it clear that, to determine the first of these questions, a general knowledge of the distribution and character of service of this force; the routes by which the various sections of country can be reached, and the supplies which can be procured in them, both present and prospective; the kind and amount of transportation needed to deliver supplies, and the points where such supplies can be best bought and shipped, must first be acquired. All these matters should be generally understood at least before we can understand the extent and complexity of the business which must be done by the supply departments of the Army. Having acquired some general knowledge

of these things, a basis is established upon which some well considered effort can be made to determine the organization of a staff suited to the thorough transaction of such business, and the numbers and rank of the officers required. Without such knowledge, intelligent action appears to me to be impracticable.

I think that what precedes will make it clear: 1st, that the organization of a staff depends not so much upon the strength of the force concerned as upon the distribution of that force and the character of the service it is to perform; 2d, that the efficiency of a staff depends not so much upon the form of its organization and the individual capacity of its officers, as upon the system of administering its duties, and that these two subjects should be carefully studied before determining either.

To say that a staff should consist of officers temporarily detached from the line and to be interchanged at short intervals, does not appear sound, excep tin a very limited sense, and for the transaction of the mere local business of military posts. To extend such a system generally would be as unwise as to apply the same rule to a railroad, and to interchange conductors with locomotive-engineers, train-dispatchers with freight-agents, or brakesmen with porters, or superintendents with civil engineers, &c., indiscriminately. Such a proposition carries no greater absurdity on its face in railroad than in army matters. I do not consider any proposition to do without a staff and to depend upon details from the line for staff-duties at all tenable, except in the limited sense referred to, and in that sense this practice is and, practically, has always been in operation.

The reason why there are so many differences of opinion among army officers concerning the details of army organization does not seem difficult to explain. Every officer, it is to be presumed, bases his opinions upon his own experience, which is greater or less, extensive or limited, according to his years, his rank, and the nature of the service he has performed. What would be a complete and efficient system for a small force operating against hostile Indians in a remote district, would perhaps be entirely unsuited by expansion to a whole army, in scarce any part of which would the same conditions be found. So, too, every officer is naturally more or less interested in the organization of the special arm to which he belongs, and is apt, unconsciously, to attach an undue importance to it relatively to other arms of the service. The staff being, to say the least, a semi-independent branch of the service and controlling the disposition of so much that is needed by the line, is of course subjected more than any other branch of service to adverse criticism, which, instead of being confined, as in my opinion it should mainly be, to objection to methods of administration, applies itself almost wholly to forms of organization, and cites errors or failures as faults of organization rather than faults of administrative system.

The foregoing remarks, disjointed as they appear, are intended only to preface a suggestion which, with some diffidence and with all respect, I beg leave to submit to the committee.

I would suggest that for the present the committee limit itself to fixing the strength of the Army which will supply the necessary demands of the country, and to settling the policy of complete and final organization of the force determined on into a compact body complete in itself, or into skeleton organizations capable, on emergency, of being very largely expanded without increase of officers, as has hitherto been the policy. Without undertaking to specify what I consider a sufficient force under either arrangement, I may say I think, without contradic-

tion by those familiar with the service required of the Army, that twenty-five thousand men is much too small a force for the needs of the country.

Having fixed, however, the strength of the Army at any force the committee may deem judicious, there would remain an organization of the staff to be determined, both as to numbers and rank, and a system of administering its business to be embodied in army regulations. To accomplish these two objects, great experience of actual service and as complete knowledge as can be obtained on all the subjects connected therewith, as heretofore indicated in this paper, seem to be very essential. It is not to be supposed that persons, of whatever intelligence, who are not themselves officers of the Army, can possess such knowledge, nor can it be communicated in such communications as are likely to be submitted to the committee in answer to the questions contained in their circular-letter. Indeed there is no competent teacher of such matters except actual experience.

I propose, therefore, with all respect, that, to determine the question of staff organization and administration, the committee recommend an act or joint resolution of Congress, appointing a board of five or seven officers, to be designated in the act itself, and to be officers of rank and experience, most likely to be best acquainted with all the facts, and whose opinions, from their known character and standing before the country, would carry weight and command respect. The board thus appointed to submit a plan of organization for the staff of the Army and a system of administering the details of its business, the latter to be embodied in a code of Army Regulations. When completed, their plan to be laid before the Military Committees of Congress for their consideration, and subject to such modifications and alterations as they consider judicious, to be enacted into law, and to be thereafter only susceptible of change by law. Of course it is understood that the committees, if they think proper, should invite opinion and criticism of every portion of the work of the board from such officials or others as they believe competent to criticise, allowing, however, the officers of the board to present replies and to maintain, by reason and argument, the provisions they have adopted.

By these means it is believed that the best opinion of the Army on the questions involved can be obtained in such succinct form that the committee and Congress can understand and act intelligently upon them. The practice heretofore has only loaded down committees of Congress with a great mass of conflicting or inharmonious opinions and suggestions which cannot be reconciled, and many of which, it is not unfair to say, have not been carefully considered in a broad view of general results, or are mainly devoted to the discussion of specialties of those particular arms of service in which the writers are naturally most interested.

I do not know what success the committee has met with in the effort to evolve from the great mass of papers submitted to them any well-considered or well-understood system of army organization and administration, but I do know that there are not many Army officers, if indeed there be one, who could deduce any well-defined opinion concerning these matters from the mass of letters addressed to the committees of Congress heretofore which it has been my fortune to read.

In brief, therefore, I suggest that the committee determine the regular force to be kept up, and whether it shall consist of a complete and compact organization, or whether it shall be divided up into skeleton organizations, capable of large expansion of enlisted force without increase

of officers. In either case, the number and rank of line officers to command it will be quite accurately known, as such officers vary little in number in any army.

Next, to organize a board of officers by law, the officers to be named in the act itself, and who, being officers of years and rank, and having practical knowledge of the necessary distribution of the force and the varied necessities of supplying it, best comprehend the business to be performed by the agents (the staff) to supply its needs. Upon the basis of this knowledge this board to make a plan of organization for the staff departments, and to make also a code of regulations for the administration of their business, and for the relations which the various departments of the staff and its officers shall bear toward commanding officers of the troops, in all grades. When this plan is completed to submit it to the Military Committees of Congress for such consideration and action as they deem judicious.

It appears to me that in this way only can the best opinion of the Army be had on these subjects, and be presented in such concise and direct form that it will be intelligible to the committees, and at least furnish some solid foundation for the consideration of the subjects involved.

In concluding these remarks it seems not improper, though not required by the terms of your circular-letter, to invite the attention of your committee to a question which, although it underlies all plans for the organization of our Army, appears to have been little, if at all, considered, and that is, the manifest propriety of adopting a military system which shall be in harmony with the spirit of our government and the feelings and habits of our people. An army organization is no more an abstraction than the organization of a government, and no more independent of the character of a people or their habits of life and thought. An army, no less than a form of government, must be suited to a people, or it is sure to prove both inefficient and unsatisfactory. To say that because a system of army organization and administration has worked well in Germany or France, or elsewhere, where there exist such wide differences both in the character and habits of the people and the nature of the military service to be performed, it should therefore be adopted in this country, is no more sound than to say the same thing of a political form of government. The logic of such a proposition leads absolutely to the opposite conclusion.

When once we have ascertained a form of government best suited to such a people as the French or Germans or any other peoples of Europe, differing widely from us in every respect, we have learned a form of government which could by no possibility be made acceptable to us. This opinion does not seem to me to need argument, but it is no less true of an army than of any political organization. In both political and military organizations in all countries there are of course general points on which there is substantial agreement, such as the division of powers and duties into legislative, executive, and judicial, and certain functions to be assigned to each, and for military organizations all civilized countries agree in the division of their organized armies into infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and into line and staff; but when we admit these general principles we have gone as far as appears to me judicious in the direction of imitation. The spirit of an organization and the details of its discipline and administration depend upon special habits and qualities of the people to whom it is to be applied, and will necessarily differ in countries so widely unlike as ours and every coun-

try of Europe. It is not to be disputed that an army organization made without regard to these considerations would simply prove a foreign body injected into our body-politic, which, like a foreign substance introduced into the system, must always irritate and produce disease. Such I consider our present system of military organization, and in this fact I find the reason why the Army never has been and never will be satisfactory or popular. It is essential to its maintenance in anything like a satisfactory or efficient state, that its relation to the people and to the government should be made closer and more harmonious. Unless this can be done it always invites and will always provoke criticism and unfriendly action. It is difficult for officers and soldiers of our Army, who for the last four years certainly have suffered hardships and privations and faced danger and cruel death, absolutely beyond the experience of and really next to impossible of realization by any citizen, to understand why they should be discussed so harshly and treated with such scant consideration. In my opinion the fault lies not with them nor with the people, but in a system of organization and discipline so foreign to the spirit of the government and so distasteful to the feelings and habits of the people, that it has been found impossible to harmonize them.

Why is it that in this country all trades, occupations, or professions should have standards of qualifications for those engaged in them so widely differing from the standard established for the Army? In all the occupations of civil life a man depends for character and success upon his industry, his capacity, and his good conduct, and is advanced in position precisely as he develops these qualities, while in the Army the only qualifications required for promotion is simple tenacity of life. In all the most active grades of the Army the man who lives the longest attains the highest rank, wholly regardless of capacity, efficiency, or kind and importance of service rendered.

Why also is it that the railroads, and indeed all other corporations, are able to command the best men for the work to be done, while the military service of the government, certainly as honorable as any, must, in general, take what they leave for the enlisted men? It cannot be on account of compensation, for the pay of the private soldier, including everything the government furnishes him, is much better than that of any person of his class in civil life. He loses no time when he is sick; the best medical officers attend him; he is supplied with medicines and everything that can minister to his comfort and cure. It cannot be because of the greater severity of the work or the stricter discipline, because I am sure the employés in every civil business must work harder and longer, and on the railroads, particularly, the discipline is quite as severe, if not, indeed, much more so than in the Army. Why is it that the soldier is not as unwilling to be discharged from his service as the railroad or other employé from his, and why is the soldier so much more anxious to get out of the Army than the officer? Why, indeed, is it that the soldier, even among those of his own condition in life, and much better off as he is in every way than most of them, should be looked upon, if not openly proclaimed, as holding an inferior position in life? That these things are true I think no one will dispute. That they indicate some fatal defect in our system of Army organization it seems equally impossible to dispute. Do not a solution of these questions and the application of a remedy for them lie at the very beginning of an Army organization in this country?

While I have clear convictions myself concerning these questions, I do not venture to obtrude them upon the committee, as my sole purpose

in this paper is to suggest them to those having the right to consider them and the authority to apply the remedy, if a remedy be needed.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. POPE,
Brt. Major-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oreg., January 24, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of December 19, 1877, addressed to me by your subcommittee, I have the honor to submit the following:

I will assume as a basis for my answers an army of an aggregate total of twenty-five thousand men; I deem it an impossibility to garrison our frontier and our sea-coast with a less force than that, and that number of men would hardly form military leaven sufficient to affect such an army as will be the next one we shall have to call into the field. A larger force would be more desirable and would make each subdivision more efficient; but I will assume the basis indicated, because it will answer equally well for five thousand more men in the ranks.

1st. I would make no material change in the present organization, nor would I alter the present strength of each arm of the service. There are too few men, the companies in reality being always too much below the maximum allowed by law. There are none too many officers for the line of battle nor for a source of trained soldiers from which to draw in case of emergency.

It is an unusual thing to see a company fully officered, and *no* unusual thing to see one with but one officer present for duty, and yet these absent officers are certainly not employed on their own affairs, but are doing important work assigned them by the government.

I am of the opinion that it is best to increase our Army by increasing the number of men in each company, thus allowing the recruits everywhere to be brought into contact with experienced soldiers.

2d. I am inclined to favor the idea of independent batteries, if they are to serve as artillery in the field attached to other organizations or if they are to garrison large fortifications, but serving, as our artillery does, as infantry, experience seems to show that the present organization is a good one, and on the whole I would be unwilling to favor a change.

3d. Such an army operating in the field would require at least nine general officers, and in the present condition of our territory a general officer is needed for each military geographical department. Each of these departments requires one staff officer for each of the staff corps of the Army, with at Washington at least one general head of each of the corps; I would not reduce the number of field, staff, and line officers of the subdivisions.

4th. The maximum and minimum of enlisted men to each subdivision should coincide, for the maximum is small enough and yet is never reached. These subdivisions should have always the same number of

non-commissioned officers as now; it is not too many for service, for drill, nor to keep up the morale and ambition of the men.

5th. I hesitate to recommend the breaking down of a good system, which has grown up by practice and the requirements of necessity, and therefore will only suggest as a substitute for the present independent staff departments—

That the Pay, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments *might* be consolidated under one chief with three assistants; one at the head of each department. The other places to be filled by details from the line, made in rotation and for a fixed period.

The business to be transacted as much as possible by mercantile channels; moneys forwarded and received by checks; drafts and cash by express.

The Judge-Advocate's Department might be merged in that of the Adjutant-General, with a claim on the Attorney-General for advisory assistance.

The ordnance and artillery *might*, of course, be consolidated, and the whole made a scientific and practical corps.

7th. Forts Wrangel and Sitka are now abandoned, but the latest advices bring rumors of trouble in Alaska, and the government property there would realize actually nothing on a forced sale.

8th. I have no suggestions to make for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts; on the contrary, I would recommend an increase of expense. I would give the officers comfortable and healthy homes to live in, with such furniture as they have to sacrifice and then replace at each removal. I would have a good library at each post, furnished with books of reference and books on military and legal sciences. I would have roomy and comfortable quarters for the men; and would have all work but the daily police of the garrison done by hired labor, so that the men might have ample time for frequent drills and military exercises, and still be allowed time for proper rest and recreation.

It might be well to consider whether true economy would not be served by having an army so large as to well garrison our weak points, and mark even the contemplation of outbreak as folly, and to prevent the present necessity of incurring large expense by transferring regiments from distant garrisons to the point of danger.

The morale of non-commisioned officers and men is largely dependent on education and that recognition of merit which inspires a feeling of honor and inculcates sentiments of pride in the profession.

Good men should find encouragement to devote their lives to the profession they have chosen and bad men should be eliminated. Dishonorable discharge should fall inexorably on those who in any way bring discredit on their uniform.

I think the regulations should be revised, condensed, and republished, and the enlisted men instructed in their intention and their effect.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to submit these brief answers to your consideration, and to refer you to my letter sent to the Hon. H. B. Banning, chairman Committee Military Affairs, dated February 25, 1876. With the additional experience gained since that date I have had no occasion to alter my views as expressed therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

To the COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

FORT CLARK, TEX., *February* 13, 1878.

SIR: I have examined the matters bearing on your committee's queries of the 14th December last, but they are too important to be answered without care and study, and the duties of my department have not left me the time for either. The increased pay to non-commissioned officers, system of examination of officers on or before promotions, and recruiting for regiments in local districts, proposed by Mr. Banning's bill, will do much to improve discipline in the Army, if adopted, and then the adoption of the German plan of allowing two non-commissioned officers or privates to sit in the trial of their grade as members of courts-martial will, I think, aid in securing a fairer trial for the soldier.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient sevant,

E. O. C. ORD.
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

P. S. Absence from my headquarters and press of business will have to plead as my excuse for the delay in my answer as well the attempt by taking time to do justice to the subject.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. O. C. ORD.
Brigadier-General.

Hon. LEVI MAISH and others,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

LETTERS FROM ADJUTANT-GENERAL E. D. TOWNSEND.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of December 19, 1877, propounding certain interrogatories concerning Army organization.

In reply I respectfully submit the following:

Inclosed are the views which I had lately the honor to submit to my superiors in relation to recruiting and organization. They are based upon much experience and mature thought. They will cover some of the subjects of inquiry.

In general, I consider the present organization of the Army to be simple and effective, except that more enlisted men are imperatively needed. The staff organization has practically demonstrated its efficiency in war and peace. I have had the opportunity of seeing the working of the military establishment with and without it.

Having observed that the publication of views presented by Army officers on similar occasions has caused much personal ill feeling on the part of others whose official course has been freely commented on, I prefer to confine myself to remarks upon my own department.

I consider the organization and working of the Adjutant-General's Department as quite satisfactory. The officers are generally highly valued by the commanders under whom they are serving. There is a very marked difference between the military system and preservation of valuable military records since the organization of the department, and the time when the duties of acting Assistant Adjutant-General

were performed by temporary detail of line officers, in favor of the present organization. There are not more officers than are needed, and not one is off duty. The rank is only commensurate with the nature and extent of the responsibility.

For the rest my best judgment is that all changes in the military establishment which have been of benefit to the Army and the country have been gradual. Any great or radical alteration will inevitably work confusion, give rise to endless perplexing questions, and tend to injure the discipline and efficiency of the Army.

Under the 9th head I beg leave to remark that the singular fact that the President has been forbidden by law to issue any new system of Army regulations since 1866, has left the great body of military men with little else than a tradition as to what the regulations are. The Army very much needs a book of regulations to guide it. It now has but a few copies of regulations, much of which should be obsolete.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. Messrs. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Brigadier-General Pope having sent his reply to your circular-letter of the 19th December last, to me, requesting me to forward it, I accordingly have the honor to inclose it herewith.*

I fully agree with General Pope in almost all of his views, and especially those relating to ordnance supplies. And this suggests to me that it may not be out of place here to state my own views upon the theory of the staff agency and its relations to the line. Briefly it is this:

The staff bureaus—especially what are called the "supply" branches—are charged with the manufacture and purchase of supplies for the Army, acting wholly under the orders of the Secretary of War, and, so far, controlled only by him.

Officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with commanders of military departments to supervise *under them* the use of supplies after they have been issued on proper requisitions, approved by the Secretary of War, from the *general* depots of supply, for the use of the troops.

After such issue, the military commanders are responsible that the supplies are not wasted, but are used according to the general regulations based upon acts of Congress. The staff bureaus in Washington should have no right to interfere with or control such use. Their whole power and responsibility, after supplies have been issued to troops, should consist in examining the prescribed returns made through them to the Treasury Department, and pointing out any breach of regulations which should guide the *Treasury officers* in making suspensions or charges

* The letter referred to will be found on p. 27

against the pay of the officers accountable. The mode of administration, then, is as follows:

Estimates are annually prepared for all supplies needed within a military department command, which the department commander supervises and corrects, with the aid of his staff officers. These estimates come to the General of the Army for his scrutiny, and he ought to be at liberty freely to call upon the heads of staff bureaus for information and advice (as the system of Army Regulations of 1847, and prior, prescribed). The estimates are then submitted to the Secretrry of War, who, in counsel with the General of the Army and heads of staff bureaus, revises them and sends them to Congress. After the appropriations are duly made, the supplies are manufactured or purchased under the direction of the heads of bureaus according as they are instructed by the Secretary of War, and placed in general depots subject to requisition. The requisitions are made by officers serving with troops, and modified or approved by department commanders, and by the General of the Army. They are then referred to the heads of the proper departments who remark upon the availability of the stores required, or in general upon the propriety of issuing them. The Secretary of War then orders the issue, and they pass under control of the proper officers for use by the troops. From this time, as above remarked, they onght to be beyond the control of the heads of staff bureaus, the officers having them being responsible, not only pecuniarily but under penalty of trial by court-martial, for their proper use.

I beg leave to add one remark upon the plan of consolidating any of the supply departments under one head. Each head of a staff bureau has now as much as he can well attend to. Should two or more departments be consolidated under one head, the result must be that he would be forced to place an officer over each branch under him, to manage the separate business of the separate branches. The responsibility, then, instead of resting upon the one head, as now, must be divided between him and his next subordinate, at the same time that, practically, the business of each branch will be performed as now by the officer at the head of that branch.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs.

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following in connection with the questions embraced in a circular, dated December 19, 1877, from the honorable subcommittee acting on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs.

In considering the subject, we must remember that the rule of three is a "fallacious measure of truth when applied to moral, political, and

military subjects." Consequently, we cannot say that if the rank and file be reduced or increased one-half, the officers should be reduced or increased in the same proportion. Further, in viewing the number of the enlisted men we must connect with them, to the determination of the proper ratio, only the regimental and company officers; that is to say, we must not permit the ratio to be determined by embracing the general and staff officers.

As to regimental and company ratios, I refer in Table A, herewith, from 1790 to 1876.

A distinguished officer of artillery said in 1830:

The most striking and imposing sanction of the ratio of apportionment adopted in 1821, is the organization of 1808. This organization was adopted by an administration [Jefferson's] lauded, and with great justice, for its rigid economy, imperturbably pacific, and certainly not obnoxious to the charge of lavish expenditures on military establishments, from any overweening affection for such establishments; and yet this organization exhibits a greater allowance of officers, in proportion to number of rank and file, than even that of 1821. The wisdom of this increased allowance is evident from the history of the country. The United States had unexpectedly acquired, by the purchase of Louisiana, an increased frontier of perhaps some 4,000 miles. To occupy the various stations on this new frontier, in addition to the old, it became necessary to break the United States Army into numerous detachments, each of which, however small, would require a commissioned officer. I leave it to those who assert the superfluity of officers in the existing Army to decide how far the increased frontier, acquired by the purchase of Florida, between 1815 and 1821, has diminished the necessity of detached service, and its inevitable attendant, multiplicity of commissioned officers.

The force of what was said in the foregoing has not been diminished by time, and the extension, since 1830, of the territory of the United States. The extension, through the formation of new Territories, increased frontier lines, and the construction of railroads has been well referred to by the present honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in his speech in the House of Representatives, May 27, 1876, page 3356 of the Congressional Record of that date, as follows:

* * * * * * *

Our Army of 25,000 men, taking into consideration the duties now required, is relatively smaller than the Army of 1860 of 14,000 men. In 1860 there were 72 military posts and 176 companies (say 17½ regiments) west of the Mississippi River, with only 8 posts and 29 companies (say 3 regiments) north of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude and east of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the area out of which the Territories of Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming have since been formed, with parts of Nebraska and Minnesota. At present there are 112 posts and 324 companies (say 32½ regiments) west of the Mississippi River, of which 39 posts and 137 companies (say 14 regiments) are within the limits above described, being 31 posts and 108 companies (say 11 regiments) more than in 1860. In this locality the greatest increase has occurred. Along the Rio Grande and the interior of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and the Pacific coast, there has been no material change in the number of posts.

In Arizona there are now 9 posts and 24 companies (say 2½ regiments) against 3 posts and 7 companies (say ⅔ of a regiment) in 1860.

Alaska has two posts and three companies and Idaho three posts and four companies against none in 1860.

The length of the principal railroads built beyond the Mississippi River since 1861 is as follows:

Northern Pacific, running from Duluth, Minnesota, to Bismarck, Dakota, 450 miles.

Union Pacific and Central Pacific, running from Omaha, Nebr., to San Francisco, Cal., 1,907 miles.

Kansas Pacific, running from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Colo., 639 miles.

Denver Pacific, running from Denver, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., 106 miles.

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, running from Atchison, Kans., to West Las Animas, Colo., 536 miles.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas, running from Hannibal, Mo., to Galveston, Tex., 964 miles.

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, running from Kansas City, Mo., to Baxter Springs, Kans., 159 miles.

Making 4,761 miles of railroad built in and through the Indian country since 1860 for the Army to protect against the Indians.

Since 1860, Colorado with 104,500 square miles of territory, Nevada with 104,155 square miles of territory, Dakota with 150,932 square miles of territory, Arizona with 113 916 square miles of territory, Idaho with 86,294 square miles of territory, Montana with 143,776 square miles of territory, Wyoming with 97,883 square miles of territory, making a total of 801,426 square miles of territory, an empire in extent, organized into seven distinct territorial governments.

Into this great wilderness, where, until within the last few years, white men had never penetrated, we have invited the emigrant to settle, and to-day hundreds and thousands of pioneers are changing into productive usefulness this desert land. In this occupation we have promised them protection.

Again, we have the unorganized Indian Territory, of 68,991 square miles, and the new Territory of Alaska, consisting of 577,390 square miles, making 1,447, 807 square miles of organized and unorganized territory, over which roam 289,000 Indians; through which run the railroads I have named, laden with all the valuable commerce daily carried between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Add to this the fact that the Texas frontier is not only threatened, but has been of late frequently invaded by Mexican outlaws, who have not only robbed our people of millions of property, but actually killed and murdered them.

That our soldiers, while on duty along the southern border, have been fired upon within the last thirty days by marauding bands of Mexicans, the people of the Texas border asking for protection, and a resolution pending in this House authorizing the Army to follow the Mexican outlaws over and into Mexico.

Taking into consideration all these circumstances, your committee have not deemed it wise or prudent to reduce the numerical strength of the Army at this time.

The best organization of the Army, on a peace establishment, is that in which the rank and file number the minimum indispensably necessary to perform the service required of the Army, with such a proportion of officers as would be required in the event of war for the necessarily augmented and war strength of companies, troops, batteries, and regiments. In the event of augmentation, the idea should be to increase the enlisted men in the companies, troops, and batteries, and by thus uniting recruits in the suborganization with disciplined soldiers, the skill and discipline which had been previously acquired by the older soldiers would be readily imparted to the younger; and in a shorter time we would have a more efficient force than it could be with one-half the Army composed, separately, of recruits.

In 1820 we had an Army of which the rank and file numbered 11,635. It was proposed, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to reduce it to 6,000. The then Secretary of War (Calhoun), in reporting to the House, under the resolution, submitted an organization in which the principal difference between it and the then existing was in the reduction of the rank and file—the staff for 11,635 being mainly the same as that proposed for the 6,000.

In the report the Secretary said:

To give such an organization, the leading principles in its formation ought to be that at the commencement of hostilities there should be nothing either to new-model or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and the war formation of the Army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary.

It is thus, and thus only, the dangerous transition from peace to war may be made without confusion or disorder; and the weakness and danger, which otherwise would be inevitable, be avoided. Two consequences result from this principle. First, the organization of the staff in a peace establishment ought to be such that every branch of it should be completely formed, with such extension as the number of troops and posts occupied may render necessary; and, secondly, that the organization of the line ought, as far as practicable, to be such that, in passing from the peace to the war formation, the force may be sufficiently augmented without adding new regiments or battalions, thus raising the war on the basis of the peace establishment instead of creating a new army to be added to the old, as at the commencement of the late war. The next principle to be observed is that the organization ought to be such as to induce, in time of peace, citizens of adequate talents and respectability of charac-

ter to enter and remain in the military service of the country, so that the government may have officers at its command, who, to the requisite experience, would add the public confidence. The correctness of this principle can scarcely be doubted; for, surely, if it is worth having an army at all, it is worth having it well commanded.

Experience has fully established the fact that a small army requires *proportionally* a larger staff and a greater number of line officers than a large one. And as the interests of the United States imperatively demand an expansive system for the Army, a reduction of the aggregate total to twenty, or even fifteen thousand enlisted men, ought not to be attended with a reduction of the commissioned force either in line or staff. On the other hand, the commissioned force should be such that the Army could be increased to fifty thousand enlisted without the addition of a single commissioned officer.

I now beg to reply to the interrogatories as addressed to me, and to which answers have been invited.

1. I assume, as a basis an army consisting of an aggregate of 30,000 enlisted men; and for such an army I propose the organization as at present authorized by law, with the following modifications:

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1 Brigadier general.
2 Colonels.
10 Lieutenant-colonels.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

1 Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of brigadier-general.
8 Judge-advocates, with the rank of major.

A corps of artillery, to consist of five batteries of light artillery, fifty-five batteries of artillery, all with the organization as now provided; one chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier-general.

4 Colonels, two of whom shall be, ex officio, inspectors of artillery, when assigned by the President.
6 Lieutenant-colonels.
12 Majors.
60 Captains.
120 First lieutenants, and
65 Second lieutenants.

The distribution of the enlisted men to be:

Batteries of artillery, 60 each	3,300
Light batteries artillery, 84 each	420
Companies of cavalry, 84 each	10,080
Companies of infantry, 60 each	15,000
Non-commissioned staff of regiments: enlisted men of ordnance; enlisted men of engineers; ordnance sergeants, &c	1,200
	30,000

Provided that it be discretionary with the President to change the enlisted strength of the arms and corps of service as the public interest may demand. Under the proposed distribution it is seen that the battery and company ratio will be as follows:

Battery of artillery: One commissioned officer to 20 enlisted men.
Light artillery: One commissioned officer to 21 enlisted men.
Company of cavalry: One commissioned officer to 28 enlisted men.
Company of infantry: One commissioned officer to 20 enlisted men.

2. "Independent batteries" should not exist. Their contemplation looks to the absence of officers above the rank of captain, and thus there would be no chance for promotion above that grade. Should that be the case, it is safe to say that the artillery would soon be *without* officers worthy of a place in any army.

Interrogatories 3 and 4 are answered by what I have already stated.

5 and 6. The staff departments and corps should be organized as at present, save as hereinbefore referred to for the inspectors-general, and Bureau of Military Justice.

For my views as to consolidation and organization, I beg to refer to Report No. 74, Forty-second Congress, third session, pages 180 to 204.

7. I do not.

8. I respectfully refer to my reply to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, pages 133 to 136, Report 354, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session.

9. No doubt the contemplated new and revised Army Regulations will embrace all that may be necessary to the discipline of the Army. The general efficiency of the enlisted class will be improved by two or more schools for the education of non-commissioned officers; by confining the appointments of second lieutenants, aside from those appointed from the Military Academy, to the non-commissioned officers of the Army; by the more frequent changing of regiments from one locality to another; and by supplying to each company a library, and the best current literature of the day. In addition, gymnasiums and bowling-alleys should be provided at all posts occupied, or likely to be occupied for any considerable length of time.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
and Brigadier-General by Brevet, United States Army.

The Hon. CHAIRMAN,
Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

TABLE A.—*Organization of the Army of the United States from* 1790 *to* 1876, *showing the ratio of apportionment between officers and enlisted men for the artillery, infantry, and cavalry arms.*

ARTILLERY—RATIO.

Year.	Regimental.	Company.
1794	1 officer to 11⅔ rank and file	1 officer to 12 1/12 rank and file.
1798	1 officer to 10 rank and file	1 officer to 12 1/12 rank and file.
1799	1 officer to 11 4/7 rank and file	1 officer to 12½ rank and file.
1802	1 officer to 14 rank and file	1 officer to 15 rank and file.
1808	1 officer to 9 4/9 rank and file	1 officer to 15 rank and file.
1812	1 officer to 16 rank and file	1 officer to 18 rank and file.
1814	1 officer to 21 4/9 rank and file	1 officer to 23 rank and file.
1821	1 officer to 10 7/10 rank and file	1 officer to 11 rank and file.
1830	1 officer to 10⅔ rank and file	1 officer to 11 rank and file.
1840	1 officer to 16 2/3 rank and file	1 officer to 17½ rank and file.
1850	1 officer to 12½ rank and file	1 officer to 13½ rank and file.
1860	1 officer to 13 1/12 rank and file	1 officer to 19 rank and file (mounted battery). 1 officer to 13½ rank and file.
869	1 officer to 19 4/7 rank and file	1 officer to 29⅔ rank and file (mounted battery). 1 officer to 20⅔ rank and file.
1871	1 officer to 18 7/30 rank and file	1 officer to 27½ rank and file (mounted battery). 1 officer to 19⅔ rank and file.
1876	1 officer to 9⅔ rank and file	1 officer to 16 rank and file (mounted battery). 1 officer to 10 rank and file.

TABLE A.—*Organization of the Army of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

INFANTRY—RATIO.

Year.	Regimental.	Company.
1790 } 1791 }	1 officer to $19\frac{14}{44}$ rank and file	1 officer to 25 rank and file.
1796	1 officer to $15\frac{3}{32}$ rank and file	1 officer to $20\frac{1}{12}$ rank and file.
1798	1 officer to $18\frac{3}{28}$ rank and file	1 officer to 20 rank and file.
1799	1 officer to 20 rank and file	1 officer to 25 rank and file.
1802	1 officer to $17\frac{44}{47}$ rank and file	1 officer to 19 rank and file.
1808	1 officer to 12 rank and file	1 officer to 13 rank and file.
1812	1 officer to $23\frac{13}{34}$ rank and file	1 officer to $27\frac{3}{4}$ rank and file.
1812 (June 26)	1 officer to $20\frac{40}{49}$ rank and file	1 officer to $25\frac{1}{4}$ rank and file.
1813	1 officer to $17\frac{14}{29}$ rank and file	1 officer to $20\frac{3}{8}$ rank and file.
1815	1 officer to $21\frac{26}{39}$ rank and file	1 officer to 26 rank and file.
1821	1 officer to $15\frac{29}{39}$ rank and file	1 officer to 17 rank and file.
1830	1 officer to $15\frac{19}{33}$ rank and file	1 officer to 17 rank and file.
1840	1 officer to $27\frac{13}{33}$ rank and file	1 officer to 30 rank and file.
1850	1 officer to $15\frac{7}{17}$ rank and file	1 officer to $17\frac{1}{3}$ rank and file.
1860	1 officer to $15\frac{7}{17}$ rank and file	1 officer to $17\frac{1}{3}$ rank and file.
1869	1 officer to $19\frac{31}{33}$ rank and file	1 officer to 23 rank and file.
1871	1 officer to $18\frac{5}{7}$ rank and file	1 officer to $21\frac{2}{3}$ rank and file.
1876	1 officer to $13\frac{29}{38}$ rank and file	1 officer to 16 rank and file.

CAVALRY—RATIO.

1840	1 officer to $21\frac{1}{34}$ rank and file	1 officer to $23\frac{2}{3}$ rank and file.
1850	1 officer to $17\frac{4}{7}$ rank and file	1 officer to $20\frac{1}{4}$ rank and file.
1860	1 officer to $17\frac{4}{7}$ rank and file	1 officer to $20\frac{1}{4}$ rank and file.
1869	1 officer to $22\frac{1}{4}$ rank and file	1 officer to 27 rank and file.
1871	1 officer to $21\frac{27}{73}$ rank and file	1 officer to $25\frac{2}{3}$ rank and file.
1876	1 officer to $19\frac{27}{73}$ rank and file	1 officer to $23\frac{1}{3}$ rank and file.

LETTER FROM INSPECTOR-GENERAL R. B. MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I have the honor to submit answers to the interrogatories addressed to me in your communication of the 19th ultimo, viz:

In response to the first interrogatory, I reply that for many years past an impression seems to have very generally prevailed among our border citizens that mounted troops only are capable of prosecuting a vigorous and successful campaign against mounted prairie Indians, and that foot-troops are only competent to co-operate in such warfare by performing the less important part of escorting trains, guarding depots of supplies, &c., in rear of the combatants; and it is probable this erroneous idea has induced the pressure that has often been brought to bear for increasing the strength of our cavalry organizations, and at the expense of impairing the efficiency of the artillery and infantry arms of service.

But the results of our recent warfare with Sioux, Cheyennes, Nez Percés, and Apaches have proved most incontrovertibly that the conclusions previously reached upon this subject were fallacious, and that thoroughly disciplined and well-handled foot-soldiers can follow and overtake mounted Indians in a long and exhausting pursuit quite as well as cavalry.

It is true that cavalry for the first few days would lead the foot-troops; but, accustomed as our cavalry horses are to a regular and liberal allowance of grain, they very soon weaken and break down when pushed rapidly upon an Indian trail where no other forage but grass (and that frequently in very limited amount) can be obtained. Whereas, the foot-

troops, becoming inured to their work as they advance, their marching capacity correspondingly increases, until at length they are enabled to overtake and finally pass the cavalry. These facts have, in the opinion of many of our officers, been satisfactorily attested by our late operations in the Sioux country. Besides, it seems to be generally admitted that the infantry rifle is more effective than the cavalry carbine; and, as cavalry soldiers who are not thoroughly trained cannot manage their horses properly and use their fire-arms effectively while mounted, it becomes necessary to dismount them in action, when it requires about one-third the force to hold and guard the horses.

I am, therefore, convinced that foot-troops with suitable components of cavalry for scouting and charging, and a proper number of light cannon, constitute the most effective organization for successful Indian warfare.

If these views are correct, it was a serious mistake to impair the efficiency of the infantry and artillery by transferring so large a portion of the rank and file to the cavalry.

The appropriation act for the current year authorizes the ten cavalry regiments to be filled up to an aggregate of 12,000 enlisted men, leaving for the thirty regiments of artillery and infantry only 11,450. In other words, the ten cavalry regiments absorb more men than the thirty regiments of artillery and infantry.

In view of the peculiar state of affairs on the Texas frontier at this time, where cattle-raids are frequent, calling for rapid and short pursuit of the perpetrators, it was probably wise to increase the strength of the cavalry guarding that particular section to the standard of one hundred men to a company. But I must confess my inability to discover any sufficient reasons why, as a general rule, a cavalry squadron in our service should have any more men than a company of foot-troops.

As a consideration of economy, the cost of mounting, remounting, equipping, foraging, stabling, and keeping up cavalry is more than double that of an equal number of foot-soldiers.

Hence, the great increase of the cavalry regiments, by deductions from the rank and file of the foot organizations, not only detracts from the efficiency of the Army, but it augments the expense of keeping up the military establishment by nearly three millions of dollars.

Should the enlisted force be increased to an aggregate of 30,000 men, it is believed this would not materially augment the cost of the establishment, as it would result in considerable saving of transportation required in massing troops for active operations, which is a large item in the Army appropriation. But a reduction of the enlisted men to only 15,000, or even 20,000 men, I should regard as a most serious mistake, as this would render the Army inadequate to garrison our military posts, dispersed as they are at wide intervals over our vast domain, and protect our frontier settlers from the incursions of barbarous savages and Mexican robbers.

The consequences involved in such reductions and the withdrawal of the troops, were illustrated when the garrisons were called off from the posts upon the Minnesota border during the exigencies arising from the civil war in 1862, at which crisis there was a concerted, simultaneous attack by the Sioux upon the entire outer line of settlements in that State, and many of the people were slaughtered and their property destroyed before sufficient force could be assembled to stop the fiendish atrocities.

The Regular Army, at the present time, is not so large in proportion to the extent of our frontier, the number of military posts, and the

amount of service devolving upon it, as it was in 1860; and, although its numbers now are inadequate to afford entire security against international complications throughout the 17,000 miles of our national boundary lines, and at the same time give full protection to the rapidly-expanding frontier States and Territories, yet it must be conceded even by its enemies (if it has any) that its constant and arduous frontier service, and the necessity that has frequently arisen for its sudden concentration and mobilization, have rendered it admirably adapted to extend such protection, as the unparalleled marches, severe exposure, fatigue, and privations to which it has been exposed, and the sanguinary and victorious battles it has fought during the last few years most conclusively prove. Indeed, it may safely be asserted that in the entire history of our border settlements, teeming, as it does, with thrilling accounts of savage Indian conflicts, no military exploits can be cited which, in point of endurance, dash, and bravery, transcend the brilliant achievements of Crook, Gibbon, Miles, Howard, and Mackenzie, and their heroic followers.

If, notwithstanding all this, a reduction to 20,000 men be deemed expedient by Congress, I would still recommend the existing regimental and company organizations, which, with an equal allotment of men to the different arms, would give 500 to each regiment, and this organization would admit of amplification to a hundred enlisted men for each company for war purposes.

In response to the second interrogatory, I am decidedly of opinion that for a peace establishment, our present regimental artillery organization is better than that of independent batteries, for the reason that all excepting the horse batteries are organized, armed, and drilled as infantry as well as artillery, and are frequently required to serve in the Indian country as infantry.

If necessary in time of war, they could soon be organized and equipped as independent batteries for assignment to other organizations, as they were during the late war.

To the third interrrogatory I answer, that it is admitted by almost all military men who are not actuated by personal motives, that the staff of an army should in time of peace be so constituted, organized, and instructed as to admit of rapid expansion sufficient to meet all war exigencies, and that to this end it should be permanent. The lesson taught us during the civil war, the truth of which I am confident every volunteer general officer will readily admit, is that our admirable staff system contributed largely toward success. Without it, we would have been unable to properly and speedily organize, equip, and supply such vast armies as we were called upon suddenly to mobilize and put in the field; whereas, by its direct agency, we achieved results that elicited the commendation and applause of military men throughout the civilized world.

In this connection I quote from my testimony before the House Military Committee, March 5, 1872:

The importance of this subject, and the absolute necessity of properly organizing, educating, and training officers of the staff and supply departments in time of peace upon a basis adequate to the requirements of an army called suddenly into the field to encounter an enemy was probably never more forcibly illustrated than in the English army during the Crimean campaign.

Sir Archibald Alison, baronet, colonel in the English army, an intelligent and sensible writer upon army organization, in discussing this subject, says: "It is not too much to say that an army sent into the field without efficient and thoroughly well organized and long previously trained staff and supply departments, is an army 'foredoomed to dogs and vultures,' and that *no expenditure at the moment, however lavish, can supply these wants or avert this doom.*"

"Our army which embarked (for the Crimea) in 1854 was the finest this country ever

produced, but it was bound together by a rope of sand, and it melted away like snow before the first touch of the hardships and inclemencies of winter; and this was the direct, necessary, and inevitable consequence of the ignorant economy of the Parliament of Britain in not sustaining in time of peace proper staff and supply departments.

"The green mounds in the quiet grave-yards hard by Sebastopol, where the same system (the defective staff and supply organizations) has laid in its still abode an army, rank and file, attest this.

"Our peace staff and supply departments should, therefore, be so organized that they could instantly furnish the number of fully-trained officers required in their respective branches for our army upon a war footing. The necessity for this was fully recognized at the close of the Crimean war, but year by year, since then, the financial pruning-hook is being applied in cutting down estimates as the lessons of the past fade away from the minds of a generation plunged in the strife and whirl of the present."

I also beg leave to cite some other authorities upon this subject.

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War in 1815, in a letter to the Military Committee of the House in response to certain inquiries touching the peace establishment, said:

The experience of the two first campaigns of the last war, which has furnished volumes of evidence upon this subject, has incontestably established not only the expediency, but the necessity, of giving to the military establishment in time of peace the organization which it must have to render it efficient in a state of war.

It is believed to be demonstrable that a complete organization of the staff will contribute as much to the economy of the establishment as its efficiency.

The stationary staff of a military establishment should be substantially the same in peace as in war, without reference to the number of troops of which it is composed.

He goes on to say that, where there are separate commands or districts, each commanding general should have a full, permanent staff, executive and administrative, under his immediate control.

Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War in 1818, who studied the subject of military affairs more, and probably understood it better, than any other civilian Secretary of War who has ever occupied that position, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, in speaking of army organization, said:

Were our military establishment reduced one-half, it is obvious that, if the same posts continued to be occupied which now are, the same number of officers in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Paymaster's, Medical, and Inspector-General's Departments would be required.

And further he says:

In fact, no part of our military organization requires more attention in peace than the general staff. It is, in every service, invariably the last in attaining perfection; and if neglected in peace, when there is leisure, it will be impossible, in the midst of the hurry and bustle of war, to bring it to perfection. In this country, particularly, the staff cannot be neglected with impunity.

General Sherman, in his annual report for 1869, says of staff corps:

In number and rank they do seem disproportionate to the line of the Army; but this has been the case for a number of years, and the experience of the war of the rebellion demonstrated its wisdom. A staff system that has admitted of an increase of the line of the Army from the mere nucleus of 1860 to a million of men, and the reduction back to the present standard without confusion, and with the most perfect accountability as to property and money—at all times providing for the Army abundantly—is entitled to our respect.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, third session, Forty-second Congress, in a report, No. 74, after a very exhaustive investigation of the subject of reorganization of the staff corps, said:

To adjust and perfect the subtle and intricate machinery by which great masses of soldiers are to be fed, clothed, armed, moved, inspired with confidence, and carried through victorious battle is, after all, wrapped up in the perfection of staff organization. Take the best field-officers, take the best-drilled soldiers, take a good cause, take all natural advantages of situation, and take away from the general the indispensable aid he must have in an efficient staff, and neither courage, good conduct,

nor skill in the line can redeem a large army from the character of a mob. The work, then, which the committee found before them has been approached with no small degree of hesitation and misgiving.

The first proposition which met them was that of the consolidation of certain departments of the staff. Are the duties of these departments properly distributed, or can they be combined for more efficient action?

To answer this question properly, it is necessary that we should determine in some measure what is to be the extent of the army for which a staff should be provided. In time of peace our army is but a skeleton; it suffices to carry on war against the feeble tribes of savages upon the frontier and to occupy posts upon the border, but for any purposes of foreign war is totally inadequate. It is designed for a state of hostilities in some measure commensurate with the power of our people and with the foreign foes of great force against whom we may be compelled to contend. And the question arises whether in a momentous emergency of that kind we can safely trust under the control of any single man more than one of the present departments or corps of the staff. Has the Quartermaster-General any less than he can do well at such a time? And so with the Inspector, the Adjutant, the Paymaster, and the Commissary-General, and Chief of Ordnance, and the Corps of Engineers.

The classification of staff duties should be such that those of any branch can be promptly and efficiently discharged in time of war on a large scale, and unless we have an organization capable of expansion to an almost unlimited extent, we may well question whether it rests upon a safe basis.

The present division of duties is the result of long experience, and very recently, in the struggle against rebellion, was found to work successfully in the widest theater of action.

General McClellan, in a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs, in May, 1872, in answer to certain inquiries, stated:

It (our staff organization) has grown up under the hands of able administrators, and has met the wants of the peace establishment as well as of our various Indian wars, the Mexican war, and the late civil war. The test to which it was submitted during the war of 1861 to 1865, when an immense army was built up upon the narrow foundations of the old establishment, resulted so favorably, that it would, in my judgment, be exceedingly unwise to revert to a system tried and condemned long years ago. I have no reason to believe that the number of officers in the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments is now in excess of the demands of the service, nor do I believe that a consolidation would decrease the number; and, in this connection, I may be permitted to say that the number of staff officers in peace should be kept as large as possible, in order to provide for the contingency of a sudden increase in the event of war. The difficulty in efficiently organizing a new army is more in the special and staff corps than in the line.

Our present staff system was introduced into the service in 1837-'38, and was the result of extended experience, matured study and thought on the part of our best military minds; and, although it has been somewhat modified since to meet the requirements of the service during the late war, the principles of its original organization have not been materially changed.

The personnel of some of the staff departments as now constituted may appear large in comparison with the strength of the line; but, when the fact is borne in mind that no army of equal proportions was ever organized from raw levies in as brief a period, and no such large body of mobilized troops ever as well supplied with transportation, subsistence, medical attendance and war material, or as promptly paid, or mustered into and out of service with as little dissatisfaction or complaint as were our forces during the late civil war, all of which was achieved through the direct and masterly working of our admirably organized permanent staff departments, and that it is upon these agencies that we must in the future, as in the past, mainly rely for great and sudden war requirements, I believe it will be acknowledged by the gentlemen of your committee that retrenchment in this direction would be unwise in the extreme. In view of these significant facts, it must be admitted that economy, integrity, and accountability are, under the present system, as well secured as they can be by any other, and it seems to me hazard-

ous to attempt, by experiments of doubtful expediency, to improve upon organizations which exhibit results of such satisfactory character.

Hence, I would not recommend any change from the existing system, so far as the officers alluded to in the third interrogatory are concerned.

My answer to the fourth interrogatory is embraced in the reply to the first.

To the fifth interrogatory, I answer that for the reasons before stated, the staff departments for such an army as that specified should be constituted and organized as at present, and that the administrative control of these organizations should be confined to the Secretary of War, but the military control of them should be intrusted exclusively to the General, or other military commander of the Army, and that commanders of armies in the field and of geographical divisions and departments should have absolute command of all staff-officers serving under them, subject only to such special orders as the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army may give.

For the reasons adduced in answer to the third question, I am firmly convinced that no changes in the officers of the staff-departments of the nature specified in the sixth interrogatory can be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the service, excepting in the Inspector-General's Department.

This department, of which I have the honor to be the senior officer, now consists of four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and one major—the latter suffering from a chronic infirmity, which will, it is feared, render him permanently disabled.

Under a general scheme for the reduction of the staff-departments, an act of Congress was passed on the 23d of June, 1874, whereby no appointments can be made in the Inspector-General's Department until the officers are reduced by casualties to one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors—five in all.

This, it is believed, will be very inadequate to meet the requirements of the service, as the number of officers at this time in the department, after supplying the army and the division headquarters, does not afford an officer for a single department, so that details from the line have to be made to supply the deficiency; and, in this connection, I beg leave most respectfully, to invite the attention of the committee to the following extract from my last annual report, wherein I have recommended certain modifications in the law of June 23, 1874:

By the act of June 23, 1874, the Inspector-General's Department was reduced from an organization consisting of five colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and two majors (ten officers), to one embracing one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors; this reduction to be by casualties, and no new appointments are authorized until the aggregate shall be only five officers.

None of the inspectors-general in our army since the war of 1812, and prior to the rebellion, had a less grade of rank than that of colonel, and it is believed that a proper discharge of the important duties of an inspector cannot be efficiently secured through the agency of officers of inferior rank. Indeed, it cannot be expected that officers of experience and high rank will cheerfully submit to the criticisms of inspectors who are much junior to themselves; for example, a colonel would not be likely to accede with a good grace to having his action investigated by a captain. It is contrary to human experience that the opinions, counsel, and advice of an inspector-general, which are so important in promoting concord, settling mooted questions, securing judicious reforms and uniformity in the performance of military duties, could achieve as good results, or be received with as much respect, if the inspector did not possess considerable rank and dignity of character.

Rank, in our Army, as a general rule, carries with it military acquirements, professional standing, and personal as well as official weight; all of which are essential to a successful inspector-general. Hence, it is believed that the present composition of the Inspector-General's Department and the rank of its officers are no greater than is absolutely necessary to insure a proper discharge of the important and manifold duties

devolving upon it, and that a repeal of the act of June 23, 1874, would greatly conduce to efficiency, economy, and a faithful performance of duty in the Army. But should the repeal of the act alluded to be deemed inexpedient, a much better organization for the permanent establishment than that prescribed by the act of June 23, 1874, would be to have the five officers invested with the rank of colonel, and no lieutenant-colonels or majors after the present incumbents shall have been promoted. This would require details of line-officers to act as department inspectors. These officers should have as high rank as majors, and be selected by the General-in-Chief, periodically, for their fitness for the service.

To the seventh interrogatory, I reply: That in my judgment a greater concentration of our limited force into larger garrisons, with the consequent reductions in the number of occupied military posts, would greatly add to the efficiency of the Army as well as conduce to economy.

Many of our garrisons are so small now that it requires nearly all the men for building and repairing quarters, procuring forage and fuel, and other necessary labor, so that there is but little time or opportunity for drills or other military exercises. The tendency of this is to relax discipline and extinguish military pride, so important an element in the make-up of a good soldier.

Some of these small garrisons are barely sufficient to afford protection to the public property, leaving no men available for detached service or active operations against Indians. Besides, in an economical point of view, every post, no matter how diminutive its garrison, must have a regular complement of staff-officers, such as quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance-officer, with storehouses, means of transportation, clerks and other employés, all of which would be amply sufficient for the execution of staff-duties for several of the small garrisons consolidated.

Were the troops on the frontier posted in garrisons of from five to ten companies each, at proper strategic points in the vicinity of railroads or navigable waters where supplies and transportation could be had at reasonable rates, and from whence scouting parties could be sent out whenever necessary for the protection of the settlements, the troops would doubtless be kept in a much better condition for active operations, and would be far more efficient in every respect than when scattered as they are now at wide intervals over our sparsely-populated districts, where supplies have to be transported great distances in wagons or on pack-animals at enormous expense.

It is probable that some of our military posts on the western borders have been established upon the urgent solicitation of men having influence with the authorities, and without consultation with military authorities, and they have sometimes been continued where there was but little, if any, necessity for them.

The General of the Army, or the division and department commanders would be the best judges as to what particular posts are the most important, and which could be evacuated and their garrisons merged into others to the best advantage. I remark, in this connection, that several frontier-posts have recently been abandoned.

In answer to the eighth interrogatory, I would suggest, as a measure for reducing the expenses of the Army, 1st, a repeal of the act of March 16, 1802 (which is still in force), which says: "Women may be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses, in number not exceeding four to a company," which has since been so modified as to allow one to every nineteen or fraction of nineteen enlisted men. My reasons for this are set forth fully in my annual report for 1875, from which I make the following extract:

Under the existing organization our Army is allowed upward of 1,316 laundresses, who are amply compensated for all the work they perform by the enlisted men.

Besides, each one draws a daily ration, at an aggregate cost to the government of over $100,000 per annum. Moreover, quarters and fuel are furnished them, and a large amount of transportation whenever the troops are moved.

It has often been said (and I think with a great deal of truth) that the baggage of four laundresses, with their children, generally amounted to more than that of all the enlisted men of the company; so that I think I am within the scope of reason in estimating the annual expense to the government of the 1,316 Army laundresses at about $200,000. There is no doubt but that they are a great incumbrance to troops when changing station; and as they and their children cannot be transported with troops serving in the field, they must suffer by being left behind at posts without their husbands, when they would not generally be entitled to quarters, fuel, or rations.

In view of the limited appropriations made by Congress for barracks and quarters during the past three years, it has been found impracticable to furnish comfortable or even habitable quarters for laundresses at many posts, and they and their children have suffered in consequence.

In consideration of the facts above stated, it is believed that a material reduction, if not the entire abolition, of laundresses would be a measure of economy, expediency, and humanity.

As it would certainly be a virtual breach of faith to at once discharge those laundresses whose husbands enlisted upon the condition that their wives were to accompany them and receive the allowances of laundresses, I would respectfully recommend that no more married men be allowed to enlist in time of peace, and that, at the expiration of the terms of service of those soldiers whose wives are authorized laundresses, they only be re-enlisted in exceptional cases, such as meritorious non-commissioned officers, or especially-deserving private soldiers. In this manner a reduction of one-half or the whole number of laundresses could be made without injustice to any one.

In the opinion of many experienced line-officers, all the laundresses might, with great advantage to the service, be dispensed with, and their places sudplied by each soldier doing his own washing, or by colored or white men being enlisted and adequately compensated for this especial service, or by details from the troops, which has occasionally been done in our Army, and is the universal practice in almost every European service except the English. Our soldiers are regularly detailed to cook for the companies, and in the field they wash their own clothes; so do miners, surveyors, and explorers, and they do not look upon it as any great hardship.

The act of August 3, 1861, creating the retired list, was designed to afford a support for old officers who had spent the best part of their lives in faithful service, and who were no longer able to perform active duties or to gain a sustenance in any other walk of life; and as their pay, especially of those with families, is barely adequate to meet their necessary current expenses, leaving no margin to provide for the requirements of old age, they look forward to this with deep solicitude as their only resource from absolute penury. This institution was also intended for the benefit of officers who, from wounds or other injuries received in the line of military duty, had thereby become permanently disabled.

For these objects the law was most wise, benevolent, and just, and its liberal provisions are fully appreciated by a grateful army.

Yet it is probable that among the large number of officers who were attached to the retired list on account of wounds, &c., some may have since recovered and are now perfectly able to perform active service. I therefore recommend the passage of an act authorizing a re-examination of all the officers upon the retired list who have not been placed there on account of age or length of service, in order that such as have recovered from the disabilities for which they were retired may be reassigned to the active list as soon as vacancies occur in their respective arms or corps.

If these views are carried out, I have no doubt the list will, in a short period, be reduced to 250; and that number, unless we have another great war, will, I believe, be sufficient for all the officers who would be justly entitled to the benefits of the institution.

This, in an economical point of view, would reduce the maximum number now authorized by law one-sixth, and make a *pro rata* reduction in

the army Appropriation of $100,000; as every officer placed upon the list adds to the expense of the Army just the amount he receives, for his place upon the active list is immediately filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General, United States Army.

To the Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Sub committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL W. M. DUNN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, *January* 4, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to respond as follows to your circular of the 19th ultimo, inviting answers to nine interrogatories therein set forth.

As the first eight of these interrogatories relate to matters which do not properly fall within my official province, I take the liberty of passing to the ninth, and confining myself to a brief response to the inquiry there made.

This interrogatory is as follows:

9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men and prevent desertion?

Upon the important subject here presented, I have to offer the following suggestions:

The two most demoralizing influences at work in our Army are, as I gather from a great number of records of military trials annually reviewed by me, and from other authoritative and reliable sources, the indulgence in intoxicating drink and the practice of gambling.

The former, when resulting in *drunkenness on duty*, is constituted an offense by our military code, and punished, in the case of an officer, with dismissal, and in the case of an enlisted man, at the discretion of the court. (Thirty-eighth Article of War.) Under further and general articles (the sixty-first and sixty-second) drunkenness, when the offender is *not* on duty, may be punished, provided the conduct of the party is such as to offend against decency or the good order and discipline of the service.

For the prevention or punishment, however, of *gambling* in the Army, no statutroy enactment exists; a mere *Army regulation*, to the effect that if a *disbursing-officer* shall gamble, his functions shall be suspended, and he shall be required to turn over the public funds in his keeping, being the only provision made in regard to this evil.

In my last annual report to the Secretary of War of the operations of my bureau, dated October 10, 1877, I presented upon this subject a recommendation and remarks as follows:

II. That there be sought to be enacted by Congress an additional article of war making punishable, at the discretion of a court-martial, the offense of gambling by officers or soldiers of the Army. The criminal code for the government of the Navy contains an article making gambling punishable as "scandalous conduct, to the destruction of good morals," and an equal necessity is believed to exist for such a provision in the Articles of War. The vice of gambling, as I gather from records of courts-martial and

other authentic information, prevails to a very considerable extent in our Army. It is, however, not punishable *as such*, but only in certain cases, as where committed by a disbursing-officer of the government, or under circumstances reflecting some peculiar dishonor on the party. This vice, I need not add, is most demoralizing in its effects, and necessarily tends to relax the bonds of military obligation and duty. Both to put a stop to an immoral indulgence prejudicial to good order and military discipline, as well as to protect young officers having small pay, who are too often led into it by their superiors in rank, I would recommend that gambling, or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, be absolutely and positively prohibited in the Army by the proper legislation to be sought from Congress.

In a more recent communication, of December 19 last, addressed to the Secretary of War, in response to his official reference to me, for my comments, of a bill which had been introduced into the Senate by Hon. P. B. Plumb, for the punishment of gambling in the Army, I remarked somewhat more at length as follows:

I am of opinion that an article of war of the purport of that proposed in the within bill would be a most desirable addition to our military code, and it was in this opinion that I recommended the adoption of such an enactment in my recent annual report of October 10, 1877. This recommendation was based upon facts gathered from the records of courts-martial reviewed by me in my official capacity, as well as upon much other authentic information, the result of all which was the clear conviction that the vice of gambling was even more prevalent in our Army than that of intemperance, and equally with the latter called for prohibitive legislation, though neither is probably as common now as formerly.

Further, since making the recommendation referred to, I have received additional information in regard to the extent of the practice, which has strongly confirmed the conclusion to which I had previously arrived.

I have a decided impression that it would be a great comfort to the wives of not a few officers and soldiers should Congress adopt some radical measure by which their husbands might be prevented from wasting in gambling the pay so much needed for the support of their families, and I think it would be a useful protection to young officers should it be made a criminal offense for their seniors to win money from them. The most fatal feature, however, of the practice in a military point of view, and that which was mainly indicated in my report, is the constant relaxation of discipline which such a practice must induce. Where officers gamble, soldiers will do the same; superiors will gamble with inferiors, and mutual respect and deference will necessarily become seriously impaired.

I may add that for resorting to the proposed legislation there are peculiar reasons growing out of the public relations of the military community. Should a professional man, a lawyer or physician, indulge in gambling, he would be condemned by the voice of society and punished by the loss of business. Certainly no less high a standard should be applied to the Army, whose members have been specially selected to serve and represent the United States in responsible positions.

The subject is, in my judgment, too grave and important a one to be left to be disposed of by Army regulations or orders. Of these the province is properly confined to mere minor details of administration. They cannot legislate, but what is needed here is legislation, a positive enactment by which the people of the United States shall prohibit the act of gambling in their Army, and make it severely punishable as a military crime. In my judgment, anything short of such legislation will bei n the future (as it has been in the past) quite futile to arrest the vice in question.

I would add that, in framing such an enactment, a provision should, in my opinion, be introduced revoking the appointment of any *post-trader* who shall permit gambling by officers or soldiers in any building or room connected with his trading establishment, or elsewhere. The fact has been brought to my knowledge by high military authority that it is the facilities afforded by the so-called "club-room," or similar place of meeting, provided at the trader's, which constitute at present the most effectual inducement to gambling by officers, both among themselves and with civilians, at military posts.

In such an enactment I would also make it, in express terms, the duty of every post-commander not only to bring promptly to trial any *soldier* of his command who shall offend against the new article, but also to promptly report to his proper superior or to the Secretary of War every case of gambling by an *officer* of his command, with a view to his trial by a court to be convened by the proper authority. I would further make it incumbent upon him to report to the Secretary of War the case of any trader permitting gambling on his premises at the post.

In conclusion, I would repeat that, in my judgment, the within bill, while possibly too general in its application to *all officers*, without reference to their serving with troops or being on active duty, and while defective in imposing only "dismissal from

the service" in cases of *soldiers*, is, in its aim and effect a most commendable and judicious measure. The experience of its author during his military career no doubt impressed the fact upon his mind that the absence of such an article was a serious defect in our military statute law.

In the bolder penal code of the Navy the vice of gambling is stigmatized as "*scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals*"; and I fully concur in the conviction that the military code should be no less explicit in denouncing and making punishable as a grave offense the same immorality.

To these remarks I have but to add the decided expression of opinion that a strict enforcement of the Articles of War, under which drunkenness by officers or soldiers may be punished as a military offense, and the enactment and enforcement of an additional article imposing severe penalties for indulgence in the vice of gambling in the Army, would be more effective than any other measures that could be pursued or devised for improving the *morale* of the Army and preventing desertion.

W. M. DUNN,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1878.

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing to you, with the request that you will lay the same before the House Committee on Military Affairs, the views* of Major-General Hancock in regard to the usefulness and proper organization of the corps of judge-advocates.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. DUNN,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
San Francisco, Cal., January 12, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to reply as follows to your circular-letter of the 19th ultimo:

"1. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, and what change from the present organization of the United States Army would you make in such Army? How should the different arms be subdivided, and what should be the strength of each subdivision?"

I believe the present organization of the Army the very best that can

* See page 10.

be made. The nation and Army are accustomed to and familiar with it. The Army is a *national* one, and its organization should not be subjected to innovations without grave necessities therefor. None appear necessary now. The Army now is one of many small posts guarding the immense interests of our civilization, distributed into small bodies along almost interminable frontiers. No different organization, even should the number be greater than at present, would answer so well. Should Congress authorize the President in his discretion to recruit the companies to 100, nay, 120 each, and have them distributed according to the wants of the republic, as is now done, I believe nothing more need be asked or desired.

"2. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in such Army?"

I think not.

"3. How many general and staff officers should there be in such Army, and how many field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision thereof?"

For an army of 30,000 men, which the present organization can easily cover, and even 40,000, the number of general officers now allowed is a proper and fair one in a strictly military point of view. The present military divisions and departments, fixed geographically, require the present number. There might be fewer staff officers with less rank than now in time of peace, though I advise against reduction. A regular, well-organized, highly experienced staff, such as we now have, is indispensable to render an army actively efficient. The really invaluable services rendered by the staff in the early stages of the rebellion demonstrated its necessity and usefulness. The present organization of the staff should no more be subject to change than that of a regiment of infantry. It can be excused in a line-officer to think differently, certainly should he be seeking a high staff detail. The staff should be filled by *selection* from the line, but rotation, particularly in the disbursing departments, would impair the efficiency of the service.

"4. What should be the maximum and minimum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?"

In this I would defer to the views of the general officers of the Army.

"5. How should the staff departments of such Army be organized? Should they be an independent corps? And, if not, how should they be formed?"

Organized as at present fixed by law. I refer especially to the Quartermaster's Department, in which I have served thirty consecutive years this day. Its organization, fixed in March, 1875, should not be disturbed, provided Congress wishes it to be prepared and efficient in case of war.

"6. What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you may have in this behalf."

I do not think there should be any consolidation of the staff departments, unless the entire military organization is to be changed radically. The Army is satisfied with and used to the present system, and in time of war the increased force at once falls in with it, as was witnessed between 1861–'65. The conditions of our country preclude a successful remodeling of our Army after any European system. Were an army to be organized *de novo*, a consolidated staff department of supply and disbursement, embracing the duties now performed in our Army by the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Department, might be established, and I have been of opinion it would work with increased efficiency

in the supply and payment of troops; but I am far from recommending a trial of it now. It is quite likely, however, there is an excess of rank at present in the Quartermaster's Department. The remedy lies in making the retired-list sufficiently elastic to embrace not only those now provided for by law, but also *compulsorily* all that arrive at the age of sixty-two; thus relieving the President of an embarrassing position in the way of using his discretion.

"7. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail and your views as to the disposition to be made of them."

This information will better be sought of geographical commanders, through the War Department.

"8. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would commend."

We are constantly seeking to reduce the expenses of the Army by thorough inspections on the spot at all posts, and consequent reductions.

"9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and prevent desertion?"

The suggestions of general officers will supersede in value any I can offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

The Hon. SUBCOMMITTEE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE,
MESSRS. MAISH, BRAGG, AND WHITE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM MAJOR J. M. MOORE, QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, dated December 19, 1877, recently received, I have the honor to submit a reply to query No. 6, viz:

What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you may have in this behalf.

The other queries can better be answered by officers of high rank, who have given the subject-matter considerable attention.

"What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you may have in this behalf." I am satisfied that no advantageous change can be made by the consolidation of the staff departments.

The consolidation of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments (as proposed by H. R. bill 2865) will totally destroy the efficiency of the officers composing the proposed organization.

It is hardly possible for any one man to be thoroughly proficient in either department; that is, a thorough judge of all the supplies he is

compelled to purchase for Army use. Now, add the duties of the Commissary to that of the Quartermaster's Department, and you overburden an officer and make him dependent upon the judgment of hired help, instead of having him rely upon his own judgment. Why impose the duties of the commissary upon the quartermaster, who, at most stations, has already all that he can properly perform?

How many quartermasters know anything about sugar, tea, rice, beans, &c.? How many commissaries know anything about mules, grain, iron, steel, hardware, blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' tools, and the ten thousand articles purchased by the Quartermaster's Department? How many complaints would be made of the inferior quality of stores received at posts? What an expense it would be to the government to transport worthless stores purchased by officers of the supply department, and how unjust to impose the task upon them of supplying the Army with stores of which they admit they are not competent to judge of their quality. Yet it is expected that every officer assigned to duty as purchasing-officer is an expert in the selection of the stores he is ordered to furnish, and he is held to a rigid accountability for the quality of those supplies, by the bureau in which he serves.

Officers at small posts do and can perform the duties of post quartermaster and commissary when there are no purchases to make in either department. When the posts are large, two officers are detailed to perform the duty. The quartermaster is required to look after his animals, wagons, forage, grain, wood, &c., and if on a march, to look after his transportation. On the other hand the commissary is needed at his warehouse, and could not give that attention to the issuing of stores, if compelled to attend to matters requiring his presence out of doors, now performed by the quartermaster.

Nothing can be gained by the consolidation of the two departments. If it is claimed that it would be economy, as an offset to the proposed economy there would arise, first, the expense of a large number of agents who would necessarily have to be employed to aid the officers of the consolidated departments in the discharge of their multifarious duties; and second, the losses the government would certainly incur by having a large and important part of its affairs influenced, controlled, and directed by irresponsible agents, who from the very nature of things, and despite of all regulations and vigilance of their employers, would participate in the profits of contracts and purchases, to the great detriment of the public service; besides conniving at other irregularities and fraudulent transactions. The aggregate of the losses and expenditures arising from these causes would undoubtedly exceed the sum necessary to pay all the officers in the present organization.

Our present staff administration is founded upon the wise principle of proper division of labor, which the world teaches is necessary to insure success in operations of any magnitude. During the rebellion it was found necessary to divide the duties of the quartermasters and make specialties of wagon transportation, water transportation, purchase of horses, hay, and grain, &c., to insure proficiency and thoroughness in the officers charged with these several branches of the Quartermaster's Department.

It has stood the test during the various Indian wars, the war with Mexico, and the late civil war. It successfully performed such peculiar labors without causing the delay or failure of a single campaign, and cannot be pronounced a failure, while the consolidation of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, as it existed during the war of

1812, was utterly inadequate to the discharge of its duties, so much so as to require a division of the supply department as exists at the present time.

Distinguished officers of the Confederate service, among them General Longstreet, have testified that our splendid system of supply by the staff departments during the rebellion, was their constant admiration, while their consolidated staff department was a failure.

Organizations which have stood the test of two wars and the intervals of peace, through years of honorable and faithful service, should not now be sacrificed to a spirit of innovation and experiment.

The present system is the result of years of experience and the work of able minds, and is particularly adapted to the service required in our wide and extended territory with almost limitless frontiers. As our people are opposed to maintaining a large standing army in time of peace, commensurate with our necessities in time of war, the staff organization must have reference especially to a rapid increase of our Army, and while the Army itself is small, the staff corps must be larger in proportion, and so flexible that, when occasion demands, it may be ready to meet any emergency, and at the same time serve as a nucleus of educated and expert officers, around whom the volunteers can gather, be divided and take part in such staff duties as they may be called upon to perform. The adaptability of the present organization to such a demand was clearly manifested in the late civil war, and since the return of the volunteer staff to civil life it is now only commensurate with the requirements of the service.

Concerning the existing organization, General W. T. Sherman, in his annual report dated November 20, 1869, said:

A staff system that has admitted of an increase of the line of the Army from the mere nucleus of 1860, to a million of men, and its reduction back to the present standard, without confusion, and with the most perfect accountability as to property and money, at all times providing for the Army abundantly, is entitled to our respect.

General W. B. Franklin, in a letter written in 1872, says:

However convenient and cheap it may be in time of peace to have the business of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments conducted by one corps, yet the War Department would learn as soon as war is upon us that there must be one head to consult with as to provisioning armies, perhaps scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf, and that this head must have the control of subordinates who will carry out his orders. The War Department will also find that this head and his subordinates will have quite as much as they can do, if they do their duty, and that they cannot be interfered with by other duties.

The duties of the two corps in time of war are as distinct as the duties of ordnance and engineers, and there are as good reasons for consolidating those two corps as there are for consolidating the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas testified before the Military Committee (House) that the present organization had successfully stood the test of the recent civil war when called upon to feed, clothe, and transport nearly one-fifth of the male population of the United States, and should not be sacrificed for the purpose of experiment by adapting a system already proven to be a failure.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade testified February 21, 1872, to queries propounded by the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the consolidation of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, as follows:

Q. State whether, in your opinion, any departments of the staff of the Army can, advantageously to the service and the country, be consolidated. If so, what departments, and for what reasons?—A. I cannot say that, after reading all that has been written and said, I am prepared to advocate consolidation. I have had a fair oppor-

tunity to observe the workings of the present system, both in time of war and peace. It has always worked well. I doubt if any army is better supplied, or has its wants more promptly attended to than ours, and, when consideration is given to the fact, it would seem to me the part of prudence is to let well enough alone, and not hazard experiments which, even if successful, could attain no better result than all admit is now attained. Besides, the present system is the result of years of experience and the work of able minds. John C. Calhoun, in 1820, and Joel R. Poinsett, in 1838, are the creators of the present organization, based on the experience and judgment of the officers of their days. The distribution of labor to distinct departments, the characteristics of the system, was adopted from the very fact of the previous systems not working well. The adoption has been found to work admirably. It may be, and undoubtedly is, open to some improvements, but they are secondary and insignificant to the main principle involved, viz, the distribution of labor. The only advantage to be gained, as far as I can learn from the advocates of consolidation, is their belief that it will require fewer agents and hence less cost, but in this I fear they will be mistaken. All departments of the staff, it is admitted, have now as much as they can attend to; each year the annual reports of the heads of their departments complain of having more work than they can properly attend to, and ask for an increase of their corps. I speak now principally of the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay Departments. Now, if each of these departments is fully worked when divided, is it reasonable to suppose the same amount of work can be done, when they are united, by fewer persons? If not, the result of consolidation will simply be a change of name, and the consolidated departments will require as many officers as the three had before consolidation; the only gain will be the dispensing with the heads of bureaus and their attendant machinery. The fact that European armies are differently organized is sometimes quoted by the advocates of a change, but we should be careful, before drawing any conclusion, to be satisfied that these European armies are more efficiently supplied than ours. So far as I have been able to learn, such is not the case. During the war I had, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, visits from numerous foreign officers, and I do not remember a single instance where fault was found with our system. Among these there was a colonel of the French artillery, who was permitted to remain several months at my headquarters, and who very thoroughly studied our whole system of administration, and who considered our system of distribution of labor in our supply departments as greatly superior to the system in use in the French army, where all supplies are furnished by one department, that of the intendance. Again, in making comparison with foreign armies, the totally different conditions of the problem should be considered, and, to illustrate this, one has only to glance at the map of Prussia or France and then at the United States to see that a system working well in one case would not necessarily do so in the other.

Q. Would it be better to have a single department of supply, whose duty it would be to discharge the functions of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments? If so, give your reasons.—A. It will be seen, from my reply to question 2 that my answer to the question is in the negative; that is to say, I know of no facts or reasons inducing me to believe it would be better to have one department to discharge the duties of Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments.

Q. Would such a consolidation reduce the number of officers engaged in these duties? If so, in what proportion?—A. I do not see how any reduction can be made in the officers engaged in these duties beyond the chief of the two consolidated departments, unless there are idle or useless officers in any of them now, and they could be dispensed with without resorting to consolidation.

General George B. McClellan, in his letter dated May 6, 1872, to the Hon. John Coburn, chairman Military Committee, strenuously opposed the consolidation of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, as follows:

Your letter covering certain queries concerning the organization of the staff departments of the Army duly reached me. My occupations have prevented an earlier acknowledgment, and I regret that I have too little time at my disposal to prepare such an extended and careful response as the importance of the subject demands. I trust that you will accept this very brief reply as embodying the results of the reflection and experience of some thirty years, both abroad and in the field and at home.

I do not think any of the staff departments can be consolidated advantageously, for the reason that their duties are quite distinct, requiring special experience and training. Our present system is the slow growth of nearly sixty years, embodying the results of experience of peace and war.

It has grown up under the hand of able administrators, and has met the wants of the peace establishment, as well as of our various Indian wars, the Mexican war, and the late civil war. The test to which it was submitted during the war of 1861 to 1865, when an immense army was built up upon the narrow foundations of the old estab-

lishment, resulted so favorably that it would, in my judgment, be exceedingly unwise to revert to a system tried and condemned long years ago.

I have no reason to believe that the number of officers in the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments is now in excess of the demands of the service, nor do I believe that a consolidation would decrease the number; and, in this connection, I may be permitted to say that the number of staff-officers in peace should be kept as large as possible, in order to provide for the contingency of a sudden increase in the event of war; the difficulty in efficiently organizing a new army is more in the special and staff corps than in the line.

I do not mean to assert that the present organization of the staff corps, or the distribution of their duties is by any means the best possible, but I am very sure that improvement is not to be sought for in the direction of their consolidation. * * * The effect of continuing the same officers in a particular department or corps of the staff is, with a proper organization and under proper restrictions, to render them competent to perform their duty. * * * I think under the conditions just mentioned, military officers are more efficient who are educated, trained, and promoted for specialties of the service.

In closing this very brief, and I fear unsatisfactory letter, I desire to state that one of the greatest difficulties met with in organizing armies during the late war was in the deficiency of the number of educated staff-officers, aids-de-camp, &c. It is in this direction that efforts should be made to improve the organization and instruction of the Army; and it is absolutely certain that our proper policy is to make the number of officers on the permanent establishment very large in proportion to the number of men.

If it be considered wise to reduce the number of officers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, let the number and rank in each department be fixed by law, let the reduction be made by natural causes, such as deaths, resignations, &c., instead of by mustering out of service; make no appointments in either, until the total number in each is so reduced; then, as soon as the officers in one of the higher grades are brought within the lawful limit, and a vacancy occurs, let promotion go on for that grade as usual; but do not utterly destroy the present system of staff organization for Army supplies which successfully stood the test of two wars, by ignoring all these teachings, and return to a condition of affairs out of which we emerged sixty years ago, a system thoroughly tried and found wanting.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. M. MOORE,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

To Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In response to such of the interrogatories submitted to me in your circular letter of December 19, 1877, as relate to subjects upon which I deem myself competent, from experience and personal knowledge, to express opinions which may be entitled to consideration, viz, the fifth, sixth, and ninth, I have the honor to transmit herewith extracts from a communication from this office to the president of the "Commission on Army Reform, &c.," dated November 8, 1876, and an extract from the annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence

for the year 1875, marked respectively "A" and "B," and to add the following:

Experience has confirmed me in the opinion expressed in the communication to the president of the commission, "that no change should be made in the organization of the Subsistence Department," nor am I of the opinion that its numbers should be reduced, whether the Army consists of fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty thousand men, provided the number of posts and distribution of divisions and departments remain as at present, and the present policy of purchasing supplies in the portions of the country nearest the posts at which it can be done with a due regard to economy, be continued. I deem this policy one in the interest of economy to the government as well as eminently proper and just to the citizens of the country adjacent to the posts; and to successfully carry it out, it is necessary to have skilled, experienced, and reliable officers stationed at division and department headquarters, and at the most important markets.

In connection with the subject of the organization of the staff departments of the Army, and the necessity of a complete organization, and experienced officers, your attention is respectfully invited to the following extracts from the report of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, submitted to the House of Representatives, December 12, 1820, in reply to a resolution of the House adopted on the 11th May previous, directing him to report to that body a plan for the reduction to the aggregate strength of six thousand men:

To give such an organization, the leading principle in its formation ought to be, that at the commencement of hostilities, there should be nothing either to new-model or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and war formation of the Army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter, should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary.

It is thus, and thus only, the dangerous transition from peace to war may be made without confusion or disorder; and the weakness and danger, which otherwise would be inevitable, be avoided.

It is believed that the true principle of its organization is, that every distinct branch of the staff should terminate in a chief, to be stationed near the seat of government, and to be made responsible for its condition. It is there that the government may, at all times, obtain correct knowledge of the condition of the Army in every particular, and be enabled to introduce method, order, and economy, in its disbursements.

It is at present, with slight exceptions, thus organized, and the beneficial effects of it have already been strikingly exemplified by experience. Since the passage of the act of April 14, 1818, which gave the present organization to the staff, the expense of the Army has been greatly reduced, while, at the same time, the various articles supplied have been improved in quality and in the punctuality with which they have been issued; and while the movements of the Army have, at least for the present, been rendered more expensive by occupying the distant frontier posts at the mouth of the Saint Peter's and at the Council Bluffs.

* * * * * * *

As great as the result is, it is only in war that the benefits of a proper organization of the staff can be fully realized. With a complete organization and experienced officers, trained in peace to an exact and punctual discharge of their duty, the saving in war (not to insist on increased energy and success in our military movements) would be of incalculable advantage to the country.

The number of deputies and assistants in each branch ought to be regulated by the exigency of the service, and this must obviously depend much more on the number of posts than on the number of troops; and as no material change can, consistently with the public interest, be made as to the posts, under the proposed reduction, little diminution can be made in the number of subordinate officers belonging to the staff.

I desire particularly to invite your attention (in connection with the 9th interrogatory) to the recommendations in the letter to the commission with reference to the enlistment of cooks and bakers, and the extract from the annual report of 1875 with reference to the ration, its proper preparation, the application of the funds received from savings, and

the purchase of mess-furniture by the government instead of procuring it as now, to a great extent, from the savings of the ration.

Deficiency of food and its faulty preparation are undoubtedly great causes of desertion, and should the recommendations I have made upon the subjects above referred to be ingrafted into laws or regulations, in my opinion desertion would be greatly reduced.

A board of officers has, upon the joint recommendation of the Surgeon-General and the Commissary-General, recently been ordered "to make experiments in Army cooking, and prepare a manual for the use of Army cooks," and I anticipate that the result of their labors will be a manual which will be of great service to the soldiers in the preparation of their food.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

To Hon. LEVI MAISH,
Hon. EDWARD S. BRAGG, and
Hon. HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

A.

[Extract from a communication addressed to the Hon. J. D. Cameron, president of Commission on Army Reform, &c.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your request, dated September 4, 1876, I have the honor to submit the following views and suggestions touching the subjects before the Commission on Reform and Reorganization of the Army, created by section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved July 24, 1876.

I have no recommendation to make with reference to any change in the organization of the Subsistence Department. The officers of the department are now fully employed, and, in my opinion, the best interests of the Army and the government require that the department should continue as at present organized.

A legislative history of the department, from 1775 to the present time, is being prepared, and will be submitted to you as soon as completed. (Since completed.)

An examination of this history will show the different modes of subsisting the Army which have at various times existed, and the defects of each, until the present one was organized in 1818, since which time, a period of nearly sixty years, the department has, so far as I have been able to learn, succeeded in subsisting the Army satisfactorily and with economy. It may, perhaps, not be inappropriate to quote from the opinions of a few of the distinguished officers who commanded armies during the late rebellion.

General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, in his annual report, dated November 20, 1869, says:

"A staff system that has admitted of an increase of the line of the Army from the mere nucleus of 1860 to a million of men and the reduction back to the present standard, without confusion, and with the most perfect accountability as to property and money, at all times providing for the Army abundantly, is entitled to our respect."

In his evidence before the House Committee on Military Affairs (Forty-second Congress, third session, page 275), in reply to the question, "Can you see any economy in a diminution of officers by a consolidation of the Quartermaster's with the Commissary Department, and either of them with the Pay Department, or both with that department?" he answered, "No, sir; I see no economy either in the number or in the amount of pay involved. It simply changes the name of the officers, as has been done in England; and there was a unanimous conclusion there, as I was informed, on the part of the line-officers, that the change works badly. * * * I do not think in England the system of consolidation has accomplished the economy which was intended and expected, and it does not work satisfactorily."

In his evidence before the House Committee on Military Affairs (Forty-third Congress, first session, page 30, Report No. 384) he says:

"To change a well-established system for another system is always of doubtful wisdom."

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, in his reply to the question on consolidation, by the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, (see Report No. 364, page 19), says:

"Of course they can be consolidated; but I doubt whether you will get as good a result as you have now. I do not believe in tearing things down, especially when they have done well. They have certainly done well as they are, and I do not know that any great saving is to be made by consolidation. I am not prepared to recommend anything of the kind. As I said awhile ago, what is good for Germany, France, and Austria, may not answer for our country. In those countries there are wide macadamized roads, on which five or six wagons can go abreast. All military operations are different. The troops live in the villages. The villages are within short distances of each other. Corps can be quartered in each village, and all be within sight of each other. In our country, our roads are bad; sometimes we have even to corduroy. Then, with us, every officer must have a mess. In Germany, France, or Austria officers have no messes; they live in the houses of the people. The conditions of the service are so entirely different, that the organization of other armies is no criterion for us. Therefore we had better take for our standard that which has done well."

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, in a letter to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives (see Report No. 74, Forty-second Congress, third session, page 207), says:

"I do not think any of the staff departments can be consolidated advantageously, for the reason that their duties are quite distinct, requiring special experience and training. Our present system is the slow growth of nearly sixty years, embodying the results of the experience of peace and war.

"It has grown up under the hands of able administrators, and has met the wants of the peace establishment as well as of our various Indian wars, the Mexican war, and the late civil war. The test to which it was submitted during the war of 1861 to 1865, when an immense army was built up upon the narrow foundations of the old establishment, resulted so favorably, that it would, in my judgment, be exceedingly unwise to revert to a system tried and condemned long years ago."

In another letter now before me he states: "The present organization has worked well for many years in garrison and in the field. If there has been any defect, it has not been in the Commissary and Pay Departments."

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, United States Army, in his reply to the query propounded by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, in his letter dated February 21, 1872 (see Report No. 74, Forty-second Congress, third session, page 15), says:

"The subject of the consolidation of the staff of the Army into fewer branches has been for several years the subject of discussion, and on a previous occasion of Congressional investigation. I cannot say that after reading all that has been written and said I am prepared to advocate consolidation. I have had a fair opportunity to observe the workings of the present system both in time of war and peace. *It has always worked well.* I doubt if any army is better supplied or has its wants more promptly attended to than ours; and when consideration is given to this fact, it would seem to me the part of prudence is to let well enough alone and not hazard experiments which, even if successful, could attain no better result than all admit is now attained. Besides, the present system is the result of years of experience and the work of able minds. John C. Calhoun in 1820 and Joel R. Poinsett in 1838 are the creators of the present organization, based on the experience and judgment of the officers of their days."

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, in his testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives (see Report No. 33, Fortieth Congress, third session, page 113), replies to the question:

"State what your opinion is of the propriety and feasibility of uniting the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments into one department of supplies, and the Pay Department also," says:

"I do not think it would be advisable to unite them either one with another, or to unite the whole three together. Their duties are separate, and I think they are very wisely divided as they are."

Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, in his testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives (see Report No. 74, Forty-second Congress, third session, page 27), says:

"I think it would *not* be better to have a single department of supply. I believe in 'specialties' to secure the greatest perfection in the details of staff service as much as I do in its necessity in the ordinary avocations of life, in which each branch of business is a specialty and some branches are combinations of many subordinate specialties.

"Each quartermaster can perform his duties better from having only the transportation, the fuel, and forage of the Army to supply. The nature of the supplies—their collection, storage, and issues—are all different from the supplies furnished by the commissary, which are *vital* in their necessity and regular supply to the soldiers. The transportation, forage, and fuel in a campaign may give out, and, although the draught animals may die, the Army may still fight and win, provided the *rations* be sufficient. They must not fail for a *single* day, as such a failure would be fatal."

* * * * * * *

I am of the opinion that the efficiency of the Army would be increased and desertions lessened were a cook enlisted for each company, with extra pay, say, $4 dollars in excess of the pay of a private, and schools for instruction of cooks established at the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio. I also think that bakers should be specially enlisted, paid extra pay, say $4, and assigned to posts, as are commissary-sergeant.

B.

[Extract from the annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, 1875.]

During the past year several suggestions with reference to an increase or modification of the Army ration have been received at this office. This subject has from time to time, during the past few years, been brought to the attention of the War Department by the Commissary-General of Subsistence through his annual reports, special communications, and the draught for proposed regulations for the Subsistence Department submitted to the War Department on the 26th of November, 1870.

In his annual report for the year 1869 the then Commissary-General (General A. B. Eaton) says:

"The regular ration provided for the Army can probably be improved by being composed of a greater variety of articles, by a diminution or an increase of some of its present components, and also by a change in the method of providing the Army with bread, and by utilizing, in the interests of soldiers' messes, all the savings made in baking the flour issued to them by the department."

In a communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 17, 1869, the Commissary-General wrote as follows:

"The Subsistence Department should own and conduct all Army bakeries, and should bake the soldiers' flour exclusively, in the interests of the soldier and of his table-fare. The amount of bread usually supplied to soldiers should be twenty two ounces a day, and the loaves should be scaled to weigh that when a day old or stale."

In the draught for the proposed regulations for the Subsistence Department submitted by the Commissary-General in November, 1870, the following ration was recommended:

"Twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or twenty ounces of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of flour or soft bread, or one pound of hard bread; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of green coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of adamantine candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt; and four ounces of black pepper.

"The following substitutes for articles of the established ration may be issued: In lieu of the ration of pork, bacon, or beef, twenty-four ounces of fresh mutton, or twelve ounces of dried or jerked beef, or fourteen ounces of dried fish, or eighteen ounces of pickled or fresh fish; in lieu of the ration of flour or bread, twenty ounces of corn-meal; and to every one hundred rations, in lieu of beans or rice, fifteen pounds of pease or hominy, or eight pounds of dried apples or dried peaches, or nine pounds and six ounces of desiccated potatoes, or six pounds and four ounces of desiccated mixed vegetables; in lieu of green coffee, eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) coffee; in lieu of sugar, two gallons of molasses; in lieu of vinegar, one quart of pickles, kraut, or curried cabbage, to the extent of one-fourth of the vinegar due."

The board of officers convened by special Order No. 260, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 3, 1870, to prepare "a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army," &c., recommended the following modifications of the ration as proposed by the Commissary-General, viz: Eighteen ounces of flour, instead of eighteen ounces of bread or flour; a reduction of two pounds of green, or one pound and eight ounces of roasted coffee, three pounds of sugar, and two ounces of pepper to the hundred rations; an increase of one-half pound of tea and four ounces of salt to the hundred rations; that wheat and other meal should be issued as well as corn-meal, as recommended by the Commissary-General; and, in lieu of vinegar, four times the amounts of pickles, kraut, or curried cabbage, recommended by the Commissary-General.

I am of the opinion that eighteen ounces of flour should be issued; that the coffee, sugar, and pepper ration should not be reduced, and would recommend the increase of

the tea and salt ration as suggested by the board; also, that wheat and corn meal (at the rate of twenty ounces to the ration) may be issued in lieu of flour. It is probable that some other articles, perhaps evaporated potatoes and onions, or canned tomatoes, may be substituted to advantage for desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables, for issue in lieu of beans, pease, rice, or hominey; but as this subject is now being investigated jointly with the Medical Department, I am not prepared to make recommendations thereon at present. As soon as these investigations are completed, the result will be reported to you, and such orders requested as may then be deemed proper.

Should the ration I have above recommended be adopted, the bread baked by and at the expense of the Subsistence Department, and all which can be baked from eighteen ounces of flour issued to the troops, if required, and, if not, the money received from savings, as well as all other moneys received from the savings of the ration, used only for the purchase of food for the troops, I am of the opinion that the ration will be found ample and sufficient in variety, and that no reasonable complaint with reference to the quantity or variety of food furnished by it will be heard.

Mess-furniture for companies should be furnished by the government, as are cooking-stoves and cooking-utensils, and not, as at present, from the savings of the ration.

LETTER FROM MAJ. M. P. SMALL, COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to reply as follows to certain questions on Army administration and organization, contained in your circular letter of December 19, 1877.

I will not discuss the subject-matter in questions 1, 2, 3, and 4, believing that they will be fully answered by the general officers and the line officers of the Army, but will confine myself entirely to staff-matters.

Questions 5 *and* 6.

In answer to these questions, I would, in the first place respectfully quote from General George B. McClellan's letter to the Hon. John Coburn, chairman military committee, 1872:

I do not think any of the staff departments can be consolidated advantageously, for the reason that their duties are quite distinct, requiring special experience and training. Our present system is the slow growth of nearly sixty years, embodying the results of the experience of peace and war.

It has grown up under the hands of able administrators, and has met the wants of the peace establishment, as well as of our various Indian wars, the Mexican war, and the late civil war. The test to which it was submitted during the war, of 1861 to 1865, when an immense Army was built up upon the narrow foundations of the old establishment, resulted so favorably that it would, in my judgment, be exceedingly unwise to revert to a system tried and condemned long years ago.

I have no reason to believe that the number of officers in the quartermaster's commissary, and pay departments is now in excess of the demands of the service, nor do I believe that a consolidation would decrease the number; and, in this connection, I may be permitted to say that the number of staff officers in peace should be kept as large as possible in order to provide for the contingency of a sudden increase in the event of war. The difficulty in efficiently organizing a new army is more in the special and staff corps than in the line. I do not mean to assert that the present organization of the staff corps, or the distribution of their duties, is by any means the best possible, but I am very sure that improvement is not to be sought for in the direction of their consolidation. * * *

The effect of continuing the same officers in a particular department or corps of the staff is, with a proper organization and under proper restrictions, to render them competent to perform their duties. * * * I think, under the conditions just mentioned, military officers are more efficient who are educated, trained, and promoted for specialties of the service.

In closing this very brief and I fear unsatisfactory letter, I desire to state that one of the greatest difficulties met with in organizing armies during the late war was in

the deficiency of the number of educated staff officers, aids-de-camp, &c. It is in this direction that efforts should be made to improve the organization and instructions of the Army; and it is absolutely certain that our proper policy is to make the number of officers on the permanent establishment very large in proportion to the number of men.

These views are entertained by a large number of officers in the Army, and it is believed by many of our most experienced officers that the efficiency of the service would be greatly promoted by relieving the Quartermaster's Department of some of its present duties instead of increasing their duties by a consolidation with the Subsistence Department.

Ask any of the distinguished officers of the late Confederate service about the efficiency of their staff departments, which was in part a consolidated one, and the reply will be, "a failure," and that our splendid system of supply by the staff departments, as at present constituted, was their constant admiration.

Surely it is not wise to neglect such experiences as above, and throw away the results gathered during many years of laborious and successful service, and break down a system so adapted to the wants of our country, and which took so many years in building up.

But if it be determined and considered necessary, for the sake of economy (which is the only object to be gained in the proposed consolidation), to reduce the number of officers in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's departments, let the number and rank of each department be fixed by law, let the reduction be made by natural causes, such as deaths, resignations, &c., instead of by muster out of service; *make no appointments in either until the total number in each is so reduced;* but as soon as the officers in one or all of the higher grades are brought within the lawful limit, then let usual promotion go on for that grade (which is the soldier's stimulus for honorable and distinguished service) as usual, but do not utterly destroy the present system of staff organization for Army supplies, which it is said cannot be excelled in efficiency, capacity, and energy by any staff organization in foreign countries.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. P. SMALL,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWD. S. BRAGG, and
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM SURGEON-GENERAL J. K. BARNES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your interrogations, dated Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, December 17,1877, I have the honor to answer so far to question 5, as my position enables me to form a more correct opinion upon this than the other points.

The present organization of the staff corps has been arrived at after much careful study, wide experience, and wise legislation. Without an exception the staff corps should be independent, their chiefs in immediate relation to the Secretary of War.

The medical corps would be but little affected by the increase or decrease of the Army, unless the number of posts was increased or diminished as a consequence. So long as troops are stationed at so many points, or constantly engaged upon detached duty, the present strength of the medical corps is not sufficient, and has to be supplemented by employment of competent physicians under contract. In this connection I beg to ask your attention to the appended copy of a letter upon this subject addressed by me to the honorable the Secretary of War, October 16, 1876, the condition now being the same as then.

During the past year the number of permanent military posts has been 161; of temporary posts and sub-stations, 8; military expeditions in the field 15, requiring the services of 55 medical officers; there were also 65 medical officers reported to this office as being on duty with scouting parties. But few of the permanent military posts, and those the most remote and having the largest garrisons, require more than one medical officer, while each permanent or temporary post, if only of a single company, requires one, so that the number of medical officers which would be sufficient for an army of thirty or forty thousand men distributed in fewer and larger garrisons would prove insufficient for an army of twenty thousand, if scattered as now.

I have the honor to refer you to pages 11, 12, and 13 of accompanying annual report upon the operations of the Medical Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1876.

SIR: In accordance with your invitation of September 4, 1876, I have the honor to submit the following opinion touching the subject of reorganization of the Army.

The Medical Department of the Army, as at present organized, consists of
One Surgeon-General, brigadier-general;
One assistant surgeon-general, colonel;
One chief medical purveyor, colonel;
Four surgeons, colonels;
Two assistant medical purveyors, lieutenant-colonels;
Eight surgeons, lieutenant-colonels;
Fifty surgeons, majors;
One hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons, who are first lieutenants during the first five years' service and captains thereafter;
Four medical storekeepers (whose offices expire with present appointment), captains.

This organization, with some modifications, was established by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, "fixing the peace establishment, &c.," and the subsequent modifications by acts of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and June 26, 1876, the latter action being the result of an appeal by the corps, supported by the medical profession throughout the United States, for something like an equalization of rank with other staff corps.

The present number of medical officers is inadequate to the requirements of the service while the troops are scattered in small bodies, but so long as the employment of physicians under contract is not prohibited, it is considered better to employ competent men temporarily, rather than seek an increase.

In Europe our plan of organization has been very generally adopted since the late war, and their former grades of regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons abandoned. Medical officers of equal length of service in foreign armies have much higher rank than in ours, there being in the British army medical corps (active and retired list) five major-generals, twenty brigadier-generals, forty-seven colonels, and two hundred and thirty-eight lieutenant-colonels; from which it will be seen that, with due allowance for their much larger army, the present rank of our medical officers is not equal to that elsewhere accorded to them.

It has been proven by actual or even crucial experience that the "capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of war" of the medical corps is best secured by its present organization, under which officers, now serving as majors, were found equal to all emergencies and the responsibilities of medical directors of large armies in the field and military departments, of medical inspectors, and of "surgeons-in-chief" of a system of general hospitals, which at one period attained the capacity of over eighty thousand beds.

Doubtful of the expediency of advocating an increase in the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons at this time, and confident of the impracticability of any further reduction than that recently made by act of Congress, approved June 26, 1876, I am equally certain that any change in its present satisfactory organization would work most injuriously to the medical department, and to the interests of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Hon. J. D. CAMERON,
President of Commission for Reform and Reorganization of the Army of the United States.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN ALVORD, PAYMASTER-GENERAL U. S. A., ON ARMY AND STAFF ORGANIZATION, IN REPLY TO THE LETTER OF DECEMBER 19, 1877, FROM SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 9, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on 24th ultimo, of your letter of 19th ultimo, inviting a reply to certain interrogatories concerning Army organization. You will probably expect me to dwell mainly on points especially relating to my own department. In reference to the general subject, I ask you to permit me to refer you to a copy, herewith inclosed, of my report of October 20, 1876, in reply to the "commission" on army reorganization created by the act of July 24, 1876.

To the question: "What do you think of independent batteries?" I reply that I believe that the custom should be continued of detailing, from time to time, certain companies of artillery regiments to have guns and to act as batteries, so that all the companies of a regiment of artillery will eventually be drilled in their use. The artillery regiments, it is true, act as infantry in the mean time, but their utility as such has constantly been evinced. When embodied as infantry they have served mostly near the seaboard, but have often been employed against Indians in the interior of the country. The artillery school of practice at Fort Monroe has served admirably the purpose of familiarizing the whole artillery arm with the use of heavy guns, as well as with light artillery.

You will naturally expect me to reply definitely to your fifth and sixth questions: "How should the staff departments of such army be organized?" "Should they be an independent corps?"

I answer that they should remain distinct corps as they are now. The reasons for this and for opposing the consolidation of the staff are fully set forth in my printed report of October 20, 1876, above referred to.

In re-enforcement of what I have before said repeatedly in various reports against the consolidation of the staff, I will quote the language recently seen in the new and valuable "Military Dictionary" by Gen-

eral Voyle of the British Army, London, 1876, page 91, under article "Control Department":

> It is unadvisable to mix up, in one department, supply, store, passage, transport, and half a dozen other things, each of which should be a department of itself. To crowd department upon department under one head, and to expect efficiency, is simply courting failure.

To this we will add that the British Government, dissatisfied with its six years' experiment of consolidation, did, by a royal warrant of 1st January, 1876, abolish the "Department of Control." We should be pardoned for glorifying our own institutions. It may be a national failing, but there is in our past history and military successes as much just cause for pride in our Army and in its staff as in any other American product.

Officers in the whole line of the Army are frequently initiated in many branches of the staff, from which they finally return to their line duties.

As adjutants and acting assistant adjutant-generals, as aids-de-camp to general officers, and as acting quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence, many officers of the line are constantly being drilled in staff duties, which make them better line officers when they return to their companies. But these details should be limited; the great body of the staff should be permanent, for the reasons set forth in my paper. I have therein explained how the system of details for the staff had extended so far, before the Florida war, as to cripple the line of the Army; and that the present system of a permanent staff, established in 1838, prepared us for the efficiency and prestige of the Mexican war, and for the advent of the late war. It should not be forgotten that our present system grew out of our experience in those wars. I recommend that a law be passed requiring that appointments to the grade of paymaster be made from the line of the Army, and from the clerks of the Pay Department. But I am opposed to a bill (H. R. 1867) introduced by Mr. Schleicher, and referred to your committee, proposing to add two colonels and four lieutenant-colonels to the Pay Department. I do not consider that the proposed increase of rank is necessary or expedient.

Our staff and the whole Army gained in the Mexican war a knowledge of the best mode of raising a provisional force for the late war. That war had demonstrated that volunteers could be more promptly recruited, and that they, animated by State pride, would be more homogeneous and more efficient troops, than any other temporary addition to the regular force. The officers of the Regular Army were at once largely used to officer and drill these volunteer troops. The staff of the Army should thus always be large and ready for expansion, and should have "the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of war." Thus on the breaking out of the last war and throughout that war, all branches of our staff won the plaudits of military critics throughout the world.

In the appendix to the printed report herewith, I respectfully invite your attention to a table dated June 22, 1876, "showing the posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department in making the regular bi-monthly payments to the troops."

As to the number of paymasters prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1875, the force had dwindled to a figure which crippled the public service. The number required depends on the number of remote posts and the distribution of the troops. If the transfer of the Indian Department to the War Department shall occur, and the wants of the

frontier for troops finally become less exigent, it will then be time enough to legislate for the new condition of affairs.

But I am one of those who think that our Regular Army should be maintained at its present basis if not an Indian was in existence. The attitude of our government before the world requires it. The Regular Army should have a respectable number even for time of profound peace.

As to the size of the Regular Army, allow me to refer to General McClellan's article in the October number of Harper's Magazine. The question must ere long be met whether we shall maintain a decent regular force, when the last hostile of the aborigines has disappeared. For the maintenance of the proper knowledge and experience and drill, especially in evolutions of the line, large summer camps of instruction should eventually be established every three or four years. By this mode alone can we keep alive a martial spirit and a well-trained Army. Now the strict discipline and routine of armies, and the battalion drills, are relaxed by the necessary dispersion of troops in small detachments on the Indian frontier.

Your allusion in your last inquiry to improving the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and preventing desertion, awakens my entire sympathy. With this view the two acts of May 15, 1872, one in reference to pay, and the other in reference to deposits, were framed. The result has been entirely auspicious; as seen by the accompanying statistics (on page 8), showing the rapid diminution in the number of desertions from 1872 to 1876. The additional pay being graduated by length of service and retained until discharge, has checked desertion. The highest rate of pay (or that of fifth year of first enlistment) being continued to re-enlisted men, has encouraged re-enlistments, and they have been greatly increased. The desertions have been larger during the last fiscal year, particularly in the cavalry, but I doubt not the Adjutant-General is right, on page 35 of his annual report, in attributing this to the relaxation as to the "precautions in enlistment," when the act of August 15, 1876, adding 2,500 enlisted men to the cavalry for the campaign against the Sioux Indians, was executed.

The number of enlisted men availing themselves of the deposit system (Sections 1307, 1308, Revised Statutes) is increasing. During the last fiscal year the number of deposits was 5,651, averaging for each $58.15; and the total of deposits, $328,585.05. I need not descant on the obvious tendency of this system not only to diminish desertions (as the money is not repaid until discharged), but also to elevate the condition and character of the soldier, and to increase his self-respect.

In the same connection I must add that I hope that the "annuity scheme" (which I have fully explained and advocated in my last annual report) will be adopted by Congress. Its tendency would be in every way salutary and elevating in reference to the officers. The system is not needed to stimulate the officer to deeds of valor and patriotic devotion to duty. But it will create a way in which easily and gradually he will provide for family or heirs. It will at first work mainly to put money in the Treasury for a score of years.

I cannot concur with those who propose to abolish the Bureau of Military Justice. I believe it is important that such a bureau should continue to exist; not alone for its special duties connected with courts of inquiry and courts-martial, and the administration of discipline, but as a bureau to which any legal question could be referred by the War Department, and where the rights and legal status of all persons in the Army can be maintained and investigated. It is a wholesome element

in a War Department, which generally has to deal with a strict obedience to orders, and the necessary exercise of military power (within its province absolute in its nature), to have a bureau which must have in view the proper limitations of that power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Military Committee,
House of Representatives.

Remarks appended to report of January 9, 1878, to subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General, U. S. A., upon the reorganization of the Army.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception, on the 5th ultimo, from your office, of a copy of the proceedings of the preliminary meeting of the commission on Army reorganization, created by the act of July 24, 1876, and of the invitation that I should submit any "opinion or suggestion touching the subject" before the commission.

To understand the present organization of the staff and the motives which have led to it, I will recur to an Army Register of 1835, issued just before the commencement of the Florida war. There was one adjutant-general, one quartermaster-general and four quartermasters, one commissary-general and two commissaries. Besides these, all officers on duty in those various departments were line officers detached from their regiments for those various staff departments. There were also many line officers on duty in the Engineer Department and for other special detached service, so that, from a table at the end of the Register for that year, it appears that there were 132 officers of the line employed in the staff and on other detached service. We have omitted the 23 detached on recruiting-service, regarding that as being really a line duty. It will easily be imagined how this system had then depleted of regimental and company officers the line of the Army, then composed of 12 regiments—1 of dragoons, 4 of artillery, and 7 of infantry. The Florida war, then occurring, showed how unwise was this state of things. The Secretary of War, in his annual report of December, 1836, called attention forcibly to "the difficulties which have been and are yet experienced in various branches of the public service for the want of additional staff officers."

The Secretary of War, Joel R. Poinsett, in his report of December, 1837, after recounting the chief wants and difficulties of the war, said:

"Sound policy and an enlightened economy equally require that every department of the staff of the Army should be augmented. A properly organized staff would have rendered the conduct of the war in which we have lately been engaged both more effective and more economical. As the Army is now constituted, officers are drawn for staff duties, to the great injury of the service of the line, and those duties are by no means so well performed as they would be by officers properly instructed and entirely devoted to them. The departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, the Engineers, the Ordnance, the Paymaster-General, and the Topographical Corps are all compelled to make drafts from the line of the Army for the performance of their indispensable duties, and the returns of the Adjutant-General's Office of the regiments in the field during the last campaigns in Alabama and Florida exhibit a lamentable deficiency of officers to fulfill the duties properly belonging to them."

In confirmation of this, the writer, then a subaltern in the line of the Army, remembers that in 1836 he, in the Florida war, had at one time command of three companies, being the only officer with them—the captains and other officers being absent in the staff. Those officers were able and distinguished in the staff (one of them afterward adjutant-general), and just in proportion as they made themselves well versed and accomplished in the staff they were sure to be permanently detached. Rotation was then a dream; it was impracticable. The necessities of the public service naturally and inevitably led to permanency. To correct these evils the act of July 5, 1838, was passed, reorganizing the whole staff. It really created for the first time a permanent staff. The happy effects of this measure were experienced in the Mexican war. The

line of the Army was better, and more fully officered, and not so reduced by details for staff duties. The brilliant record of that war evinced the efficiency of the military establishment. It was wise previously to have anticipated these wants. The machine was ready for war, and, in the words of the act creating your commission, exhibited "the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of actual war."

The same can be said as to the staff of the Army previous to the late war—it was ready for effective expansion. The efficient working of the various branches of the staff, and the agency of the Regular Army in organizing, supplying, and commanding the large volunteer forces called out in the war, were made more satisfactory, because the Mexican war had taught us what was necessary in such contingencies. The military legislation enacted when the late war began owed its wisdom and forethought to the experience in that former war. Thus the staff of the Army has reached its present shape by a natural growth, by the necessities of the public business, and by the downright experience of officers in actual service. After the war of 1812, General Scott, Colonel Thayer, and other officers traveled in Europe to study the art of war by observation of foreign armies, and General Simon Bernard, from France, aided in the commencement of our fortifications and in training our engineers. The ranking officers of our Army both in the line and staff have also, since the late war, been abroad. Thus by study, observation, and experience they have been prepared for an enlightened judgment. And it is understood that their judgment is opposed to changing the basis of our present organization.

But you will naturally expect me dwell particularly on the history of the Pay Department. I shall send with this report, and to each member of the commission, a printed copy of a concise digest,* by Maj. A. B. Carey, paymaster, of the legislation concerning the organization of the department from the time of the Continental Congress to the present day.

In the Army Register for 1820, after the name of the Paymaster-General, this remark is appended:

"For regimental and battalion paymasters, see the several regiments and the Corps of Artillery."

By the act of May 16, 1812, authority had been given to the President to appoint "as many district paymasters as in his judgment the service may require." If taken from the line, to receive $30 per month in addition to their pay in the line, otherwise to receive the pay of majors. A regimental paymaster to each regiment, with pay of captain, was also authorized.

By the act of April 24, 1816, "battalion paymasters for the Corps of Artillery were authorized"; and it was provided—

"That regimental or battalion paymasters may be taken, either from the subalterns of the Army or citizens, and appointed by the President of the United States."

They were by that act all given the pay of majors.

But the act of March 2, 1821, provided for one Paymaster-General and fourteen paymasters, the latter being all separated from the line of the Army. This was the commencement of the present basis of the Pay Department, finally made to consist, by the acts of 2d March, 1847, 28th July, 1866, 2d March, 1875, and 22d July, 1876, of one Paymaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, two assistant paymasters-general, with rank of colonel, two deputy paymasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel (now vacant under operation of section 1194, R. S.), and fifty paymasters, with the rank of major.

To explain the wisdom of establishing the Pay Department on the basis given it in 1821, it becomes necessary to give you some statistics derived from the records of this office. I will particularly quote from a report by General Nathan Towson, then Paymaster-General, of the 29th April, 1839, to the Secretary of War. He gives as follows the per centum of expenses and defalcations from 1812 to 1816:

	Per centum.
For expenses	1.38
For defalcations	2.98
Total	4.36

on the whole amount disbursed by the Pay Department during the war. The same system was continued from 1816 to 1821, with like results, for General Towson reports the total of defalcations and expenses 4.11 per centum of the whole amount disbursed during those years.

Schemes have, even in recent years, been suggested of paying the troops (as in the war of 1812) by company officers. Therefore I ask attention to the above statistics, showing that the defalcations were more than twice as great as the expenses of paying the troops.

In contrast with that result, it is necessary to add that General Towson, after eight-

* Not yet printed; will be sent when received.

een years' experience of the new organization, reports no losses from defalcations, and the expenses 1.51 per centum on the whole amount disbursed during that period. For whatever defalcation actually occurred restitution was made, no doubt sometimes through the sureties. During the late civil war the total of expenses, losses, and defalcations were less that three-fourths of one per centum of the amount disbursed, and of this the losses and defalcations did not reach one-tenth of one per centum. The total disbursed was $1,100,000,000; the expenses, &c., $6,000,000; the defalcations and losses less than $1,000,000.

To recapitulate: The comparative expenses, &c., of disbursements by the Pay Department in the war of 1812 and up to 1821 were three times greater than during the period of eighteen years succeeding that date, and seven times greater than during the late war.

To contrast the defalcations during those periods: In the former they were 3 per cent.; in the latter, less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the total of disbursements, or thirty times less.

If any legislator desires to experiment again on paying the troops through company officers, it will be well to look at the following calculation:

If it cost 4.36 per centum of the amount disbursed to pay the Army during the war of 1812, at the same rate it would have cost $47,960,000 to disburse the $1,100,000,000 to the Army during the late civil war. From this deduct $6,000,000, the amount it actually cost under the present system to disburse the above, and we have a saving of $41,960,000, or enough to pay the expenses of the Pay Department in time of peace, under the present system, for over one hundred years.

As by the wording of the act of 24th July, 1876, under which the commission meets, it is required carefully and thoroughly to examine into the whole subject-matter of reform and reorganization, and as, in the phrase of the hour, the word "reform" may imply more than meets the eye, it is proper that I should give you like statistics of the last four years. Since I assumed charge of this office, on the 1st January, 1872, $59,000,000 have been disbursed. The expense of said disbursement has been a little more than one and six-tenths of the whole amount disbursed. One defalcation, that of Maj. V. S. Eggleston, $12,000, occurred in 1873, which his sureties ought to make good; and $2,000 were lost at sea by the shipwreck and drowning of a paymaster.

But it is not a violent inference to assume that no such untoward meaning was meant by the use of the word "reform," as twice bills passed the House at the last session to return the Indian Department to the War Department; also by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Pensions in the House a report (not sought or wished by this office) was made in favor of the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the War Department. I do not think this last-named measure desirable.

The following statement appears in the annual report of Daniel Parker, Paymaster-General, dated November 25, 1821:

"The whole expense of paying the Army will not, in future, under the present arrangements, exceed two and a half per centum on the moneys disbursed, which is the usual mercantile commission between individuals."

As thirty years subsequently to that date, after the Mexican war, General Towson reported that the entire expense had not in that period exceeded one and a half per cent., the prediction of General Parker has been more than verified. Doubtless he had fully in mind the significant experience of the nine previous years, in which the defalcations alone had cost more than two and a half per cent., and more than twice as much as the expense of disbursement.

The new system thus tried consisted in having, by the act of March 2, 1821, a permanently-organized Pay Department, the officers having the pay of major, thus inducing men of high standing and responsibility to seek the appointment. By the act of 3d March, 1847, paymasters received the assimilated rank of major. It is but just in referring here to the defensive rank possessed by our staff to contrast the working of the system with the condition of other armies. I refer especially to the British army.

They are still troubled with contests and jealousies and questions about the rank and precedence of combatants and non-combatants. (See Blackwood's Magazine for October, 1874.) All these imbroglios have for many years happily died out in our Army. Our whole staff has defensive assimilated rank, just enough to give *esprit de corps*, prestige, and respectability, but not such as to interfere with any other arm or department of the service.

As a proposition was made in the House of Representatives, in the Army appropriation bill, at the recent session, to discharge the ten junior paymasters, it is proper to examine that question. The act of 2d March, 1875, established the number at fifty, and they were absolutely required by the wants of the service. Every department commander on the frontier had urgently called for more paymasters, setting forth in many cases the overtasked position of those in the field. The passage of that act was very welcome, and those appointed are all stationed on the frontier.

I append a table herewith, marked "A" (communicated by me at the last session to the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate), showing—

"The posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department in making the regular bimonthly payments to troops."

It exhibits how actively employed the corps is.

Closely studying the history of the Army, let us see if the number of paymasters is now greater in proportion to the number of troops than was formerly employed. From the Army Registers of 1837, 1850, and 1876, I find that in—

"1837, there were 17 paymasters and 13 regiments.

"1860, there were 25 paymasters and 19 regiments.

"1876, there were 50 paymasters and 40 regiments."

If the present number of paymasters is now near three times greater than in 1837, the number of regiments is more than three times greater. If it is doubled since 1860, the number of regiments is more than doubled. Moreover, the frontier in 1837 was confined to a region east of Kansas, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad has, since 1860, greatly enlarged and ramified our military occupation. Although a small reduction has been made in the number of enlisted men by recent laws, the same number of remote posts must be maintained, and it is the geographical distribution which decides what number of paymasters are necessary.

I recommend that the basis of 1 Paymaster-General, 2 assistant paymasters-general, 2 deputy paymasters-general, and 50 paymasters be preserved. The interdict of section 1194, Revised Statutes, enacted 3d March, 1869, forbidding appointments and promotions in the staff, should be repealed; it now only applies to this department. For promotion, regular and sure, is the life-blood of an army, and should invigorate the staff as well as every other branch of an army.

It is my duty here again to enter my protest against the scheme of consolidating the Pay Department with any other. I am opposed to any consolidation of any of the branches of the staff, and I adhere to the opinion expressed by me on that subject on the 9th of March, 1872, in a report rendered by me to the chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives, a printed copy of which is herewith inclosed.

One of the propositions of the last session of the House of Representatives was to reduce gradually, as vacancies occur, the number of paymasters to thirty, and that—

"Majors and captains of a new Department of Supplies may be assigned to duty as paymasters when the demands of the service so require."

I believe that abundant occupation, in time either of peace or war, is given by the necessary labors of each branch of the staff; and that such consolidation would be unwise, as unquestionably tending to deterioration, neglect, overcrowding, and divided responsibility. The laws passed since the war have rendered more and more intricate the duty of disbursement, keeping all the appropriations and all the fiscal years entirely distinct. In each branch a knowledge of the interpretations of the laws can only be acquired by time, real study, and industry. The volumes of these interpretations which must be referred to are numerous, and experience in actual disbursements will alone make the aptest and most laborious officer well versed in the same. After he has reached proficiency in one, to superadd the labors of another would only make confusion. The great objects sought in the staff are promptitude, economy, efficiency, and thorough accountability. These are now obtained with that other quality, very justly emphasized by the commission, "the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of war."

For the Pay Department this increase is secured by the act of July 7, 1838 (a permanent provision of law); that when volunteers are called into the service, additional paymasters can be appointed, one for every two regiments. Under this act more than five hundred temporary appointments were, during the war, added to the Pay Department. The result is shown by the striking statistics I have already recounted in the beginning of this report. This force, well trained and experienced by the hard service of the war, made a prompt final payment in 1865 to the volunteer forces under circumstances of great difficulty, and which enabled the government speedily to discharge them at the close of the war.

The more closely the operations and management of the various branches of the staff in the late war are studied, the more surely will conclusions be reached by the student of military science favorable to the history of the staff and to the signal share they can claim in the successes of that colossal struggle.

It is proper to add here that the experiment of consolidation of staff duties has been recently tried, and failed, in the British army. A new department, named the "department of control," was established by a royal warrant of the 12th November, 1869. It was abolished by a warrant of January 1, 1876, after a trial of six years.

An undue pride in American institutions should be avoided. Skepticism as to the foundation of this pride is proper and prudent. But when it is borne in mind that in the organization of our staff, and of our whole Army, we have never for a hundred years failed to study those of older nations (from the time of Baron Steuben to the present hour), do not the results of the recent war justify the conclusion that the truth of history requires a strong commendation of the efficiency of our staff? Therefore, why seek to change its organization?

As the act of 24th July, 1876, refers to the commission the question of "the pay of officers and men," you will expect me to add a few words on that subject. I must first begin as to the pay of the men. I recommend that the basis of the act of May 15, 1872 (or sections 1280 to 1283, Revised Statutes), be undisturbed, as also the act of same date establishing a system of deposits (or sections 1305 to 1308, Revised Statutes).

Before their enactment the pay of the privates, which during the war had been temporarily established at $16 per month, had fallen back to $13 on the 1st of July, 1871, by the failure of Congress to continue in force the law of June 30, 1864. The effect was demoralizing, and the number of desertions reached the extraordinary figure of 8,800 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. I predicted that the effect of that law of May 15, 1872, graduating the pay to length of service and withholding the increase (contingent on faithful service) until the discharge of the soldier would be most salutary, and would diminish the desertions. They have gradually decreased every year since, as is shown by the following statement:

The desertions in the Army in the fiscal year ending—

June 30, 1871, were	8,800
June 30, 1872	8,313
June 30, 1873	7,813
June 30, 1874	4,606
June 30, 1875	2,521
June 30, 1876	1,832

Colonels commanding regiments on the frontier also report that the effect of the deposit system has been very auspicious in preventing desertion, the deposits (entitled to interest of 4 per cent. per annum) not being payable until discharge, and being forfeited by desertion. The amount of deposits during the last fiscal year reached the total of $435,912.68; more than one-fifth of the enlisted men availing themselves of it.

Doubtless the hard times, as well as all those other considerations, have operated to diminish the number of desertions; but the fact speaks unmistakably of improvement in the condition, discipline, and contentment of the rank and file. Any attempt by me to set forth the present status of the enlisted men of the Army has required an allusion to the operations of the deposit system.

As to the pay of the officers of the Army, established, after long debate in Congress, by the act of 15th July, 1870 (section 1261, Revised Statutes), it should always be remembered that the two highest grades are temporary, and cease on the occasion of the next vacancies.

Before the passage of that act the total of monthly pay for each officer was arrived at by a system of allowances of "pay proper," rations commuted, servants, &c., sometimes difficult to calculate, rendering it quite obscure to legislators, it was said, to ascertain the actual salaries paid. Though a table at the end of each Army Register stated the totals of pay of each grade, and although some had maintained that the old system gave a graduated scale more completely varying and conforming to the changing duties of the officer, all now admit that the act of 1870, giving downright salaries, "seen and known of all men" is a great improvement. It abolished or rendered unnecessary a long and clumsy certificate to the officer's pay-account, requiring that an officer should certify to a mass of items. It is always demoralizing to offer temptations by making certificates easy or obsolete. The high honor of the officer should be the pride and glory of the service.

Thus it is a just recognition of improved legislation when I say that the act of 15th July, 1870, has rendered lucid to all our system of pay, and has swept from this office the cobwebs of the past. The old system, inherited from the Revolution, only rendered the vouchers, records, and subdivision of accounts in this office very cumbrous, without any corresponding benefit to the service.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ'N ALVORD,
Paymaster-General United States Army.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1876.

Statement showing posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department, United States Army, in making the regular bi-monthly payments to troops.

Rank.	Name and grade.	Station.	Division or department.	Posts visited.	Time consumed, each payment.	Miles traveled, each payment.
					Days.	
Colonel ..	N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general.*	New York City	Division of the Atlantic.	West Point, N. Y.; Forts Monroe, Va., McHenry and Foote, Md.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	7	920
Major....	George L. Febiger, paymaster	.....do		Forts Trumbull, Conn., Adams, R. I., Warren, Independence, Mass., and Preble, Me.; Watertown, Mass., and Kennebec, Me., Arsenals.	7	800
Do...	T. H. Halsey, paymaster	.....do		Willet's Point, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wood, and Wadsworth, New York Harbor; Plattsburgh Barracks and Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	8	690
Do....	C. M. Terrell, paymaster	Detroit, Mich		Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, and Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio, Barracks; Indianapolis, Ind., and Allegheny, Pa., Arsenals.	19	1866
Do....	P. P. G. Hall, paymaster.....	New York City		Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, N. Y	5	1059
Colonel ..	D. McClure, assistant paymaster-general.*	Louisville, Ky	Department of the South.	Local payments and Newport Barracks, Ky	1	220
Major....	W. B. Rochester, paymaster.	.....do		Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Ga.; Saint Augustine, Fla.	14	2066
Do....	H. B. Reese, paymaster.....	.....do		Frankfort, Lebanon, Lancaster, Ky.; Huntsville, Mobile, Mount Vernon, Livingston, Ala.; Humboldt, Tenn.	14	1808
Do....	W. P. Gould, paymaster.....	Charleston, S. C		Columbia, Yorkville, Greenville, S. C.; Forts Johnson and Macon, Raleigh, Morgantown, N. C.	14	1423
Do....	F. E. Hunt, paymaster*	Leavenworth, Kans...	Department of the Missouri.	Local payments.....	.....	.....
Do....	J. B. M. Potter, paymaster ..	.....do		Fort Leavenworth, United States Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hayes, and Wallace, Kans.; Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo.	12	1424
Do....	W. H. Johnston, paymaster..	Saint Louis, Mo		Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis; Jefferson Barracks, Mo	2	20
Do....	E. H. Brooke, paymaster	Leavenworth, Kans...		Forts Larned and Dodge, Kans.; Camp Supply, Idaho; Fort Elliot, Tex....	17	1192
Do....	David Taylor, paymaster ...	.....do		Forts Sill, Reno, and Gibson, Idaho	15	1298
Do....	F. Bridgman, paymaster	Chicago, Ill		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	2	324
Do....	J. P. Willard, paymaster	Santa Fé, N. Mex		Forts Marcy, Wingate, and Union, N. Mex	8	754
Do...	A. S. Towar, paymaster	.....do		Forts Craig, McRae, Bayard, Selden, and Stanton, N. Mex.....	25	1102

Do....	A. H. Seward, paymaster*...	Saint Paul, Minn.....	Department of Dakota.	Local payments.....	.....	.....
Do....	Rodney Smith, paymaster...	.....do		Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn.; Forts Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Pembina, Seward, and Totten, Dak.	21	1662
Do....	William Smith, paymaster ..	.....do		Camp Hancock, Forts Rice, A. Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, Dak.....	23	1988
Do....	G. W. Candee, paymaster....	Sioux City, Iowa		Forts Randall and Sully, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne, and Standing Rock agencies, Dak.	26	1446
Do....	J. E. Blaine, paymaster.....	Helena, Mont.....		Camp Baker, Forts Ellis, Shaw, and Benton, Mont.....	9	592
Do....	H. C. Pratt, paymaster*	Omaha, Nebr.....	Department of the Platte.	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.; Forts Sanders and Fred. Steele, Wyo.....	6	1396
Do....	Simeon Smith, paymaster ...	.....do		Omaha Barracks and Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.....	4	496
Do....	T. H. Stanton, paymaster....	Cheyenne, Wyo.....		Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman, Wyo.; Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Nebr.	14	576
Do....	I. O. Dewey, paymaster.....	Salt Lake City, Utah..		Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Utah, Bridger, Wyo., and Hall, Idaho	20	1146
Do....	William Arthur, paymaster.	Omaha, Nebr.....		North Platte, Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Wyo.	18	2029
Do....	W. R. Gibson, paymaster*...	San Antonio, Tex	Department of Texas.	Local payments.....	.....	.....
Do...	F. M. Coxe, paymaster	.....do		Forts Clark and Duncan, Tex.....	9	343
Do...	A. E. Bates, paymaster.....	.....do		Forts Griffin and Richardson, Tex	21	1192
Do...	C. I. Wilson, paymaster	.....do		Forts McKavett, Concho, Stockton, Davis, Quitman, and Bliss, Tex.....	24	1372
Do...	T. T. Thornburgh, paymaster	Fort Brown, Tex.....		Ringgold Barracks, Fort McIntosh, Tex	17	480
Do...	C. J. Sprague, paymaster* ...	New Orleans, La	Department of the Gulf.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Saint Martinsville, La.; Port Gibson, Jackson, Vicksburgh, McComb City, Miss.	14	1484
Do....	G. E. Glenn, paymaster.....	.....do		Pineville, Natchitoches, Coushatta, Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., Holly Springs, Miss.	18	1690
Do....	W. H. Eckels, paymaster....	.....do		Key West, Fla.†	16	2406
Do...	Henry Prince, paymaster* ..	San Francisco, Cal	.....	Chief paymaster Division of Pacific, embracing Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona.	.....	.....
Do...	Samuel Woods, paymaster*..	San Francisco, Cal....	Department of California.	Local payments.....	.....	.....
Do....	J. H. Nelson, paymaster.....	.....do		Camps Bidwell, Cal., Halleck and McDermit, Nev	25	1881
Do....	C. W. Wingard, paymaster..	.....do		San Diego, Fort Yuma, Camp Independence, Cal.....	20	1979
Do....	J. A. Brodhead, paymaster ..	.....do		Alcatraz and Angel Islands, Point San José, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Camp Gaston, Cal.	16	633
Do....	J. H. Eaton, paymaster*....	Portland, Oreg	Department of Columbia.	Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Oreg.	6	789
Do....	W. A. Rucker, paymaster ...	.....do		Camp Harney, Oreg.; Fort Boise, Idaho.....	20	1141
Do....	J. P. Canby, paymaster.....	.....do		Fort Klamath, Oreg.; Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Alaska‡.....	39	3170
Do....	R. H. Towler, paymaster	.....do		Forts Walla Walla and Colville, Wash.; Fort Lapwai, Idaho	29	1017
Do....	J. R. Roche, paymaster*.....	Tucson, Ariz.....	Department of Arizona.	Camps Lowell, Bowie, Grant, and Apache, Ariz.....	25	577
Do....	W. M. Maynadier, paymaster	Prescott, Ariz		Fort Whipple, Camps McDowell, Mojave, and Verde, Ariz.....	20	640
Major....	C. T. Larned, paymaster.....	Washington, D. C.....	.....	In Paymaster-General's Office.....	.....	.....
Do....	N. Vedder, paymaster.....	.....do	.....	On temporary duty	.....	.....

*Chief paymaster.

†Paymasters in Department of Gulf alternate in paying at Key West.

‡Paymasters in Department of Columbia alternate in paying at Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

A—Continued.

Rank.	Name and grade.	Station.	Division or department.	Posts visited.	Time consumed, each payment.	Miles traveled, each payment.
					Days.	
Major	R. D. Clarke, paymaster	Washington, D. C.		Post paymaster		
Do	A. B. Carey, paymaster	do		Paying Treasury certificates		
Do	E. D. Judd, paymaster	Sick and off duty				
Do	V. C. Hanna, paymaster					

MEMORANDUM.

Ten junior paymasters serving as follows:

1. Maj. C. I. Wilson, in Texas (San Antonio).
2. Maj. W. H. Eckels, in Louisiana (New Orleans).
3. Maj. J. E. Blaine, in Montana (Helena).
4. Maj. J. R. Roche, in Arizona (Tucson).
5. Maj. A. S. Towar, in New Mexico (Santa Fé).
6. Maj. R. H. Towler, in Oregon (Portland.)
10. Maj. William Arthur, in Nebraska (Omaha).
7. Maj. T. T. Thornburgh, in Texas (Fort Brown).
8. Maj. W. M. Maynadier, in Arizona (Prescott).
9. Maj. J. A. Brodhead, in California (San Francisco).

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

BENJ. N. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HUMPHREYS, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 19th December last, requesting replies to certain interrogatories relating to the organization of the Army, and in reply thereto beg to state that the duties of the Engineer Department have so fully occupied my time for the last ten years that I have not been able to give the subject of your letter such careful examination as would justify the expression of views upon it, excepting some general considerations concerning the organization of our Army.

The general principles presented in the report of the Secretary of War, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to Congress, December 12, 1820, in reply to a request for a plan of organization, seem to me equally applicable now, the scale of organization being made adequate to the greatly increased territory, sea-coast, population, and area occupied by hostile tribes of Indians with whom our people come in contact.

Interrogatories 5 *and* 6.—The Corps of Engineers is sometimes classed among the staff departments, and so far as interrogatories 5 and 6 refer to that corps, its organization and conduct of business, I desire to say that, in my judgment, the interests of the public service will be best met by retaining the existing organization and status of the corps and department.

Interrogatory No. 7.—I know of no sea-coast fortifications or forts that I can recommend to be abandoned and the sites sold. The subject of the abandonment and sale of certain lands heretofore reserved but no longer needed for sea-coast defense is now being considered by a board of engineers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

Hon. Messrs. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Capitol.

LETTER FROM COLONEL MACKENZIE, FOURTH CAVALRY.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS,
February 25, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of December 19, 1877, which was only received by me some days after my arrival at this post during the present month, I have the honor to submit the following:

Assuming an army of thirty thousand enlisted men of the line—

1. It appears that the regimental organizations could be retained in their present form without disadvantage. A fair proportion, taking into consideration the number of seaboard forts to garrison and the extensive wild frontier, would be about nineteen thousand infantry, eight thousand cavalry, and three thousand artillery. With a permanent reduction of the number of enlisted men below a strength of thirty thousand, there should be a reduction of regimental organizations and of offi-

cers corresponding in number to the reduction of the men. But there seems to be substantial reasons for increasing the Army rather than reducing permanently, which will be referred to hereafter.

2. There should be some organization for artillery as well as for other arms of the service. A battery is the unit of artillery as the company of the other arms, and while from the small size of our Army but a single battery of each regiment of artillery is kept up, still in time of war the artillery would necessarily be organized in brigades of several batteries, forming the artillery of divisions, with reserves for the corps or Army, or both, and an organization which would permit of a change without shock should be retained.

The independent batteries furnished by various States were, I believe, on just the same footing in the Army as regimental batteries, forming, like others, regular or volunteer, a battery of a brigade, or general reserve, and were no more independent except in name.

They were independent in the sense that they were not a part of any regiment, and probably their captains had less advantages of promotion than those similarly situated belonging to regimental organizations.

There should be a major to every four companies of artillery, which could form in time of war a brigade of four batteries, and field officers of higher grades to command larger bodies. Indeed, the organization is very well as it is. It is a question which principally would interest artillery officers, and of which they can speak with more weight.

3. The proportion of general officers who command troops, not including the general officers who are heads of various staff corps, should be about one brigadier-general to every four regiments of the line, and one major-general to every twelve, with one lieutenant-general or general to the entire Army. The two senior positions of the Army now expire with the present incumbents. They were created for great war services; but one, at least, of these positions might be retained for the head, under the President, of military organization.

The staff, as it is called in our Army, may be divided into the military staff and the department of supply.

The military staff, having charge of correspondence and orders, and of the duty of collecting, arranging and furnishing information on questions of detail to the President and various general officers, which is the real staff of the Army, embraces the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's. There are certain duties purely of the staff, performed by other corps particularly by the Corps of Engineers, in the collection of topographical information; but really the Adjutant and Inspector General's Departments are the staff proper. The Corps of Engineers should be considered as a special scientific corps having varied duties which, in time of peace, are perhaps more civil than military, having, too, on the one hand duties corresponding with those of the line in the command of engineer troops, and on the other, a closer affiliation with the staff proper than those departments which are purely interested in administration and supply.

The quartermaster, subsistence and pay departments may be grouped together under the general head of supply department, while the ordnance is, in part, a special scientific corps, and in part a department of supply.

Probably, the most important organization of the Army is its staff proper. In our Army, there is no question that the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments have an exceptional amount of influence, not only in framing orders for the government of the Army, but also in the statement of information and the procurement of

legislation. This corps, representing the Army proper, that is, the real Army, the troops of the line, at the seat of government, at the headquarters of the various generals, should be in thorough harmony with the troops, understanding fully their varied duties and the circumstances under which they live identified with their interests. The present organization of our staff (of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments), does not at all fulfill any such condition though composed of gentlemen of high standing, the nature of the laws under which they hold their positions has been such as in the higher grades to peculiarly unfit the officer from the duty which he is called on to perform. Recent service with troops, the command of a battalion, of a regiment, or a post would bring back far more vividly than the memory of many years ago, the varied needs and hardships of the mass who compose our Army, the officers and men of the line.

The routine life of an officer in one of our large cities may perhaps produce an officer of great method and care in the management of important records, but is little likely to form a kind and judicious adviser on great military questions, which the higher officers of the staff should be always. Probably no officer of the line of the Army who has been brought into immediate contact with troops who has not thought very often, with perhaps some bitterness, how very much time and effort were expended over the little by the staff, how matters were carefully considered that should be disposed of by subordinates, and how, on questions of quite serious public business it was sometimes impossible to obtain even an answer.

The legislation making the positions in the Adjutant and Inspector Generals' Departments permanent, is at the root of the present want of harmony between the line and the staff, at the root of a discouragement which is quite general, and of a bitter feeling that those who should be the first to represent what would benefit the mass in legislation, are far more taken up with what will benefit themselves. There are many examples of this which have occurred in the course of legislation since the war, but a single instance taken in that branch of the staff which should specially guard the interest of all, will serve to show what is meant.

The Adjutant-General of the Army is, under the act of July 28, 1866, to be appointed by selection from the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, and the same is the case with the chiefs of the other staff corps. Now, the Army cannot be benefited by such an act. There is no department which has such great power for good or for evil as the Adjutant-General's, and what would aid the real Army is, that in any future promotion the very best officer for the place should be selected. It is little likely that many attach great importance to a thorough knowledge of the whereabouts of papers, which is indeed useful, but rather subordinate. The main thing is, that the Adjutant-General should be a thorough soldier, and the line I do not believe much cares where he comes from so long as that is the case.

But I charge that this legislation was procured in the interest of a few officers who could, so far as this branch of the staff is concerned, be counted on the fingers of one hand, regardless of the rights and interests of a thousand others.

Every officer who had entered the Army prior to 1866, had a certain right infringed by the passage of this act. Every officer of standing at the time may now consider himself injured in that position, which, since the establishment of the government had been within his reach, have been closed to him in the interest of about a dozen officers. After a very

great war the road to certain high military positions was closed by intrigue on those, with few exceptions, who had distinguished themselves in the field.

There is a simple, practical remedy for the present state of affairs which will not work the least injustice to any staff officer. Consolidate the Adjutant and Inspector Generals' Departments in one staff corps, with one brigadier-general as chief. Three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, and twelve majors, the same number now allowed by law. After the decrease in the Inspector-General's Department shall have taken place, enact, 1st, That in case a vacancy in the position of Adjutant-General, it be filled by the transfer of any officer of the same grade on selection and promotion of any officer in the Army. 2d, That on the 1st day of January, of every alternate year, commencing with 1879, that the colonels of longest service in the Adjutant-General's Department be transferred to the line, and an officer, by a method to be hereafter designated, be transferred to fill his place. 3rd, That on the 1st of January of every year, the lieutenant-colonel and the two majors of the longest service in the corps be transferred to positions in the same grade in the line, the vacancies being filled in a manner to be hereafter indicated. 4th, That no officer be transferred from the grade of brigadier-general to the position of Adjutant-General, or promoted from any grade to be Adjutant-General, except on the recommendation of the General of the Army. That department commanders shall yearly recommend such lieutenant-colonels and majors serving in their departments as are, in their opinion, suitable for transfer to the Adjutant-General's Department; that the General shall select and be authorized to transfer yearly, one lieutenant-colonel and two majors to the Adjutant-General's Department, who will be chosen from those recommended by department commanders and approved by all higher authority in the usual course, below the commanding general. That the General of the Army be authorized to transfer one colonel every alternate year, commencing with the 1st of January, 1879, from the line of the Army, but such colonel must have been recommended by the department commander and every higher military authority in due course. That the officers of longest service in the Adjutant-General's Department, referred to in the various grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major be transferred to the vacancies in the line, occasioned by the transfer of the officers of corresponding grades in the line. That all officers of the staff department thus transferred shall be eligible for a retransfer to the staff, after four years continuous service with troops in the departments which embrace the wilder portions of the country, but that no officer shall be eligible until four years of such continuous service have been performed.

In writing what I have, I wish it understood that I am making no personal attack on the present Adjutant-General, but on what I consider a very false system and bad legislation to the great injury of the government in the interest of a few officers.

4. The Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments could be consolidated, and a very great decrease in number of the officers made.

Probably thirty officers are an ample number for the two corps when united. Wherever these departments touch the troops the work is now done almost entirely by lieutenants of regiments detailed for the purpose.

The principal duties now performed by the officers proper of these corps are those of supervision at the offices of the chiefs of the corps at Washington, and at the headquarters of divisions and departments, and of purchase in the principal markets.

It appears to me that this work could be better done by thirty really able men than by the far greater number of officers now employed. The places which look quite large, but are not so really, is perhaps a considerable evil. For instance, there is ordinarily at least one officer of both the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments stationed at Boston, which is not at all necessarily a market where supplies must be purchased; for from that city it is only convenient to supply a small body of troops, and a lieutenant stationed at one of the posts in the harbor could transact the business exactly as well, and with a great saving to the government in the pay and quarters of the officers, the office room, which is frequently extravagant, and the hire of clerks.

At the principal purchasing points there should be carefully-selected officers stationed. These points are few; New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, San Francisco being, I should judge, the only places which require the presence of an officer for purchasing duties alone. It seems to me that the pay and allowances of the officers retained in the supply department should be particularly good. I believe the government would be benefited with having no officer in the corps thus formed receiving pay and emoluments less than those now given to a major.

The consolidation of these two corps should be made with great care, and no officer should be retained in the new organization who was not only of unquestionable integrity, but of far more than ordinary business capacity. All worthy officers who were not considered sufficiently capable should be provided for by retirement or otherwise, while those who were not thought particularly entitled to consideration might very well be dropped from the service.

In this corps the positions might be to a degree made more permanent than in the staff corps proper formed from the union of the Adjutant-General's Department and that of the Inspector-General; but the principle should be recognized, that an officer of good character, but found to have little business capacity, might, on recommendation of the chief of the corps, be transferred to the line of the Army, and an officer of similar grade in the line who had received the recommendation of fitness from his department commander and all superiors in due course be transferred to the department in his stead.

The promotions to vacancies in this corps should be made from officers of regiments of the grade of captain, or lieutenant who had served two years or more in either the Quartermaster or Subsistence Departments, or in the consolidated corps, while belonging to the line, and such promotions should only be made by the President on the recommendation of the General of the Army, whose selection should be made from those who had received the recommendations of their regimental and department commanders and all other superiors below the commanding general.

The officers of the corps of supply should, perhaps, be about as follows: one brigadier-general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, and nine majors, or officers having the emoluments of these grades, with perhaps less rank, for I do not regard rank as so very essential a thing in this department as it is in the staff proper. All duties of the supply department at posts would be done as it generally is now, by lieutenants detailed for the purpose.

The pay of the Army could probably be as well managed after a time through this department as through the present Pay Corps. There would be very little additional trouble given to a post quartermaster in paying the command, and indeed it would afford advantages of more frequent payments, which would be very well.

The Corps of Engineers and of Ordnance are special in their nature.

The engineers are rarely brought in contact with the line of the Army. The ordnance, so far as the infantry and cavalry are concerned, endeavors with judgment to give satisfaction.

In the matter of small-arms there is the important question of a sufficient reserve of the best breech-loading arms. There should certainly be in the arsenals of this country, particularly with so small an Army as we keep up, a reserve of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand rifles of the best pattern, and of thirty thousand carbines. I do not know our condition in this particular, but it would be well to look into it and appropriate to the end that a sufficient supply of arms be always in readiness.

7. There are numerous posts which could be abandoned and the troops massed where they could be more reasonably cared for. The posts on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific are no longer necessary, and the massing of troops at such a point as Leavenworth would be, I believe, an ultimate saving of expense to the government and of great improvement to both officers and men. In the same way, I believe it would be of corresponding advantage to the government to station a very considerable portion of the troops employed in the State of Texas at some point on a railroad, say near the city of San Antonio, which would perhaps be the most convenient.

When troops are not needed for the field all the supplies would cost far less than at remote stations.

The discipline of the regiments stationed together would improve, and what is much to the individual and no small matter to the government, the content and happiness of both officers and men would be much increased, while when troops were needed for field service they would be at convenient points to be sent in any direction.

9. The improvement of the enlisted men will follow improvement of the officers. There are several causes which now operate against the officer. The lack of advancement through ability and good character, the failure of punishment reaching those who have acted wrongly, the location of troops in small bodies and habitually at more remote stations than is essential.

The system which has been in force for many years, of promoting to positions in the staff corps for other reason than for marked efficiency and rather on account of personal or political influence.

Generally the enlisted men will improve with the improvement of the officer, the officer with the general administration of the government. A young man, carefully educated, with ambition, with high hopes of success, enters the Army and finds no road to advancement through exertion. He is probably thrown in a position where he has few good associates; he may resist dissipation for a time, but many young men of original good character undoubtedly come to ruin from the circumstances of their life, from the isolation, with dissipation always obtainable, respectable society seldom, little incitement to do well, small prospect of punishment following on neglect or drunkenness. It does not appear at all remarkable that respectable young men should go wrong, but that they do sometimes go right.

Throwing open the staff proper to all officers on purely military recommendations, while transfers to and promotions therein were removed by law from the personal and political pressure which now in no small manner govern the selections for the corps, giving encouragement for renewed exertion to all worthy officers.

The organization of the supply department, with the immense saving in funds for barracks and quarters, which I believe would therefrom

result, setting free a large sum appropriated by Congress to go where it should, in making comfortable the officers and men of regiments.

3d. Collecting troops in considerable bodies in large garrisons, at such points as Fort Leavenworth, from which, when wanted, they could be sent for field-service, leaving all their heavy impedimenta, with an ultimate great saving to the government and an immense improvement to officers and men.

4th. Increasing the flow of promotion by the retirement of all worthy officers unfit for service and the dismissal or dropping from the service of those who were an incumbrance.

These varied changes would, I am quite sure, raise the standing of the officers and of the enlisted men necessarily as well.

I believe that raising the pay of regimental sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and the first sergeants of companies largely would be of the greatest advantage, while the pay of all sergeants should be somewhat increased. The introduction of the English system of canteens, abolishing our present sutler system, would be a decided benefit.

The whole matter is a very large one, and one which requires a great deal of thought before action is taken.

I trust that the committee of which you, gentlemen, are members, will take abundant time before urging to passage any law, and will take the liberty, very respectfully, of saying that it appears to me it would be far better to put the matter over to the next session, if the same committee could then have charge of it. That the Army requires reorganization I do not believe there is any question, but any hasty reorganization will be probably as bad as the present state of affairs.

The Army, that is, the real Army, the troops of the line, are not now nearly as numerous as the country needs.

There are questions which I do not think, perhaps, entirely judicious to discuss, which makes me feel quite sure that not only there should be no reduction, but that an increase of the Army to fifty thousand enlisted men may be a contingency not very remote, and which Congress may soon be called upon to consider.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,
Colonel Fourth Cavalry.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
HARRY WHITE,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL MERRITT, FIFTH CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY,
FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING,
December 29, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of December 19th I have the honor to say:

1. Assuming as a basis an army of thirty thousand men, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry should be 3,000 artillery, 10,000 cavalry, and 17,000 infantry. As the number of enlisted men in the Army is reduced the artillery and infantry should be reduced proportionally, while for

an army of 15,000 men the cavalry should be 7,000 strong. Experience in our frontier service as demonstrated by practice, controlled by officers of rank and experience in recent years, is considered a sufficient reason for this opinion, and renders argument or detailed reasons in its favor unnecessary.

2. I think the present usage as to independent or horse batteries in the artillery is desirable, though the advantages accruing may not justify the expense. While in every army each arm should be perfected in its service in time of peace, the maintenance of independent batteries is a perfection of preparation in the artillery for a state of war which is not attempted in either the cavalry or infantry. If economy at the expense of the Army is considered desirable by Congress I know of few ways in which retrenchment could be accomplished with less ill effects on the Army than by abolishing the independent (or horse) batteries. They are not useful as cavalry nor as infantry in time of Indian war, and a battery is very much more expensive than a cavalry company.

3. The general and staff-officers, as now allowed by law, are few enough, in my opinion. The staff of general officers should, I think, be extra officers. In my regiment (the Fifth Cavalry) there are eight first lieutenants permanently detached; five as aids to general officers, one on signal service, one as an instructor at West Point, and one on recruiting service. In addition to this there is one first lieutenant who is suspended from rank for a year, and two who are sick and disabled for duty, leaving but one first lieutenant out of twelve in the line for duty in the regiment. Then, again, there is one captain and one second lieutenant who are hopelessly sick, so far as military duty is concerned. Thus it will be seen that, from natural causes and details, the regiment is left in scarcely an efficient state because of lack of officers. This evil would be partially avoided by making the officers detailed for staff duty extra lieutenants by law, requiring them to vacate their regimental commissions on being advanced to the grade of a captain, or else to return to their regiments.

4. Cavalry companies should be organized with a maximum of one hundred men and a minimum of seventy-five men; infantry and artillery companies with a maximum of one hundred and a minimum of fifty men. This includes non-commissioned officers as now allowed by law, which is well enough, unless a complete reorganization of the Army is contemplated, which I do not feel prepared to recommend.

5. The staff departments of the Army, as now organized, despite the criticisms of thoughtless persons, are well enough. I am of the opinion that there should be captains in the Adjutant General's and Pay Departments, as well as in the Commissary and Quartermaste'rs Departments. Also, that the Subsistence Department should be so administered as to purchases for the Army as to take into consideration the cost of the article delivered, including transportation, rather than what it costs the Subsistence Department at a particular point, without reference to the cost of transportation, which is paid for by another department (the Quartermaster's), but which all comes from the Treasury.

6. The only changes or reductions I would recommend to be made in the staff departments are indicated in 5; that is, a reduction in rank and a possible increase in number.

7. I know of no forts, posts, or reservations in this department which can be abandoned or sold without detriment to the service.

8. I know of no suggestions the adoption in the form of laws of which would reduce the expenses of the Army. A careful administration of

Army affairs by commanding officers as the laws now exist will, I am sure, reduce the expenses to the minimum.

9. Greater care in enlistments, so that better men may be secured. Increased pay for non-commissioned officers over that received by the privates, and the legalizing of re-enlistments for one year, with the increased pay now allowed after the first five years' service, would, I think, tend to improve the service and prevent desertion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL GREGG, EIGHTH CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE,
Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri, January 7, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular-letter of the 19th of December, 1877, propounding certain questions and inviting answers thereto, assuming as the basis for such answers an army of fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty thousand men, respectively.

In reply to questions one, two, three, four, five, and six, I respectfully state I consider a reduction of the Army below its present strength of 25,000 enlisted men so detrimental to the best interests of the country, and likely to be so disastrous in its consequences, that I shall not attempt to make any suggestions in reference to the proper organization for an army composed of a less number of enlisted men.

For an army composed of twenty-five or thirty thousand men it will be found, I imagine, impracticable to improve upon the existing organization if its machinery be put and maintained in the best possible working condition.

Some of this machinery which should furnish the motive power for the Army is doubtless slow and rusty, but just where the repairs and oiling are required you will be able to ascertain more fully in conducting your inquiries near its headquarters than I can at this distance, after ten or twelve years' frontier duty, satisfactorily point out.

For an army of even thirty thousand enlisted men the infantry organizations are too numerous and ought to be reduced to twenty regiments or less, in order that they may be maintained at a numerical strength sufficient to render them efficient.

In answer to your seventh question, in reference to the abandonment of military posts and reservations, I reply that unless a radical change from small to large posts can be made, I do not know of any.

In answer to question eight, in reference to the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts or otherwise, I reply that the great expense of maintaining the Army is due to the nature of the duties it is required to perform, the extent of territory over which operations have to be carried on, the impossibility of keeping adequate forces at points where their services are likely to be needed, attempts to carry on opera-

tions of great magnitude with inadequate forces, resulting in partial or absolute failure or greatly protracted campaigns.

Want of adequate and suitable buildings for storing and preserving the supplies and materials furnished for the use of the Army.

I do not see any way of materially reducing expenses, except by reducing the Army or abolishing it entirely, and either of these alternatives might and probably would be found to be still more expensive.

In answer to question 9 in reference to changes in the regulations and discipline of the Army with a view to increase the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men and to prevent desertion, I reply that an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers (the pay at present allowed is not adequate to the duties and responsibilities of the position) would add dignity to the office and make it something for the enlisted man to strive for and to maintain.

The exaction of non-military duties, such as all sorts of manual labor of enlisted men to the exclusion of military duties, is a constant source of discontent, and perhaps more than any other reason tends to promote desertion, and should be discontinued.

Larger military posts, furnished with more comfortable quarters and greater facilities for amusement and instruction, both secular and religious, provided for by law, in order that barracks may present as attractive and home-like an appearance as possible.

Localization of regiments, in order that they may be recruited from the same district of country and from the villages and farming population rather than from the large cities. This, I think, would have a tendency to fill the Army with the best class of citizens. Energetic young men would be induced to enter the service for the love of it; they would carry with them to their arduous and often irksome duties the affections, the good wishes, and the prayers of friends—potent influences for keeping men in the path of rectitude. An Army composed of men enlisted in this way would have eliminated from it the elements which at present tend to produce desertion. Its moral tone would be elevated and its efficiency increased.

I have aimed, gentlemen, to be general in my remarks, because I do not believe it to be practicable to perfect any organization out of a heterogeneous mass of conflicting opinions hastily collected. If any change in the existing organization is to be made, all arguments for and against such change should be fully considered, and it appears to me that the first step in this matter ought to be to fix the number of enlisted men of which the peace establishment is to consist, and then to legislate for its organization. An imperfect or defective organization, which is permanent and well administered, is better than the most perfect which is constantly being tampered with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel Eighth Cavalry, Superintendent.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL HATCH, NINTH CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR EL PASO, TEXAS,
January 8, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 19, 1877.

The inclosed tabular statement embodies my opinion for an army of thirty thousand, which is assumed to be the lowest number the absolute necessities of the country require.

The retired list should not be restricted to number, but open to retirement for all officers found by the proper boards to be no longer able for active service, from disability incurred in the service, and from continuous service, as the existing laws define. Retired officers should not be included in the strength of the Army.

The Signal Corps should not be included in the strength of the Army.

2. There is no advantage in independent batteries. The regimental organization is better as it now exists; the regimental commander, knowing the qualities and fitness of his officers and taking pride in his regiment, will assign such officers as he deems best suited for duty with batteries in the field; therefore I do not think they should exist as independent batteries.

3. The tabular statement inclosed decides the number of general staff, field, staff, and line officers required.

4. The statement inclosed is the minimum of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. The maximum would be what I should consider a war footing. Should then increase the infantry regiments to two hundred and fifty men each, including non-commissioned officers to a company. The officers to be mounted in each company. Artillery, two hundred men to a company, including non-commissioned officers, adding two guns to field-batteries.

5. The staff departments may be found as they now exist, but should be directly under command of the General of the Army. The Engineer Corps should be under the direct command of the General of the Army.

6. The staff department organized as in statement.

The pay department can easily be reduced to a few heads. The troops should be paid each month by either the post quartermaster, regimental quartermaster, or by the commanders of companies. There is no better evidence of the readiness with which this can be accomplished than is now present with the troops under my command, five companies, all paid with checks left in the hands of the company commanders for each man. I consider the present manner simply absurd. In this district the paymasters half the time express their money to the quartermaster of posts, and then visit the posts, accompanied by a clerk; an additional expense to pay troops.

7. I believe every one-company post should be abandoned. Two-company posts are far too small to preserve the proper discipline required by troops, and destroy the soldier by making nearly all laborers. This will reduce the expenses of the Army. Fort McRae and Fort Selden, New Mexico, are no longer required. The buildings thereat should be dismantled, and all the useful material used to construct a post for four companies at or near El Paso, Tex.

8. The enlistment of quartermaster-sergeants as commissary-sergeants are now enlisted would not only reduce the expense of hiring clerks, but would be a worthy reward for capable and able soldiers who have served a reasonable time in the Army.

Officers, when traveling on duty, should receive transportation in kind and $4 per day for the time they are absent from their proper stations. This will work no injustice to the officers, and in the end be found to be more economical than the present arrangement.

9. To prevent desertion, men should be encouraged to be soldiers and not laborers. At least half the fines of courts-martial should be used for the benefit of the soldier, establishing libraries, supporting regimental bands, and affording innocent amusement for the men, such as billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, &c., when in camp.

Small posts should be abolished as much as possible and the troops kept in larger bodies.

The regulations governing the command of posts should be so clearly defined, that nothing should be left to the discretion of a post commander.

I would also suggest that regiments be enlisted in districts of the United States, assigning to regiments defined districts. That the enlistment of colored men should be in the Gulf States and extreme Southern stations; that when these regiments change stations to Northern posts, it should be made by the officers, the colored man assigned to regimental organization taking the place of the one going North.

Colored men are particularly adapted to the heavy-artillery service, and should be enlisted in artillery for coast defense.

Meritorious non-commissioned officers should be entitled to examination, when asking for the same upon recommendation of their commanders, for promotion.

Officers, when advanced a grade, should submit to an examination, and if not found capable, should not be so advanced.

Recruiting details should be from regiments to the district assigned the regiment; such details to be composed of officers and worthy non-commissioned officers who have served longest at frontier posts.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Commanding.

To the COMMITTTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Tabular statement accompanying Col. Edward Hatch's report of January 8, 1878, *to the Committee on Military Affairs.*

General officers.—General, 1; lieutenant-general, 1; major-generals, 3; brigadier-generals, 6; total, 11.

Adjutant-General's Department.— Brigadier-general, 1; colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 10; majors, 10; total, 25.

Bureau of Justice.—Colonels, 6.

Quartermaster's Department.—Brigadier-general, 1; colonels, 10; majors, 10; total, 21.

Medical Department.—Colonels, 10; lieutenant-colonels, 60; captains, 60; total, 130.

Subsistence Department.—Colonel, 1; lieutenant-colonel, 1; majors, 10; total, 12.

Pay Department.—Colonel, 1; lieutenant-colonels, 6; majors, 10; total, 17.

Engineer Corps.—Colonel, 1; lieutenant-colonels, 20; majors, 24; captains, 4; first lieutenants, 22; second lieutenants, 10; sergeant-major, 1;

battalion quartermaster-sergeant, 1; sergeants, 20; corporals, 20; musicians, 8; privates, 200; total, 331.

Ordnance Department.—Colonel, 1; lieutenant-colonels, 20; majors, 20; post-sergeants, 150; sergeants, 40; corporals, 80; privates, 250; total, 561.

LINE.—CAVALRY—TEN REGIMENTS.

Officers.—Colonels, 10; lieutenant-colonels, 10; majors, 30; captains, 120; first lieutenants, 140; second lieutenants, 120; total, 430.

Non-commissioned staff.—Sergeant-majors, 10; quartermaster-sergeants, 10; chief musicians, 10; chief trumpeters, 10; total, 40.

Companies.—First sergeants, 120; duty sergeants, 600; corporals, 480; trumpeters, 240; blacksmiths, 240; saddlers, 120; privates, 7,680; total men, 9,480.

Cavalry recapitulation:

Total enlisted	9,480
Total commissioned	430
Total of 10 regiments cavalry	9,910

ARTILLERY—4 REGIMENTS.

Officers.—Colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 4; majors, 12; captains, 48; first lieutenants, 108; second lieutenants, 48; total, 224.

Non-commissioned staff.—Sergeant-majors, 4; quartermaster-sergeants, 4; chief musicians, 4; principal musicians, 4; total, 16.

Companies.—First sergeants, 48; duty-sergeants, 240; corporals, 192; musicians, 96; artificers, 96; privates, 1,440; total, 2,112.

Artillery recapitulation:

Total enlisted	2,112
Total commissioned	224
Total of 4 regiments Artillery	2,336

The artillery companies to be field-batteries.

INFANTRY—20 REGIMENTS.

Officers.—Colonels, 20; lieutenant-colonels, 20; majors, 20; captains, 200; first lieutenants, 240; second lieutenants, 200; total, 700.

Non-commissioned staff.—Sergeant-majors, 20; quartermaster-sergeants, 20; chief musicians, 20; principal musicians, 20; total, 80.

Companies.—First sergeants, 200; duty-sergeants, 1,000; corporals, 800; musicians, 400; artificers, 400; privates, 12,480.

Infantry recapitulation:

Total enlisted	15,280
Total commissioned	700
Total of 20 regiments of infantry	15,980

Commissary-sergeants, 150; post quartermaster-sergeants, 150.

LETTER FROM COLONEL HUNT, FIFTH ARTILLERY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *February* 11, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 19, 1877, inviting answers to the following questions, assuming as a basis an army of from 15,000 to 30,000 men:

1. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, and what change from the present organization of the United States Army would you make in such Army? How should the different arms be subdivided, and what should be the strength of each subdivision?
2. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in such an army?
3. How many general and staff officers should there be in such army, and how many field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision thereof?
4. What should be the maximum and minimun of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?
5. How should the staff departments of such army be organized? Should they be an independent corps? and if not, how should they be formed?
6. What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you may have in this behalf.
7. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail, and your views as to the disposition to be made of them.
8. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would command.
9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army, can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and prevent desertion?

In reply I respectfully answer as follows:

I assume a minimum strength of about 30,000 enlisted combatants. In war they would not be united in one body but form the basis of volunteer armies. As such they would conduce to economy of expenditure in war and bring the whole body to an earlier state of efficiency. An army of 30,000 men gives one soldier to every 1,500 of a rapidly-increasing population, a very small proportion, hardly enough to keep up in the country a proper knowledge of the military profession.

It would cost less than 25,000 or 20,000 men. There is a total strength at which every man added or subtracted equally increases the cost. I believe that strength to be above 30,000. If a merchant having establishments at Boston, Saint Louis, and San Francisco were to keep an insufficient number of employés and amount of stores at each, and meet demands by transporting them to and fro, he would soon find that the cost would be greater than that of a proper outfit, and that he was besides injuring his business. We are acting on that principle in Army affairs. The cost of 30,000 men in pay, clothing, and rations would not be greater than that of 20,000 plus the cost of transportation and incidentals required to enable 20,000 men to do the work of 30,000.

The permanent force, then, being assumed at 30,000, their organization would be affected, so far as the proportion of the different arms is concerned, by the fact that even in time of peace the greater part of the Army is almost constantly on active service.

The two special arms of preparation, engineers and artillery, although requiring much technical instruction to fit them for their duties, should be kept as small as is consistent with that instruction and the service demands made on them.

In our service these arms were formerly, from similarity of organization and service, united in two strong regiments of artillerists and engineers, but there was sufficient difference in the nature of their duties to make it advisable to separate them as in other armies. The separation

was carried to an extreme, the engineers being subdivided into engineers and topographical engineers, the artillery into artillery and ordnance. The former has been united with great advantage in every way to the service, and the latter ought to be.

The engineers, especially the troops of this arm, have always been kept, as to numbers, below the actual wants of the country. The artillery, except one branch, the field-artillery, has never been properly instructed, and that branch has always been kept far below the needs of the Army even for instruction purposes.

The great bulk of the force should be given to the two main arms, the infantry and cavalry. As between them, from the nature of our Indian warfare, a much larger than the usual proportion should be given to the cavalry, although that arm is a very expensive one. Here, especially, overwork is so destructive to horses and other material that stinting in numbers is sure to add enormously to cost. As our Indian troubles diminish, this branch of the service can be considerably reduced in the number of squadrons and their strength. The infantry should be specially organized to facilitate its quick expansion to meet sudden emergencies.

It is with these views that I propose in answer to your questions 1, 2, 3, and 4, the following organization for the different subdivisions of the Army proper. When our Indian wars cease, this organization, retaining the same number of regiments, may be reduced to about 20,000 men without loss of efficiency. The minimum given is for the existing wants of the service.

1. ENGINEERS. One regiment of six companies to be officered from the corps in accordance with existing laws.

Non-commissioned staff: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 2 sergeants clerks, 4 corporals clerks, total 10. Each company: 1 first sergeant, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 35 privates first class, 35 privates second class, total 89; 6 companies, 534; total of regiment	544

II. ARTILLERY—5 regiments, 12 batteries each:

Non-commissioned staff: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 2 sergeants clerks, 4 corporals clerks, total 13; 2 light batteries, each, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 2 shoeing and blacksmiths, 1 wheelwright and carriage-maker, 1 saddle and harness maker, 65 privates, total 84; of 2 light batteries, 168; 10 foot batteries (siege, sea-coast, garrison, and mountain artillery), each 1 first sergeant, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 buglers, 52 privates, total 64; of 10 batteries, 640; total of regiment 821, of 5 regiments	4,105

III. CAVALRY—10 regiments, of 12 troops each:

Non-commissioned staff: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 saddler-sergeant, 2 sergeants clerks, 4 corporals clerks, total 13. Each troop 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 trumpeters, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 64 privates; total 78; of regiment, 949; 10 regiments,	9,490

IV. INFANTRY—18 regiments, each of—

1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant-major, 1 commissary-sergeant, 1 hospital steward, 1 quartermaster's sergeant, 1 chief musician, 2 principal musicians, 2 sergeants clerks, 4 corporals clerks, total 13; and 3 battalions each of 1 major, 4 captains, 6 first lieutenants, 4 second lieutenants, and 4 companies each of 1 first sergeant, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, 60 privates, total 72; total of battalion, 288; total of regiment, 875; of 18 regiments enlisted	15,786
Grand total of enlisted men, of engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry	29,925

This would be about equal to one Army-corps, and would usually furnish 25,000 effective men. Each arm should be kept in a state of

efficiency and of thorough instruction. The regiments should each have its depot, under the control of its colonel; a good system of depots is the very foundation of military efficiency. The want of one occasioned enormous expenditures both of men and money during the late war.

The artillery organization is given by regiments—it admits of an alternative one—a corps.

Independent batteries, in the strict sense of the term, are impracticable. The nearest approach to it would be the formation of a corps of artillery, by consolidating the regiments, and giving them a general officer, or colonel-in-chief.

A battery is the equivalent of the squadron of cavalry or the battalion of infantry; it is the unit of force, the largest that can be directly controlled by one man; but the artillery, from the large extent of ground it covers, the complexity of its organization, the varied character of its duties, and its great power of concentrating its work on comparatively small spaces—two miles of field artillery can concentrate its fire on one object, and the necessity sometimes and suddenly arises for such concentration—requires a very large number of the higher grades of officers. The "royal regiment of artillery" (British) consisted of about three hundred batteries by the last returns I have seen. It is formed into brigades of horse-mounted and foot artillery. Each brigade consists of 1 colonel-commandant, with rank of major-general (corresponds with our brigadier), 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, and 8 batteries. Here deficiency of organization is wasteful in the extreme. In the beginning of the late war the Adjutant-General held that a battery of artillery was a company, therefore the law would only allow 1 brigadier-general to 40 batteries. The General-in-Chief, Halleck, the next year held that each battery was a regiment, therefore the artillery needed no field-officers, and directed that no more should be mustered into service. Both views were acted on at the same time; the artillery was deprived practically of both general and field-officers, and as a consequence—I speak from positive knowledge, I was for nearly three years chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac—it was kept up at "a maximum of expense and a minimum of efficiency," as I reported officially but vainly. This is a striking illustration of the brilliant policy of keeping up a great staff in peace, separated from and at the expense of the troops, in order to secure efficiency in war through its superior military knowledge!

I propose for each regiment two batteries of light artillery, to be kept mounted and efficient. Congress, in 1821,* enacted that each regiment of artillery should consist of "nine companies, one of which shall be designated and equipped as light artillery." In 1847 the regiments were increased to twelve companies each, and on making this increase it was provided that, in addition to these four companies, the President should designate four others, "one in each regiment, to be organized and equipped as light artillery,"† and proceeded in the next section‡ to legislate for all of them as "the light artillery," and this whether mounted or dismounted. The President designated the batteries, and the then Secretary of War, recognizing their permanency, issued regulations for selecting officers to fill all vacancies,§ yet repeated efforts were made afterward to change these designations, which would have converted the batteries into sources of patronage for the department, made them objects of favoritism and consequently of intrigue, but these efforts were successfully resisted as illegal. The Revised Statutes, sec-

* Act March 2, section 2.
† Act March 3, section 18.
‡ Act March 3, section 19.
§ General Order No. 12, 1849.

tion 1101, which is not in accordance with the law it professes to quote, has laid the foundation for another effort to convert half of them into patronage.*

The hostility to these batteries at the War Department is something remarkable. It has been active from the time that the light artillery so distinguished itself in Mexico as to attract the marked attention of the country. Immediately after that war the four new batteries were dismounted, although the proportion of light artillery was below half the proper minimum for the Army. About 1850, the Secretary of War also dismounted two of the original four, on the plea that Congress had required him to retrench the expenses of the Army. He soon learned that the law as to these four batteries was imperative, and remounted them, but stated in his annual report, 1851, that the other four would not be remounted *unless Congress should so direct*, which Congress did,† by appropriating on a square presentation of the facts by the chairman of one of the military committees the money to remount them, although the Secretary, on application, refused to estimate for the amount. This was done by Congress, because, as members of the military committee stated, the retrenchment ordered was not meant to cripple the combatant force, much less the light artillery, but was directed against the extravagances of staff administration. The batteries were accordingly remounted; but, against the strenuous remonstrances of the General-in-Chief, they were immediately ordered to extreme frontier stations, where they could be of no possible use, and their cost enormously augmented. They were soon again dismounted, this time because, as was alleged by the War Department, the introduction of long-ranged rifle-muskets had "superseded the necessity for cannon of small caliber!" Another instance this of the value of a great peace staff as a preparation for war.

Although Congress has so emphatically decided that they were to be kept efficient, the war against them continues all the same. One-half of them are still dismounted, although their services are required not only for instruction but in the field.

The introduction of the Gattling gun, an artillery weapon, gave the first opportunity to employ batteries legitimately in Indian warfare. For its service uninstructed cavalry and infantry officers and men, although great complaint was made that there were too few of these for their own duties, have been detailed, and with chance horses from the quartermaster's corrals, some attempt has been made to use it, with not, I believe, very creditable results to either gun or gunner, and this while five dismounted light batteries were lying idle, so far as their proper duties were concerned.

At the Custer massacre Reno reached the neighboring "bluffs" and saved his command. Custer, when attacked by overwhelming numbers, tried to do so, failed, and *his* command was exterminated. A battery or half-battery of Gatlings would have been a "moving bluff," with power to fight, and specially fit for keeping "swarms" of Indians in check. The guns would not have "staggered about" from weariness

* Since closing this paper, and in the act of mailing it, this statement is verified. A notice of an order having been seen in a newspaper that another than one of the designated batteries of the Second Artillery has been mounted under the act of 1847. If this is true, it is the successful accomplishment of a covert attempt, defeated in 1865, to evade and pervert the law. In that year an order was prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office changing all these designations. Before the order was issued it was met, its legality contested, the purpose foiled, the order withdrawn, and the legal light artillery batteries restored. It would really seem that the line and the rights of its officers and men are considered the rightful property of staff departments, to be disposed of at their good pleasure.

† Army appropriation, Act March 3, 1853 (amendment).

after a long forced march, as Sitting Bull describes our soldiers to have done, nor would they have lacked the rapidity of fire which that chief claimed as the marked superiority of the rifle furnished by his ordnance department over that furnished by ours. Under their protection our men could have moved about in comparative safety, or at least to cover. The presence of such a battery would probably have saved the command, and perhaps—as a battery of six-pounders did at Buena Vista—"saved the day" as well. I know of no good reason why one should not have been on the ground if they had been kept mounted in accordance with the expressed will of Congress.

I have therefore proposed the existing legal number of ten light batteries. They are needed as schools of instruction for artillery lieutenants, and would furnish only half the proper proportion of guns for 30,000 men. They should have 4 guns each with 50 horses. For service with cavalry on the plains they would require, as a maximum, 108 men and 120 horses. This refers to rifle field-guns. The proper organization for Gatling batteries has not yet been determined by actual service, the only proper test. Perhaps when the ordnance "soldiers" are increased to 850 men, as recommended by the Adjutant-General, or to 1,000, as asked by the Chief of Ordnance, Gatling batteries will be brought into service by that department.

I have dwelt so fully on the artillery because it is my own arm of service, and I know its condition and necessities.

To attain the maximum strength of the proposed organization in all arms, or of their subdivisions, the President might be authorized to add, whenever and for so long as in his judgment the necessities of the service required it, to any light battery not to exceed 24 privates; to any foot battery, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 41 privates; to any troop, 4 corporals, 26 privates; to any company, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 45 privates. If the whole Army were thus increased it would consist of 860 engineer soldiers, 6,487 artillery, 13,070 cavalry, 26,118 infantry—or a maximum total of 46,535 enlisted men of all arms.

As to the officers, those of the engineers, artillery, and cavalry are not affected. The number in the infantry is adapted to the capacity for expansion required in each regiment. Instead of two additional lieutenants, now allowed for each regiment, two are allowed for each battalion, from which the regimental adjutant and quartermaster may be taken, and the remainder be assignable by the colonel to companies short of officers by details or otherwise. This organization effects a reduction of 29 officers with an annual saving in pay alone of $50,000. Under these circumstances the reduction should be so regulated as not to fall wholly on the senior officers of each grade. There would be a surplus of 7 colonels and 7 lieutenant-colonels, and a deficiency of majors. The 7 colonels could be carried temporarily as "unassigned" to regiments, but employed on other duties. The 7 surplus lieutenant-colonels could be assigned to the command of battalions in lieu of so many majors, but promotion should go on as at present and according to the present list of field officers and captains, until the original surplus lieutenant-colonels are assigned as such to regiments, after which there should be but one promotion made for every two vacancies of colonels until the surplus is absorbed. The same rule should be applied to the reduction of the 12 surplus captains, by promoting one first lieutenant for every two vacancies. It would not take long thus to absorb the excess of officers, and it would lighten the hardship by sharing it among many.

If the proposed standard of 30,000 men is considered too high, the number of regiments of infantry, squadrons of cavalry (2 troops each),

and of batteries of artillery may be diminished accordingly, but no regiment of infantry should have less than three battalions, and no battalion less than four companies. A few more men are given to a company of infantry than to a foot battery, because of the larger demands upon them for working-parties and details at frontier posts. If reduced below the foot-artillery standard in effective men there would be too much "skeleton" and too little muscle in their organization for the active service now required. As an absolute minimum, when peace with the Indians is secured, foot batteries, troops of cavalry, and companies of infantry may be reduced to 50 men. The whole enlisted force would then be 21,113.

As to the questions marked 3, 5, and 6, I would respectfully refer you to my letter to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, which will be found in House Report No. 4* of 1873, page 280, and No. 354,† of 1876, page 69. In these letters I have written quite fully of the staff question and its relations to the troops. Since writing these, however, circumstances have occurred which go far to demonstrate the correctness of the views then given, and I think it well to present some of them.

The name "general staff," the equivalent of the better French term, "*l'état major général*," the *superior* or *ruling order*, has ceased in our Army to designate, as it does in others, the marshals and generals, or other officers *above* the rank of colonel. It has now been formally assigned to their subordinates, known elsewhere as officers of the general staff, their servants in the same sense that Crown officers are "servants" of the Crown, not the Crown itself, and has been so extended as to include all junior officers of the civil business departments except the ordnance. Apparently the military scepter itself—the baton or "staff" of office—has also passed over with the name derived from it, for the generals are of late years surrounded by representatives of the numerous "staff" departments, who have drawn to themselves, either immediately or in the names of their commanders, the duties, and virtually exercise the functions, of the commanders subordinate to their own, who are thus reduced to the rôle of *their* agents and instruments.

This they have been enabled to do from the lavish manner in which military rank has been given them and the factitious importance thus given by the government to their really inferior functions. These so-called staff functions are not thought in any other country to deserve higher, if as high, consideration, as between military men, than the "mere fighting," which with us has come to be looked upon as the lowest grade of army duty. "Fighting" is, after all, the *business* of an army, and it is bad policy in a government to degrade it in the army itself. Facts show that the "combatant" element of our service is especially entitled to all the consideration due to hard work well done. In the twelve years of peace that have succeeded the civil war, 355 regimental officers have died, of whom 49—one in seven nearly—were killed in service.‡ In the same period 106 officers of corresponding grades on the

* Forty-second Congress, third session.
† Forty-fourth Congress, first session.
‡ See Army Registers, 1866–'78, inclusive:

	Deaths.	Killed.	Per cent.
Cavalry	108	29	26.8
Artillery	48	4	8⅓
Infantry	199	16	8 1/11
Total	355	49	13.8

active list of the other branches have died, of whom *one*, a surgeon, was killed in the Custer massacre. This shows very fairly where and by whom the real work of the Army is now done. Now contrast this record with the comparative rank, pay, duties, and consideration given by the government to the combatants and the non-combatants. In monarchies, princes have military rank, and often high commands, conferred upon them. Elite corps of "guards" are formed, with, in some cases, advanced army rank and special privileges, but these men pay for their grades with their blood; they *fight*, and *fight* as well as, generally better than, any other troops. *Noblesse oblige.* It has remained for this republican country to establish the most odious and invidious distinction that exists in any army, by confining its privileges to the non-combatants, giving them higher rank and consideration than to combatants, and finally by subordinating old soldiers, in their own functions, to junior non-combatant staff officers. In any other country this would be considered a scandal and a disgrace to the government. I ought to be just, however; this last outrage with us is not in accordance with but in violation of law, and is the growth of recent years. It is the almost necessary consequence of such a superabundance of staff officers as makes it necessary to find, if possible, something for them to do. The extent to which all sorts of administrative practices have been multiplied for this purpose is almost incredible.

When this resource failed, the functions of subordinate commanders, from departments down, were transferred to higher ones, so that each class of military commanders now appears to be engaged on duties of a grade or two lower than his own. The absorbed functions are, as a matter of fact, generally assumed by the staff officers who are attached to the different headquarters. It has *upset* the army system "which carried us successfully through the great civil war, and is therefore entitled to great consideration." I will give one illustration. Prior to the civil war, military departments were comparatively small, numerous, and manageable. They were generally commanded by colonels. The staff consisted, if the department was very important or commanded by a general, of an assistant adjutant-general, a captain, and one or two aids. In ordinary departments the colonel used his regimental staff-officers alone. Supplies were furnished by purchase at the posts under the supervision of the commanding officer, or drawn from depots established by chiefs of bureaus in Washington. The department commander limited himself to his own duties and left chiefs of bureaus in Washington, on one hand, and regimental and post-commanders, on the other, to theirs.

Orders and papers are now received by old post-commanders from their juniors at department headquarters, which formerly would have been considered as insults if from the department commander himself, and as imputations on their capacity or fidelity. The department commander used to satisfy himself, from personal inspection if necessary, that his troops were well supplied. Chiefs of business bureaus in Washington saw to it that they were supplied in conformity with the laws and regulations. Under that system both departments and posts were, I think, better commanded, better served, and at less cost and labor than now, and it prepared subordinate officers for the exercise of higher duties. The department in which this post is situated, for example, was, soon after the Mexican war, commanded by Colonel Bankhead, Second Artillery, and his regimental staff sufficed for the department headquarters. The department now contains two regiments, one of infantry and one of artillery, the aggregate number of both being for

officers and men considerably under one thousand. There is an ordnance arsenal, with a colonel, and several quartermasters' depots, each with a regular quartermaster (a captain), and there are two paymasters of the rank of major to make payments. Each regiment and post has its own commander, adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary. This is organization enough, one would think, and it sufficed under the old system. Under the new system, however, the department staff, defective as it is from the want of an engineer-officer, an inspector-general, and a judge-advocate, consists of one assistant adjutant-general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary, one medical director, one assistant surgeon, one chief paymaster, one chief "ordnance officer," with no ordnance functions, but playing "chief of artillery"; in all, seven officers, two with rank of lieutenant-colonel, three with rank of major, two with rank of captain, besides the aid-de-camp, a second lieutenant, who, under the old system, could have performed all the really necessary staff functions of all the rest in addition to his own, and then been considered a man of leisure. These must have their offices, clerks, and extra-duty men, the labor of the same class at posts being increased by the necessity of keeping department headquarters properly "coached" in post affairs, and they are deprived in great part of the extra-duty pay provided by law, in order to provide for the payment of those at department headquarters and higher establishments; one serious result being that it has driven most skilled men out of the regiments, and so crippled the service.

I do not think that such staffs are required at department headquarters, where they greatly obstruct the service of posts. If, from special circumstances, such a staff should be needed, and there were no regular officers of the particular services to spare, the department commander could readily, as formerly, appoint a staff, selected by himself from the officers of his command. It might be well to allow headquarter staffs on a reasonable scale to commanding generals of military divisions; but, with the facilities now offered by rail and telegraph, I do not see why the old system of service and direct responsibility cannot be restored.

Care, however, has been taken to fix this new system on the Army, and that in a peculiar way. By the old articles of war general courts-martial* could be assembled by a "general commanding an army, or colonel commanding a separate department." It was, I believe, understood, if not expressly provided, that in the Revised Statutes there were to be no changes made in the laws. If my memory is not at fault, it was on the assurance given in Congress that no changes *had* been made that they were enacted. The Articles of War were tampered with, however, in several respects. "Colonels" were dropped from this article,† so that now a colonel cannot command a department, for he has not the means of enforcing discipline. A *general* must command! There must, as a consequence, be more generals, or large and unwieldy departments. In either alternative there is a case made for maintaining under the present system great staffs of officers as necessary to the service, and the interests of the general officers are thus ingeniously transferred from the troops to the staff. It also gives a fine opportunity for patronage, as officers may *be assigned* to duty according to their brevet rank as generals; or, as it was formulated, they are made generals "by assignment," a practice not warranted by any law with which I am acquainted. No officer who aspires to employment in this way can afford to be othe

* Article 65 (1867).

† Article 72, R. S.

wise than heedful how he treats the staff question. Either all brevets should now be abolished, or at least it should be forbidden to assign any brevet officer to command one of higher grade than his own. The power to degrade officers should be subject to some check. Even during the war, when it was of vital importance that the President should have the power of selection to command armies, he was not allowed, I believe, to place an officer under the orders of one of a lower grade of rank.

Having thus given some idea of the general way in which these specialties "magnify their office," I will refer to the origin and growth of one of them as an instructive illustration.

In all other armies than ours "ordnance" duties are known as "artillery" duties. In 1812,* an Ordnance Department was created by Congress, which was reorganized under the act of February 8, 1815, now known as its "organic law." This law clearly defined † and limited its functions and those of its officers. The next month Congress‡ fixed the "military peace establishment," omitting all mention of the topographical engineers and of the ordnance. The topographical engineers were mustered out of service, but the Ordnance Department was retained by the President on the ground that it "*was not a constituent part of the Army, but a distinct establishment.*" Congress confirmed this view by continuing the department under the special organic law,§ and not under the law fixing the peace establishment. But now it became necessary to make special provision for the service of its officers in an army in which they had no legal place. It was therefore enacted || "that ordnance officers be assigned to their duties, with the *staff* of the Army, in the same manner as from the Corps of Engineers." The effect of this limitation is clear. Officers of the other three *arms*, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, may be assigned to any staff duty, but by the 63d Article of War it was provided that engineers "were not to assume, nor were they liable to be ordered on *any* duty beyond the line of *their immediate profession.*" Thus engineer officers may be detailed for duty *with* the staff, but their functions must be strictly confined to engineer work. "In the same manner"—the provision was positive—no ordnance officer could be assigned to any duties with an army except those named in the organic act under which the existence of the department was continued; and no such duty is or can be performed at any military headquarters, but must, from their nature, necessarily be performed at arsenals, armories, or depots, whether fixed or movable. Their duties are to provide, account for, and issue, on the orders of military commanders, certain arms and warlike stores, and to furnish regiments, garrisons, and other commands with artificers, and proper tools, carriages, and apparatus, for which purpose they were allowed to enlist "laborers" and "mechanics," whose trades were particularly enumerated. Immediately after the passage of these acts, General Scott prepared his regulations for the Army, which were approved ¶ by Congress in the law of 1821, organizing the Army, and these regulations are in strict and minute conformity with the views here presented.

* Act May 14, 1812.

† Act February 8, 1815, sections 3, 4, 5, 9.

‡ Act March 3, 1815.

§ Act April 24, 1816, section 11.

|| Act April 24, 1816, section 11; but "dropped" from the Revised Statutes, why and under what influence is a question.

¶ Act March 2, sec. 14. (*Repealed* act of May 7, 1822, but not on account of disapproval of this or other provisions of like character, but of the effect of the "approval" and "adoption" in making law of what should have been "regulations.")

They accordingly direct that ordnance officers in the field shall be stationed at the depots, and perform their duties *there*, under the direction and orders of the commandant-in-chief of the artillery at general headquarters.* They are thus necessarily excluded from *all* headquarters whatever, and relegated to their proper place as an adjunct of the artillery. To make it perfectly clear that their duties do not extend beyond this, that immediately on the issue of ordnance stores from depots they cease to be under the control or supervision in any respect of officers of the department (except as public property for which returns are rendered through the chief of ordnance in Washington to the Treasury), the regulations add, "It is to be understood that the charge and custody of *all* ordnance and ordnance stores (except small arms † and accouterments), and the task of preserving and accounting for the same while in actual use and service, *belongs to the officers of artillery*, and such charge and accountability will not cease until such ordnance and ordnance stores shall have been regularly returned to the arsenals and depots, or shall have been regularly delivered over to an ordnance officer, acting with an army in the field and stationed in charge of the main *depot* of the *artillery of reserve* belonging to such army." ‡ For these clearly worked-out regulations good reasons existed. All ordnance stores, except small arms and accouterments, consist of artillery or artillery material. In every army in the field the artillery must have an organization under the exclusive charge of its own officers, for the prompt supply of its own ammunition and stores of every description. This was indisputable, and it was so ordered in the late war. As batteries are attached to all the divisions, the artillery machinery of supply under command of the chiefs of artillery of the troops is coextensive with the Army itself, and is capable of supplying, *in addition*, all the ordnance wants of the infantry and cavalry. Hence, any separate ordnance establishment for them is pure waste of money, labor, and men, and greatly increases the *impedimenta*.

In 1821 the Ordnance was brought into the Army by being merged in the artillery, § but some of its older members became dissatisfied and a movement was set on foot to separate it again. The main argument for this was the utter incompatibility of such scientific duties with soldiering, and the absolute necessity of separating its officers not only from the artillery, but "from the body of the Army," in order that "they might devote themselves *exclusively* to their own *peculiar* duties." ‖ The terms of the separation were proposed by the chief of ordnance himself, viz, a permanent provision for the *senior* ordnance officers, ¶ the detail of artillery officers for all additional necessary duties,** the appointment of a few ordnance sergeants of posts,†† and the reduction of ordnance pay from that of dragoons to that of foot-artillery. The latter condition was specially urged on Congress ‡‡ as a reason for separating the ordnance, and is a clear admission that *purely* ordnance duties are not such as are included in the category of mounted service. Staff duties they might be considered, but they were staff duties at depots and arsenals, not at military headquarters.

* Regulations, 1821. Article 68, par. 1.
† In the hands of the troops, and for which colonels of regiments were responsible.
‡ Art. 68, par 19.
§ Act March 2, sec. 4.
‖ See General Jesup's letter quoted by General Benét, Report 74, 42d Congress, 3d session, page 119.
¶ Report 74, 42d Congress, 3d session, page 119.
** Ditto, ditto.
†† Ditto, page 122.
‡‡ Ditto, page 126.

In 1832 Congress accepted these propositions* of the department, enacted them into law, repealed the act merging it in the artillery,† and restored it to its former status. It was allowed four field officers and ten captains,‡ and stringent provision was made for the detail from the artillery of the lieutenants necessary for ordnance duties.§ The department was thus by its own procurement again turned out of the Army || and its officers reduced, as President Jackson, who approved the act, rather contemptuously but aptly put it, from being "*soldiers*" to the position of "*cooks of the artillery.*" That they were thus stripped of all pretension to be soldiers is even now *claimed* whenever the question of a reunion with the artillery is mooted. The present chief of ordnance (just forty years after the passage of the act), in his letter of April 5, 1872,¶ to the chairman of the Military Committee, says: "It was not until after the corps was revived in 1832, *as a body of specialists*, disconnected *entirely* from the *duties* and *interests* of the line, that improvements in the various arms and other munitions of war were undertaken and accomplished." I think he is mistaken in this, that artillery officers, while the department was merged, had already projected and prepared for these improvements, and that the principal one, that in the artillery material, was urged on the department even *before* it was "merged" in 1821. A very distinguished artillery officer, Colonel Towson, had observed the stock-trail system of the English on the Canada frontiers in the War of 1812, and tried in vain to get it adopted by the Ordnance Department. The French copied it with modifications from the English during the occupation of Paris by the allies. Our body of "specialists" after 1832, simply adopted this French system, which had been imported by our artillery officers from France before the separation of the ordnance, and would have been adopted had no separation taken place. But the point made by General Benét was, that ordnance efficiency depended on ordnance officers ceasing to be soldiers. In trying to parry the arguments for reuniting the artillery and ordnance he, however, suggests the clew to the subsequent growth of the body of "specialists" in "soldiership." He says:

** It has been a misfortune to the department that the name "ordnance" is a misnomer, and does not properly indicate its peculiar functions. The name implies to the uninitiated a closer connection with the artillery than the existence of things justifies.

Now, their peculiar functions being strictly defined by law, and carefully prescribed by regulations, no confusion could have possibly arisen out of the mere name, had not the ordnance itself made a skillful use of the "misnomer" in order to claim and exercise artillery functions. General Scott, it now appears, was thoroughly "initiated" and understood perfectly the "misnomer" of a department which, if not the "*technical branch of the artillery*," is simply a *non-descript* in the military profession. The separation being at last effected on the clearly expressed conditions already stated, it is quite interesting to trace the progress of the "misnomer" which is erroneously thought by "the uninitiated" to have some special connection with artillery functions. It is instructive, too, as a specimen of staff growth, and staff encroachments and the consequent evil effects on the troops.

*Act April 5, 1832.
† Ditto, sec. 3.
‡ Ditto, sec. 1.
§ Ditto, sec. 3, *Proviso*.
|| So certain was this that it became necessary (act July, 1848) to pass a special act in order to bring the enlisted men of Ordnance, who served as artillery in Mexico, under the provisions of the pension and land-bounty laws.
¶ Report 74. page 105.
** Report 74, p. 105.

In 1832, very soon after the ordnance was separated, the artillery school at Fort Monroe was broken up.

In 1838, the number of officers of the department was *doubled* * and mounted pay restored to all ordnance officers.† Details from the artillery for ordnance duty then ceased, and artillery troops were excluded from the armories and arsenals, either for purposes of instruction, for the performance of ordnance service, or as garrisons for their protection.

In 1846, under the pretext that they were needed for *ordnance* duties in the field and at the arsenals, a large increase in officers ‡ and men §—an unlimited one as to enlisted men, was granted. It is curious to read in the department annual reports, the grounds for this increase, note what followed, and how unchanged are the policy and methods pursued to this day. The ordnance report of 1846, speaking of the enlisted men granted at the previous session of Congress, says:

> Those serving at arsenals will replace many of the hired men, whom it has heretofore been necessary to employ in consequence of the limited number of enlisted men authorized by law, and their pay will be less than that of hired men. Besides economy there are other and more important advantages resulting from the employment of enlisted men. The duties of the workshops, laboratories, and magazines, require skill and practice, and the term of service of enlisted men will enable the department to secure these qualifications for field service, or wherever they are needed, and to retain them so long as they are wanted, whereas a hired artificer cannot be transferred from one post to another, or sent into the field, or kept on any service not agreeable to him, &c.

A corresponding increase of officers was then asked and granted. With the addition thus obtained the department fitted out, manned, and fought the siege train, mountain-howitzer, and rocket-batteries in General Scott's army. The Adjutant-General of that day, far from aiding this perversion of law and violation of the rights of other branches of the service, appears to have considered it his duty, as the staff-officer of the Secretary of War, the repository of his confidence, to call attention officially to the matter, and use his lawful influence in vindicating law and justice. In his annual report, dated November 30, 1847, Adjutant-General Jones presents this case in all its aspects so fairly and dispassionately, and lays down the true principle which should govern, so clearly and concisely, that I quote in full and commend his views to the attention of your committee for present use:

> It may not be irrelevant to state in this place, that while probably not more than ten companies of the four regular artillery regiments are serving with their appropriate arm—the other thirty-eight companies being armed and equipped as infantry—there are two batteries with the main army in Mexico served by "*ordnance men*" (with several officers) and one by a company of the regiment of Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers.
>
> The men of the ordnance datachment were enlisted as *artisans* and *laborers*, and receive a higher rate of pay than is allowed by law to the soldiers of the light artillery.
>
> At the last session of Congress an increase of the Ordnance Corps was authorized *because* the number of officers was deemed inadequate to the wants of that branch of the service. It would seem, therefore, peculiarly proper to confine officers of ordnance to the *defined objects of that department.* The service of officers of the ordnance is essential with an army in campaign, but their true position, like officers of engineers, is on the staff of the commanding general, and their appropriate, if not legitimate, duties are *with the supplies and depots of their department.* Economy, as well as military propriety, requires that all the harnessed batteries be transferred to the artillery, and it is respectfully recommended that the transfer be directed accordingly. No corps in service has been more distinguished in the present war than the artillery, and they are justly entitled to be equipped with the arm which they have proved themselves capable of using so efficiently against the enemy.

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* Acts July 5, sec. 13, and July 7, sec. 4.
† Act July 5, sec. 13.
‡ Act March 3, 1847, sec. 16.
§ Act June 18, 1846, sec. 11.

The war closed that winter, and there was no opportunity to take action on the Adjutant-General's recommendation. In 1850, there was a new Secretary and a new Congress, and the Ordnance Bureau, constituted as in 1846, when it asked and obtained the increase of skilled mechanics and laborers, reported as follows:

The average number of enlisted men during the year has been 493. They are stationed at the different arsenals, in detachments of such numbers as the service of each of these posts * requires. They are uniformed, armed, equipped, and instructed in military duties and exercises, and perform guard and police duties, *like the regular garrisons* of *other* posts. When not on duty as *soldiers*, they are employed in the shops at such work as their mechanical skill fits them to do. Those who are not mechanics are mustered in the grade of laborers, and are employed in attending to the care and preservation of the public property and grounds, receiving and issuing supplies, and such other public labor as is necessary at the posts. *Besides* the enlisted men, hired mechanics are employed at most of the arsenals, for constructions and fabrications requiring greater mechanical skill than is possessed by most enlisted men.

No comment is necessary. These reports speak for themselves, and throw a broad light upon all the proceedings of the department, from its separation in 1832 to this date. The policy adopted was pushed vigorously by the ordnance. About 1854 the "artillery" department at West Point was broken up and replaced by a "department of ordnance and gunnery," with an ordnance officer at its head. The "misnomer" was thus made very special use of by the "initiated." At the beginning of the civil war the department was again increased, and procured an act directing the muster and designation of its enlisted mechanics and laborers as sergeants, corporals, and privates—a much-needed law, in view of the purposes for which these men were used, if only to save wear and tear of conscience for mustering-officers. Congress, in 1862, provided † that the senior officer of artillery in each army corps should perform the duties of chief of artillery *and of ordnance* at corps headquarters. This was all that was needed. It necessarily carried with it control of all inferior "acting ordnance officers." In contempt of this law, of the proviso of the act of 1832; ‡ of the organic act of 1815, § defining ordnance duties; of the act of 1816, ‖ strictly limiting the functions of ordnance officers to their duties as then defined; and of the regulations ¶ made to enforce these laws. "Chief ordnance officers" were assigned to headquarters of armies, who appointed acting ordnance officers, from captains and lieutenants of all arms for the divisions and brigades, responsible *directly* to themselves, and ignoring the officer designated by Congress itself. In 1864, while the artillery, whose duties were thus confiscated, were in the field, a sweeping general order was issued, ** recognizing all the claims made by the Ordnance Department as to its duties in the field, and sanctioning every violation of law that had been committed. This order was issued by the Adjutant-General in the name of the Secretary of War. It is incredible that Mr. Stanton could have been informed by the staff-officers procuring this order that it violated every law on the statute book relating to its subject-matter.

In 1866, a "permanent artillery board" was established †† by General Grant, to take cognizance of artillery matters and protect its interests;

* This is the earliest period at which, so far as I know, the department calls an arsenal *a post*. The distinction between "posts and arsenals" having always been made in the Army.

† Act July 17, section 10.

‡ Act April 5, section 3.

§ Act February 8.

‖ Act April 24, section 11.

¶ Of 1821, article 68.

** General Order (War Department) No. 193.

†† G. O. No. 6, 1866, Headquarters Army.

but it was soon broken up, by an order issued by the Adjutant General, in the name of the Secretary of War, and in the absence of General Grant from Washington.

In 1871, by another War-Department order in relation to division and department staffs,* an ordnance officer was allowed, in very guarded terms, for "temporary" and "special" purposes, to be detailed by the Adjutant-General. It was the initial movement for establishing "chief ordnance officers" at superior headquarters, to perform in time of peace the duties of chiefs of artillery, a thing before unheard of.

In 1873,† the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of a select board of officers, representing all branches of the service, adopted, as *regulations*, General Grant's order establishing a permanent artillery board.

In 1876 these regulations were "wiped out" by the Adjutant-General, who treated them as "obsolete" and assumed duties, properly belonging to the board, *in trust*, as it appears from subsequent events, for the Ordnance Department. The chief ordnance officer was, about the same time, permanently attached to department and division headquarters.

In 1877, by still another general order‡ of the War Department, the subject of artillery practice and instruction was transferred from the Adjutant-General, who had usurped it, to the Ordnance Department. The order has two paragraphs: the first republishes instructions already in force, with this pregnant addition: "Commanding officers of posts and batteries will transmit, through the proper channels, for the information of the Chief of Ordnance, on forms supplied by the Ordnance Department, reports of each and every shot fired, not only in *practice* and *instruction*, but *also in actual service against an enemy!*" The second paragraph relates to Gatling-gun practice. The order is issued on the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, and by the Adjutant-General in the name of General Sherman, who was, at the time of its issue, on the Pacific Coast, having been absent for some months from Washington.

September 10, 1877, the Adjutant-General recommended, in his own name,§ that the "detachments of ordnance" be increased from 350 to 850 men; and this was followed up, in the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance,‖ by an earnest recommendation that the increase should be to 1,000; that is, a little more than the enlisted strength of two artillery regiments.

General Benét says in explanation that there are over sixty millions of property at the ordnance establishments peculiarly liable to be sought after by mobs; that these establishments were in great danger last summer, and calls had to be made for troops of the line and marines to protect them. All this shows very clearly that "a body of specialists, disconnected *entirely* from the duties of the line," are not sufficient for all the duties, dangers, and incidents of the Ordnance Department; and that these duties *must be* and are connected with those of the armed force. In our Army, as in all others, the artillery is the proper arm of service to perform them, because of the close relation existing between nearly all their duties; because the artillery organization furnishes, without additional cost, all the machinery for the performance of ordnance duties, both in the field and at the arsenals, including as one of the most important the furnishing of proper and sufficient guards, and

* G. O. No. 7, par. 6.
† Reports No. 85, 42d Congress, 3d session, page 60.
‡ G. O. No. 94.
§ Annual Report of the General of the Army, page 48.
‖ October 5, 1877, par. iv.

specially because the artillery itself uses in its different branches of horse, mounted, and foot artillery all the weapons and equipments that an ordnance department is required to supply, and is therefore familiar with them. This can be said of no other arm of service.

The need of garrisons at armories and arsenals in this country (as in all others) now stands confessed as being urgent and imperative. This proves that the separation of the department from the artillery and the withdrawal of the artillery garrisons were great errors. The proposal to increase the ordnance detachments as a remedy is the *reductio ad absurdum* of an independent ordnance department. Can anything be more absurd than to enlist 850 or 1,000 "master-armorers, master-carriage-makers, master-blacksmiths, armorers, carriage-makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and laborers," at the high rates of pay assigned these men, to perform exactly the same duties as "the regular garrisons of other posts"? An official ordnance report already quoted tells us that ordnance men so enlisted possess no higher degree of mechanical skill than "most enlisted men." They will be therefore useless for assignment as mechanics to organize commands. When this increase is effected will it not be necessary again to "revive a body of specialists," under some new misnomer, to be "separated *entirely* from the duties of the ordnance"? And here another plain question presents itself: Will this additional force if granted be officered from the present department, or will another application follow, as in 1846, for "more officers"? If there are officers enough now, there are altogether more than are required for their defined duties. If, in *addition* to their present duties, they can also command so many men—more than two regiments of artillery—without injury to their legitimate service, it proves very conclusively that there is not that incompatibility in the duties that was alleged, and on account of which the department was separated from the artillery. Under any circumstances, these ordnance establishments ought to have garrisons to serve as an armed police, to keep the grounds in order and protect public property from thieves and fire. They have them *now* of highly-paid ordnance men, but better and stronger and more useful garrisons can be furnished by the artillery than by the ordnance. They will be just as useful, at less cost, can be readily transferred to the forts when needed there, and the knowledge gained by the performance of ordnance duties will be of great use in the actual service of batteries in war.

QUESTIONS 6 AND 8.

In regard to the reductions that may be made in the staff, I would respectfully refer you to my two former letters already mentioned, to which I now add:

First. The Ordnance Department can now, with great advantage to the service, be brought to the principles of the act of 1832. To effect this—

1st. Transfer all its captains (20) and first lieutenants (16) to the artillery.

2d. Rearrange the artillery so as to give to each battery, as in the French and English and other armies, one first captain one second captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, instead of, as at present, one captain and three lieutenants. The present organization has always been a great hardship, as it makes artillery promotion extremely slow. It is severely felt when artillery serves as infantry or cavalry, as it often does, with troops of those arms. This reduction of the ordnance would afford a very favorable opportunity to effect this

change without increase of cost. The 20 captains of ordnance will supply one-third the number. The reduction of their pay and forage-allowances, and those of the 16 lieutenants, to artillery pay, will cover the increased pay of the 40 lieutenants promoted to second captains; and, in addition, the mounted pay of the officers of the additional light batteries, as recommended in the reorganization. There will still be effected a clear reduction of the pay and allowances of 36 first lieutenants of artillery. The absorption of these can be effected gradually by promoting one second lieutenant for every two vacancies among the first lieutenants.

3d. Instead of increasing the "ordnance detachments" to 850 or 1,000 men, as recommended by the Adjutant-General and Chief of Ordnance, discharge the 350 highly-paid men now allowed, and furnish the armories and arsenals with the necessary garrison and guards from the artillery. The officers, so far as convenient, can be put on special ordnance service at "these posts," and the soldiers having as much mechanical skill as "most enlisted men" may be detailed, when specially fitted, for work in the shops; in which case they should receive the regular extra pay now provided by law.

By referring to the answer of those officers who, in reply to the question of a former committee, reported adversely to a reunion of the ordnance with the artillery, it will be perceived that their opinions were based on the belief that ordnance officers as "specialists," devoted themselves exclusively to their defined functions, with freedom from all the "duties of the line"—a manifest error. To secure all the benefits of such a body of officers as this would be, it is only necessary to return to the principles of the act of 1832, and enforce them by providing—

4th. The Ordnance Department shall consist of the officers above the rank of captain now provided by law; that their functions be limited to those defined by the "organic act" of 1815, and such others as Congress may specially direct; that they be assigned for their duties with an army to the staff of the *artillery;* that all additional details of officers required for ordnance service shall be made from the captains and lieutenants of the artillery; and that vacancies in the grade of major of ordnance shall be filled by selection from captains of artillery. This will conform to the spirit of the laws, as they stand, as interpreted by the regulations of 1821 and the laws of 1832* and 1862.† It will give the ordnance four more officers than did the law of 1832, and with higher rank—an amply sufficient number for the head and principal assistants at the bureau, and for the direction of the principal armories and arsenals. This number can always be supplemented by details of instructed officers from the artillery.

As this would confine all ordnance appointments to artillery officers, they should be thereupon excluded from appointments in the Pay, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence Departments.

5. Enact, as law, General Grant's order establishing a "permanent artillery board," with the modifications proposed by the regulations board, carefully revised and approved by the Secretary of War and by him recommended for adoption to Congress, and printed.‡ They are as follows:

A permanent artillery board, to consist of not more than three artillery officers, will be established, to which all questions pertaining to the artillery arm of service may be referred by the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief for discussion and recom-

* Act April 5, 1832.
† Act July 17, 1862, sec. 10.
‡ Report 85, House of Representatives, Forty-second Congress, third session.

mendation. The board shall also have power to make original recommendations and to bring to the notice of the General-in-Chief all questions affecting the interests and efficiency of the arm. An artillery officer will be detailed as secretary of the board and will keep a complete record of its proceedings.

The president of the board will, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, confer with the Chief of Engineers upon all questions of service and instruction affecting both arms, and with the Chief of Ordnance in regard to all things relating to the construction, modification, and supply of the material of artillery and artillery munitions.

He will examine the regimental reports of artillery instruction and target practice at posts, and suggest such changes and amendments as from time to time he may deem necessary. He will collect and arrange for the instruction of the arm all necessary information respecting the sea-coast defenses and the artillery material which is now or may hereafter be definitely adopted, or which may be issued to the troops for service; and with the same object will keep himself informed of all changes and improvements that may be introduced.

He will assemble the board for consultation at such times and places as the General-in-Chief may approve or direct, and may submit to individual members special questions for examination, whose reports and also all professional papers addressed to him by artillery officers, having in view the improvement of the arm or economy in its administration, he shall submit to the board for its action.

He will prepare all such orders or papers as may be required for publishing to the artillery the approved results of the labors of the board, or other information, which is deemed necessary to communicate for its instruction.

Had some such provisions been made in 1821 for the administration of the artillery, there would have been no separation of the ordnance, the artillery-school would have been continued, the artillery would have been properly instructed, the arsenals and armories properly garrisoned, the cost of the Ordnance Department for mechanics who have no more mechanical skill than most enlisted men saved, and the Adjutant-General's Office relieved of a vast amount of work, and of intermeddling with artillery affairs, for which it never was intended and which has been mischievous and costly. The artillery, as a special arm, requires its own central administration as much as do the engineers.

Second. If the proposed organization is adopted, transfer from the Pay Department to the staff of each regiment one paymaster whose duty it shall be to pay the officers and supervise the payments of the regiment, the actual payments to be made by the adjutant to the non-commissioned staff and band and to other enlisted men serving at posts garrisoned by the regiment. Captains or commanders of companies, batteries, and troops should pay their own men being furnished with funds by the paymaster. This will leave an abundance of staff paymasters for general wants. As vacancies occur among those, the paymasters now of the department to be transferred back from the regiment to the staff—their duties as regimental paymasters to devolve on the adjutant. Provision could then be made for the more frequent payment of the troops. There would be no difficulty in this. Larger sums than a captain will be required to handle are now disbursed by lieutenants doing duty in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. It will greatly improve the character, tone, and morals of the soldiers, and diminish desertions. It will reduce the number of paymasters by 34.

Third. If the changes in the duties of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, suggested in my letter of January, 1873, be made, *i. e.*, the transfer to the Subsistence Department of the supply of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, cooking-apparatus of all kinds, with the construction of all bake-houses and their own store-houses, I believe that the captains of the Quartermaster's Department (30) could be dispensed with. This would leave enough officers for the bureaus and main depots; for minor depots details from the regiments would suffice.

These views, however, are based on the idea that the old Army system, established in 1821, and followed substantially until 1860, be restored.

Under that system heads of bureaus directed the operations of their departments through their subordinates at the posts or places where supplies were required, and without the interposition of intermediate headquarters. This was in harmony with the legal organization of the Army and the Articles of War. Commanding officers of regiments and posts then really commanded them, each supreme within his proper sphere. Regiments are the units of the Army; are created by law with a special view to administration, each complete in itself for both administration and command, with its proper head, by whom and through whom alone its affairs can properly be administered. Our Articles of War, copied mostly from those of the British army, in which the regimental system of administration is a marked feature, are based on this theory. The garrisons of posts composed of smaller or mixed bodies of troops were assimilated to regiments so far as practicable. The transfer of the duties of regimental and post commanders to higher headquarters, to be parceled out and virtually exercised by staff-officers, is not only costly, cumbrous, and inefficient, but it is bringing the authority of those commanding officers who are in immediate contact with the troops into contempt, and is impairing the discipline and subordination of the Army. When the time comes that all these elements of efficiency are needed to secure success or avert disasters, it will be found that we have deliberately deprived ourselves of them.

It is not the first time I have called attention to this subject, but since my last letter I have found such confirmation of the correctness of my views that I will take the liberty of quoting from a work * which might have been written with a view to our new system and its dangers, so aptly does it apply. The author is writing of the first days of the mutiny of the East Indian army, in 1857. An observant officer of that army is asserting and pointing out the cause of its utter rottenness to another, who, judging from appearances, considered that its discipline was on the whole *good:*

"O, of course, so long as you give them [the Sepoys] any customary orders which they think proper, they will obey you readily enough. If a parade is ordered for to-morrow morning, I dare say you will find all the men there. But tell them to do anything they don't like, * * * and then see the sort of fashion in which you are obeyed. * * * No! discipline has departed from the Bengal army this long time, and small blame to it. Everybody in office, from the governor-general and commander-in-chief downward, has been doing his best for years past to undermine it, *taking away power from commanding officers in one direction and adding privileges in the other, till there is nothing left to hang discipline upon*, and the wonder is that the machine keeps together at all. Your commanding officers are mere *dummies* to take charge of the parade and draw a certain amount of pay. Just as well, perhaps, that they are no more, considering the sort of creatures that some of them are. Poor old Dumble, for example, isn't exactly the sort of man to put much responsibility on."

"But how is it that the authorities are blind to this state of things, if it is so bad as you make out?"

"They are not blind; at any rate, not all of them. Lord Hardinge, who was a thorough soldier, if ever there was one, saw plainly enough what a rotten state we were in. One day, after the battle of Sobraon, when the staff were talking rather freely about the behavior of certain regiments, he turned round and said (I was about headquarters then, you know): 'I can tell you what, gentlemen, the next enemy you will have to fight will be your own army.' And his words will come true if we don't look out."

This Sepoy system we are now acting on. There is no present danger, for it has but recently been introduced into our Army, as the legitimate

* "The Dilemma, by the author of the Battle of Dorking." Harper & Brothers, 1876, pages 52, 53.

result of a huge privileged staff. It is breaking down with us, as it did in that army, all respect for law and authority. Our regimental officers and men are still good, but the same system that produced Dumbles in the Bombay army is at work in ours, and, if not checked and reversed, will lead to similar results.

And here I will notice another matter, a result of this vicious system. Ordnance sergeants of posts were allowed by the ordnance law of 1832. This was very well. It gave good appointments to a few old and deserving non-commissioned officers, and secured for each post one reliable old soldier, who when garrisons had to be withdrawn temporarily, as they often are, could take charge of them and of the public property. In 1868, by a mere order* from the War Department, commissary sergeants and hospital stewards, who were provided by law for the *regiments*, were abolished (unless specially authorized from the Adjutant-General's Office) as "unnecessary under the present circumstances of the Army." The law was thus repealed "by order," or at least a "dispensing power" assumed and exercised. This is dangerous in itself, and tending to the demoralization of any soldiery. This provision, without the saving clause, found its way into the appropriation bill of 1871,† and commissary sergeants were *then* abolished *by law*. In 1873, a law was passed replacing these unnecessary commissary sergeants by one for each post,‡ and there are now 148 of these staff sergeants, their pay being 60 per cent. greater than that of the former regimental commissary sergeants. I know of no great change taking place in the circumstances of the Army in the meanwhile to justify this.

This precedent for emasculating regiments is followed up, as a bill § has now been introduced into the House to abolish also the 40 regimental quartermaster sergeants, with pay of $23 and appoint "post quartermaster sergeants" for each post and depot of supply, say 148, at $40 a month, 74 per cent. advance on "mere line pay" for the same or rather much less duty. These two new grades thus make a clear addition of 216 highly paid non-commissioned staff officers, to be taken from the best non-commissioned officers of the regiments, and so lowering the average quality of the latter. The higher pay and privileges and reduced expenses and greater ease of sedentary staff-sergeants discredit the military services and positions of the combatant class; and that is not the worst of it. Under the present system, sergeants are detailed for these duties, and acquire a knowledge of the modes of supply and of the present complicated system of accounts and papers; henceforth such details will cease, and this essential knowledge be lost from the regiments. So long as troops are at posts, with plenty of leisure and opportunity to perform all their duties regularly, they will be supplied with a trained body of experts to provide for their wants; so soon as they are ordered on campaign or the march, they cut loose from their store-houses and officers, and take the field without a single trained provider. This thing has already gone too far. I hope this bill will not pass.

I have, as will be seen, proposed to add to the non-commissioned staff of regiments two sergeant-clerks and four corporal-clerks, for duty in the adjutant's, quartermaster's, and commissary's offices of the regiment. They are necessary. Clerical work has greatly increased under the "sepoy" system of command and administration, and as there has been no provision heretofore for clerks, details have been made from soldiers who, when so detailed by "commanding officers," are by law allowed

* G. O. 99, W. Dept.
† Act of July 15, 1870, sec. 10.
‡ Act March 3.
§ No. 313, House of Representatives.

extra-duty pay, which is refused to them, however, unless they are attached to higher headquarters. Detailed clerks lose all chance of promotion in their companies. Congress has passed special acts to encourage education in the Army, but the refusal to recognize the work of intelligent, educated men, if done in connection with troops, as being equal to that of teamsters and strikers in the shops, effectually counteracts the benevolent intention of Congress. It drives such men, as well as mechanics, from the service. By allowing half a dozen clerks to each regiment with pay and rank corresponding to that of the better class of enlisted men, this evil will be removed, and it will be nothing more than bare justice.

I have answered your questions so far and for the purposes you name, but there is another object which, if you will permit me to say so, is of vital importance, and will be secured if my propositions are adopted, viz, such reformation of Army administration as will restore our former system, in conformity with the laws and the organization of the Army. I ask for nothing new, but only that we may be brought back to the system on which our Army was founded, and from which we have widely departed. As to the reductions in the staff departments, no reduction in either rank, or numbers, or pay, or all these, can be too sweeping if it is required to *compel* a return to ancient and well-settled principles, by breaking up the numerous higher headquarters, and to control certain staff bureaus, which absorb all inferior functions, in order to find employment for a staff sufficient for an Army six times as large as ours, and to add to their patronage and influence.

In 1821, for a much smaller army it is true, but in view of present facilities of communication covering a territory greater in extent for purposes of administration than we now have, there were but seven and in 1837 but eleven commissioned officers in all, of the Adjutant-General's, Inspector General's, Subsistence, and Quartermaster's Departments; the regiments sufficed for all other staff duties (except for the Pay and Medical and Clothing Departments, the officers of which had no military rank). Now we have 105 officers of these four departments, besides the clear addition of an Ordnance Department of 54 commissioned officers and 350 men; a Bureau of Military Justice, &c., all on the war establishment, so far as rank and pay are concerned. It is not surprising that the commands of regiments and posts down to the recruiting of men and the management of their libraries, band-instruments, mess-tables, cooking utensils, and garden tools, none of which are public property, but belong to the regiments, posts, or companies, are seized upon as material for making patronage, appointing clerks, and finding employment for officers who would otherwise have nothing to do. While reports and returns by thousands were thus sent annually to the Adjutant-General's Office, which has no more legitimate claim to meddle with them than with the mess and household accounts of the officers, information has been withheld from Congress or delayed on the ground that there were not enough clerks to comply with its resolutions of inquiry. Nor is it strange that, having undertaken to manage forty regiments and innumerable posts, there should be constant complaint that the staff is too small, and a clamorous demand kept up for yet more officers. The cost of all this in *money* is a mere trifle in comparison with the deterioration of the armed service which will assuredly result from it.

There is one part of question 3 which I have postponed, the answer to which is now in order. It is as to the number of generals required for the Army. In case of very large and important departments, it would be well that general officers should command them. The change

made by the Revised Statutes in the Articles of War with regard to courts-martial tends, if it was not *designed*, to force all departments into this class, and to make many generals with large staffs a necessity. If the old Articles of War are restored, a larger number of smaller departments would be practicable, and remove the necessity for these staffs. Smaller departments equally efficient and more manageable could be commanded by colonels from regimental headquarters, and, as a rule, without increase to their ordinary staffs. It would secure a closer general supervision by department commanders themselves of their military commands. Colonels Armistead and Taylor conducted the Florida war and Colonel Worth closed it. It was Colonel Taylor who commanded the "Army of occupation" in the first campaign against Mexico, and won its most brilliant victories in the field. At the beginning of a war it is always a serious problem with us how to shelve the old generals. Their numbers should be kept at a minimum in peace. I therefore think it would be well to abolish the grade of brigadier-general altogether. Brigades in the German, English, and other continental armies are commanded by *major-generals*. In the French army, and perhaps in some others of Southern Europe, there are but two grades, generals of brigade the equivalent of major-general and generals of division. In the Swiss army I think they have no permanent generals in time of peace. I believe that it would be wise from every point of view to abolish both the office and the rank of brigadier-general. The permanent establishment of a lieutenant-general and four major-generals would be sufficient for the command of the army and of the territorial divisions in time of peace. It would also settle the question of rank for chiefs of bureaus; reduce the number of "grand staffs" to a minimum, and so greatly aid in restoring the proper functions of all other commanders. It would in time, it is to be hoped, restore to military rank its prestige and usefulness to the service, which are now almost destroyed by the lavish manner in which it has been granted and misapplied. Military rank clothes an officer, who may be deficient in the strong personal will and power on which alone the leader of savages must depend, with an artificial character which compels respect and obedience. In this consists its peculiar value to an army and a nation: "the king's name is a tower of strength." If made cheap, either from being too common or applied too freely to incongruous or to inferior functions in order to magnify the *functions*, it is thereby degraded and brought into contempt, and it is the government that suffers. We have erred greatly in all these directions. Rank, as such, has been, as a consequence, so discredited with us, that it is but little respected by any one, and is losing its usefulness. It has given way to *caste*, and to such a degree, that the very highest in rank is made to feel the effects. General Sherman himself, the first soldier in the Army, said to the Military Committee, on this subject, in reference to two branches of service: * "Congress makes laws, treating them as a distinct body of men of a higher order of intelligence and a higher order of responsibility than the line of the Army. * * * I think a second lieutenant of ordnance outranks me; and therefore I ought not to speak of them." Officers of less rank than General Sherman, but of longer service and with greater reason, can say the same thing as to junior officers, not only of the ordnance but of other departments, and this is one way in which the discipline and subordination of the Army are impaired.

However useful a large and well-ordered permanent staff may be as

* Report No. 74, p. 276, Forty-second Congress, third section.

a preparation for war, and no one recognizes this fact more clearly than I do, one that is *not* well ordered cannot add to the value of any army, and ours is not now well ordered either in the mode of selection and appointment, which is by pure favor, or in its relations to the troops.

QUESTION 7.

I do not know what posts or reservations in the Indian country could be reduced without injury. From the nature of the service, these posts are and must be changed from time to time—an expensive process, which will disappear as the Indians are subdued and gathered into reservations—which will enable the number of posts to be diminished and the strength of the garrisons to be increased. The manner in which small posts are scattered about greatly increases the expense of administration by multiplying the number of officials of all posts. If possible, not less than a battalion should be stationed at any post; the organization by battalion should greatly facilitate this. Every major will wish to have his battalion under his own eyes, and colonels will equally desire it. A reduction of the large department establishments and placing colonels at their heads will be another potent influence in this direction. Let the proper influences be in its favor, and reduction in the number of posts and a consequent reduction in expenditures will soon follow.

QUESTION 8.

Put the posts themselves in proper order, and restore their command and administration to the post commanders, to be exercised on their proper responsibility, with power sufficient to see that the public service suffers no detriment. Formerly, when his staff officers were *his* subordinates, a regulation like this existed: "Any account paid or article furnished on the order of a commanding officer will be passed to the credit of the disbursing officer as a matter of course, but this does not authorize improper expenditures." Under this last clause the commanding officer was responsible for his expenditures. He was, of course, *subject* to the control of his superiors, so far as general directions were concerned, and to the inspection and supervision of his department commander, as was the disbursing-officer to the chief of his bureau. The two made the responsibility effective. It is easy to understand that at the beginning of the late civil war, when large garrisons of raw troops with inexperienced commanding and staff officers were common, that it was found necessary to station old and experienced staff officers at central points, to whom all such orders must be first submitted. This has been continued under an entire change of circumstances, without the slightest necessity, and to the detriment and increased cost of the service, by subjecting old and experienced commanding officers to a similar supervision and control by comparatively young and inexperienced staff officers at department headquarters—which has been pushed to an absurd extreme—so much so that commanding officers no longer have the power to do what is necessary for the service, nor by timely attention and repairs prevent the waste of public property. I simply indicate an evil which, so long as it exists, must lead to unnecessary expenditures. It destroys all proper responsibility, and causes the service to be conducted by persons not on the spot.

QUESTION 9.

1st. Pay the troops oftener. You cannot do this without having them paid, as in other services, by their captains, and distribute the pay differently. Feed them better. Our ration—in the sense of the

diet-table, not in that of the portion given *free* by government—is one of the most meager in the world. It is not sufficient in amount nor sufficiently varied. It was much reduced after the war, and must be supplemented by the soldier himself, or by gardens, or in some other way. A deficiency in diet is a potent cause of drunkenness. It is not practicable to furnish the proper articles at all places. Restore the war ration. The company fund can then be so managed in every locality as to supplement (by purchase of the articles of food to be found in the locality, or from the commissary where *none* such are to be found) the deficiencies of the ration. The bread ration is too small—18 ounces of bread or flour. It is alleged that this ration is diverted to other purposes, through the profits of the bakehouse. A great error. The soldier gets his ration of bread—18 ounces. It is greater in value than any form into which, outside of a bakehouse, he can put 18 ounces of flour. Solders are detailed to bake it, and the gain in bread is sold to officers and laundresses and their families, or to the company messes, at a very low price, to supply their deficiencies. If all the expenses of baking were paid from the savings, there would be nothing left. It would include the pay, clothing, and rations of the bakers, the cost of the fuel, now contributed from the allowance of officers and men, the rent of bakehouses, and the cost of the oven. By contributing all these, the troops make some profit, which is expended for their benefit in a form for which no other fund is provided—schools, library, reading-room, garden seeds and utensils, when garden-ground can be found, the band, &c. I have found it impossible here to get city bakers, when the command is in camp away from its own ovens, to exchange flour for bread, pound for pound. If the Subsistence Department will undertake to bake up all the flour into bread and issue the latter to the troops, the increased expense will be found to be greater than to issue the larger ration of flour, 22 ounces, and let the men bake their own bread, and so turn their increased labor to their own profit in another direction; that is, the bakehouse, without expense to the government, allows the men, by the value of their own labor, to obtain advantages they could not otherwise secure. It is often denied that there is any deficiency in the ration, and as a proof, it is stated that the men do not complain. Very true; as a rule they do not. They know that they get the full benefit of the rations allowed by law, that it is a matter their officers cannot remedy, and it is therefore useless to complain; but a deficiency of food is one of the elements of disatisfaction that leads to desertion. Major Brisbin, Second Cavalry, in a recent letter to General Sherman (see Army and Navy Journal, February 2, 1878), gives an account of the produce of his post-gardens, which enables his men to have a sufficiency and variety of food—the result was that there were no desertions. My battery was once stationed at a post for three years where their labors were *very* great; they were kept at work from morning till night, but a post garden was practicable, five or six cows kept, fresh beef cheap, and the sales of ration pork at good prices. The result was sufficiency of food, and, so far as I remember, but two desertions in the three years, and these two men—great ragamuffins—were fairly driven out of the battery by their comrades. I have given this subject a great deal of study, and can say positively that the ration is too small. Our people are accustomed to a more generous diet than those of almost any other nation, and need it. Almost every soldier that I talk to on this subject—and I do talk to steady old soldiers on subjects which they necessarily understand better than I do—says that there is a deficiency both of bread and meat where there is no company garden, or where the duty is hard. But

they prefer that a portion of the meat should be sold, as it is, in order to buy vegetables and bread. The war ration or its equivalent should be restored. The expenditure will be a good investment.

2d. The pay of the soldier should be better regulated—so that the total amount may be better distributed—and with a view to this there should be a change in the enlistment. An *enlistment* should be for three years. A re-engagement in *the same regiment* within two months prior or one month subsequent to expiration of a term should constitute a *re-enlistment*, and be for five years.* Desertions generally take place in the first or second year of service. A fancy for soldier life, an idea that it is an idle one, want of employment, or destitution are generally the impelling causes. In all cases there is more or less disappointment. The life is found to be a hard one, not at all what it was fancied to be—it is artificial, and the rigid rules become irksome—the food is different from what they have been accustomed to, and they are *stinted*, they get discontented, often homesick, five years is a long term to look forward to, and they desert. If they remain for three years, they get over this feeling and often re-enlist. In most of these cases, if the enlistment were for only three years, they would probably "stick it out," instead of deserting, and before the three years were out would become reconciled to the service and re-enlist.

The amount of pay is rarely considered by a new recruit when he enlists, but as human nature is constituted, a *distinction* between classes affects the mind. The increase of pay to an old soldier, thus marking his increased value and the estimate the government puts upon it, affects the pride of the man. If, when his three years have expired, a substantial increase is offered, with the certainty that after a limited period he cannot re-enter the service except as a "raw recruit," at the minimum rate, the man will be apt to re-enlist. He should be required to do so in his own regiment where he is known, and save the government the expense of enlisting and transporting a man to replace him. It was upon a paper written by me, at the request of Mr. Marcy, and by him given to the Secretary of War in 1853, that the present principle was adopted of increasing the pay on re-enlistment, but the principle was—as usual where those not serving with the soldier interfere—spoiled in the application, and made almost worthless for any good purpose. The increase of pay, $2 a month, was too small. The man was not required to re-enlist in his own regiment. The *enlistment* was kept at five years. The benefit of the first service was retained wherever and whenever he might afterward enlist. Correct these errors of practice and the full benefit of the principle will be secured.

3d. I recommend, therefore, in furtherance of the object of question 9, that enlistments shall be for three years and re-enlistments for five; that only a re-engagement in his own regiment for five years, within *two* months prior, or *one* month subsequent to expiration of a term of service, shall constitute a "*re*-enlistment"; that the pay of the private on an "enlistment" shall be $11 per month, except for first-class privates of engineers, who shall have $15; that there be added to the pay of *all* enlisted men, for the first re-enlistment, $6 per month; for the second re-enlistment, a further increase of $3 per month, and for each subsequent re-enlistment a further increase of $1 per month; that this additional pay be attached to the service chevron worn by the soldier—$6 to one chevron, $3 to a second, and $1 to each subsequent one; that for mis-

* There have been frequent changes in the term of enlistment, from five to three years, and back again. *Both* terms are necessary, as here explained, to meet the evils of each when applied to old and new soldiers alike.

conduct a court-martial may sentence a soldier to be deprived of the right to wear his service-chevrons for designated periods, such sentence to forfeit the pay attached to them during the period that he cannot wear them; and that for grave offenses a general court-martial may deprive a soldier of one or more of his service-chevrons altogether, thus "setting him back" in his service. I would recommend that this law be at once applied to all soldiers in service (repealing all laws inconsistent with this), but counting all enlistments and re-enlistments for which a soldier is now receiving additional pay as for *continuous* service; and counting by terms (and not by the number of years in such term) of enlistment; provided, that no back pay be allowed, but all the benefits in each case to be prospective; and provided further, that any soldier now serving a first enlistment of five years may, if he elects, re-enlist at the completion of three years' service, or serve out his present term at the present rates of pay. No pay to be held as "retained pay"; this retained pay is a disadvantage in every way to the man and the service.

The rates of pay for twenty years' service will then be as follows in any given case:

	Years.																				
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.
At present	13	13	14	15	16	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21
Infantry (proposed)	11	11	11	17	17	17	17	17	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	22

4. Restore the regimental recruiting service. Congress has by special, repeated, and very positive provisions directed that a premium of $2 *shall* be paid * to every soldier who brings an accepted recruit to a rendezvous, but the "dispensing" power has nullified the law by a mere circular,† abolished regimental recruiting, and established in its stead a "specialty" to conduct, under the direction of the Adjutant-General, recruiting for the Army at large, with very bad results, and at heavy and unnecessary expense.

5. Make provision for getting rid of a class of "repeaters," who are the scourge of the Army, men who desert and re-enlist over and over again, or, having received a "disabling" discharge, fraudulently reim pose themselves on the service. The mode now adopted, to send applications to enlist to Washington in order to examine the records and see if the applicant has ever served before, is illusory and obstructs the enlistment of good men. The "bummers," so soon as they understand this process—and they are learning it fast—can make it useless by enlisting under false names, and by other means. Let every man who enlists be questioned under oath as to former services and the character of his discharge, his answers authenticated and attached to his enlistment, and if it afterward appears that he has answered falsely, and enlisted knowing that he was not eligible, let him be punished for the fraud by confinement in the penitentiary or military prison for a term of years.‡ This would sooner than anything else rid the Army of this class of men, especially if such fraudulent enlistment were put on the same footing (as to the reward for detection) as desertion.

* Joint resolution of June 21, 1862, Revised Statutes, section 1120.
† Circular A. G. O., February 11, 1868.
‡ Recommended by the mixed board on regulations.

6. Readjust the pay of non-commissioned officers as follows: Sergeant major (to take rank of all other sergeants), $40 per month; chief musician (to rank with and after sergeant major and with the same allowances), $83.33⅓; regimental quartermaster sergeants, commissary sergeants, and hospital stewards, $34; post quartermaster sergeants, commissary sergeants, hospital stewards, and ordnance sergeants, $30; saddler sergeants, principal musicians, and chief trumpeter, $30. All these non-commissioned officers to take rank according to date of warrant, and above company sergeants. First sergeants of companies, batteries, and troops, $34; other sergeants, $24; corporals, $15; privates of all classes, including in that term mechanics, artificers, wagoners, and musicians, as provided in the above table, except that the mechanics of light artillery and cavalry shall receive $6, and artificers and wagoners when on such duty with their companies, batteries, or troops, shall receive $3 per month additional pay, and when detailed for extra duty in any staff department they shall receive the same extra pay that is provided for other enlisted men.

In explanation, the chief musician is the band leader and instructor in music; he is an educated man and an artist, and ought to receive as much pay as a veterinary surgeon, which varies from $75 to $100 a month, or the civilian clerk of a paymaster or quartermaster, which is rarely less than $100, or the superintendent of a cemetery, who gets $75. He has to wear uniform, accompanies the regiment, and must be rationed and lodged; hence the *allowances* of a sergeant major.

The sergeant major is a very important non-commissioned officer, has large duties as to the records affecting the public service, and the rights of every soldier. He is a combatant, and as well as the regimental non-commissioned staff named above, accompanies the troops; hence their higher pay than that of the post non-commissioned staff, whose functions are non-combatant, and whose comparatively permanent stations involve less expense for themselves and families. The post positions, even with this difference of pay, would be the more desirable ones. Corporals are of the rank and file, and serve in action as privates, unless to replace sergeants. They are aids of sergeants in posting sentinels and carrying on duty. There should be two corporals to each sergeant. The pay of $15 is sufficient for the service, and being a stepping stone to a sergeancy enough to make it desirable. It is very important to discipline to mark the distinctions between the grades and duties positively.

I believe that an Army organized on the foregoing principles, and with the pay proposed, would be much more efficient, and cost much less for an equal strength, than the present. The reduction of cost of enlisted men due to the administration by regiments and the reduced pay of raw soldiers would much more than make good the addition asked for to the ration; but so important do I consider the latter, that it would be better to further reduce the pay of all enlisted men except the regimental non-commissioned staff and first sergeants by $1 per month from the above rates than not to increase the ration.

Above all, to prevent desertion, establish good discipline, and make soldiers contented—*keep faith with the men.* The underlying cause of our numerous desertions is that there is a want of tone among the enlisted men on the subject. They do not as a rule consider it dishonorable. It incurs no disgrace in the eyes of comrades. If a man deserts and takes the punishment the account is considered as "squared." The reason why it is not considered a disgrace is that faith is not strictly kept with the soldier. He is capriciously deprived of "his lawful rights." If the government, through its agents, break faith with him,

he sees no moral guilt in breaking faith with the government. The law gives him no feeling of security, for the laws are often disregarded at the caprice of the Army administration, and this in so many ways that it destroys his confidence in the good faith of the government itself. His own officers cannot protect him; they are themselves exposed more or less to the same evil. They can strike back, while the soldier is utterly helpless. I do not think that the extent to which all this is true is appreciated by either general or staff officers. *They are too far removed from the soldier himself and his officers* to understand or appreciate it. This is one of the great evils that has followed the transfer of the authority and functions of officers to higher headquarters. The Articles of War have been to a great extent nullified by such transfers, and by changing the control of commanding generals, to which all military officers must be subject, into the actual exercise by his staff officers of the functions themselves of the subordinate commander. In this way many rights of soldiers are denied or made worthless. This whole subject needs thorough examination. The best officer under the present system is the one who quietly abdicates his functions and acquiesces in whatever is done at the expense of himself and his men, and becomes a mere "Dumble." If this evil can be remedied consistently with the preservation of even a large staff, it would be well; but if in order to effect it the whole military staff must be abolished, and the business departments reduced to the bureaus, then that ought to be done—the sooner the better—and rebuild them from the foundations.

So far plain utility has been consulted. There is one direction, however, in which I beg leave to say that it would be wise to contribute to the amusement and gratification of the troops, and that is by aiding somewhat more in support of the regimental bands. Our troops are stationed as a rule on the frontiers, or at the mouths of our harbors, where amusements of any kind are difficult to procure. Their social life is peculiarly devoid of resources. They have not, like country people living beyond the reach of ordinary amusements, their family or other associations about them. A *good* band is a source of much satisfaction and pleasure to men otherwise destitute of the ordinary advantages of social life, and especially in active service in camp, and it is moreover a great aid to regimental *esprit de corps*. The government now contributes a band leader as instructor, and two principal musicians, and allows in addition the detail of fifteen privates. Otherwise the band is supported by the regiment itself, and the cost of instruments, music, &c., is large. I would authorize two privates from each company, with an extra pay of $5 to one-third and of $3 to another third of these, or better still, $600 or $800 a year in aid of the band fund of each regiment, *so long as a band is kept up*, for increase of pay of the musicians, the purchase of instruments, music, &c. The companies usually come to headquarters—the principal post—by turns, and would thus get the benefit of it. If our regiments like those of other countries served together, no such contribution by government would be necessary. Authority might then be given to deduct from the pay of all officers and soldiers a small amount for the purpose.

I have indicated no minimum limit for staff departments except so far *as they* affected the Army proper. None can well be fixed. I believe the Army can get on very well with that given in 1838, although a larger one would be more convenient.

As to provision for the enlisted clerks and "general-service" men of all descriptions, I cannot give an opinion. It is certain that much expense is thus saddled on the Army, for which, in judging of its cost, allow-

ance should be made. On the other hand, the Army offers facilities for the discharge of certain duties at a very small expense to the country, the Signal Service for instance. The wide extent of country over which posts are established, and the facility this affords for collecting data required at the central office in Washington, and, in time of peace at least, the details that can be furnished, are very useful, and utilize the Army for the every-day business of the country. If the Army (in which this system originated, or has been perfected) is charged with the cost, it ought, on the other hand, to receive the credit for the great benefit conferred in the saving of life and property. The same may be said of the Coast-Survey and Light-House Board and others, but with all this I have not meddled. In answering your questions, I have confined myself to those strictly military subjects to which my attention has been drawn during my service and on which I have formed very decided opinions.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel Fifth Artillery.

HON. LEVI MAISH,
HARRY WHITE,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM COLONEL FLOYD-JONES, THIRD INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
HELENA BARRACKS, MONTANA TERRITORY,
January 10, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, propounding certain interrogatories relative to the Army.

In my judgment, to cover our extended Indian frontier, and protect its inhabitants, to pursue the various marauding bands of Indians that are still unsubdued, and to assist in quelling mobs, of which we have recently had some serious examples, alarming indeed to the entire country, the United States Army should not consist of less than 50,000 enlisted men. This can readily and economically be effected by increasing the number of men in each of the present organized companies to about one hundred; and did you, gentlemen, fully realize the small squads of men that the government is often compelled to send out against whole tribes of Indians, I am confident you would see, not only that it was humane, but economy, to place a larger force at its disposal.

In reference to the staff departments, assuming *economy* and *efficiency* to be the desired objects, I would suggest that, with the exception of a very limited number to be stationed at important purchasing points, the mass of them could be usefully employed at posts; thus relieving officers of the line, who are now performing their duties. The experience that they would derive by serving with troops would be eminently profitable, both to them and the government.

A material diminution of the expenses of the Army could be secured by legislating that, with rare exceptions, quarters should be provided at posts for occupancy by division and department headquarters and their staffs.

The retired list should be opened to enable a number of officers, disabled by long service, wounds, and disease. and now lost to their regiments, to be placed on it, and retirement at sixty-two years of age made compulsory.

Respectfully submitted.

DE L. FLOYD-JONES,
Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding Regiment and Post.

To Messrs. MAISH, BRAGG, and WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM COLONEL FLINT, FOURTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
Fort Bridger, Wyo., January 2, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following brief answers to the interrogatories contained in your communication of December 19, 1877, viz:

Assuming, as a basis for your answers, an army consisting of an aggregate total of fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty thousand men, respectively—

First. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, and what change from the present organization of the United States Army would you make in such Army? How should the different arms be subdivided, and what should be the strength of each subdivision?

Answer. For an army of 15,000 enlisted men, there should be nine regiments of infantry, of twelve companies each, divided into three battalions of four companies, each company to consist of sixty enlisted men, a total of 6,480—5 non-commissioned staff to each regiment, total 45—giving a total of the infantry arm of 6,525; five regiments of cavalry, of the same organization as the infantry, giving a total of the cavalry arm of 3,625; four regiments of artillery, of the same organization as the infantry, giving a total of the artillery arm of 2,900; total infantry, cavalry, and artillery, 13,050, leaving 1,950 for a battalion of engineers, Ordnance Department, West Point detachment, general service men, &c., prison guard at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., hospital stewards, ordnance and commissary sergeants, and Indian scouts.

For an army of 20,000 enlisted men, there should be thirteen regiments of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of artillery. Total, 18,125.

For an army of 25,000 enlistee men, there should be seventeen regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery. Total, 23,200.

For an army of 30,000 enlisted men, there should be twenty-three regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery. Total, 27,550.

The regimental organization, in each case, to be the same as for an army of 15,000 men, and allowing about the same number of men for the Engineer Battalion, Ordnance Department, West Point detachment, &c.

The only change that I would suggest would be in the organization of the infantry; that each regiment should consist of twelve companies instead of ten, divided into three battalions, with two additional majors, making the organization the same as that of the cavalry and artillery.

Second. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in such army?

Answer. I think well of them, and should prefer them with a good-sized army in the field; but for our small force and the discharge of the duties devolved upon the artillery, I consider the present organization preferable.

Third. How many general and staff officers should there be in such army, and how many field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision thereof?

Answer. Besides the General-in-Chief, the number of general officers would depend more upon the duties required of them, in view of the nature of the service devolved upon the Army, than upon the number of troops composing the Army. Our extensive country over which the troops are scattered, is divided into military geographical divisions and departments, the number of them being established by proper superior authority, and each one of these should be commanded by a general officer, and the chief of each staff corps and department should be a general officer. The number of staff-officers should be sufficient for the proper discharge of the various duties under their respective chiefs. I am not prepared to state, precisely, how many of each class there should be.

There should be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants—twenty-four for the artillery—twelve second lieutenants, and one adjutant and one quartermaster, either first or second lieutenant, to each regiment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Fourth. What should be the maximum and minimum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?

Answer. The maximum for each company of infantry and cavalry should be one hundred enlisted men, and for artillery one hundred and twenty-five. The minimum should be sixty for each arm.

There should be one first sergeant, four sergeants, and four corporals to each company of each arm. As many non-commissioned officers are required for the minimum as for the maximum strength.

Fifth. How should the staff departments of such army be organized? Should they be an independent corps; and, if not, how should they be formed?

Answer. I think the present organization of the staff department very good. I have no changes to suggest.

Sixth. What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you may have in this behalf.

Answer. I do not favor any such "changes or reductions," "by consolidation or otherwise."

Seventh. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail, and your views as to the disposition to be made of them.

Answer. I do not know of any.

Eighth. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would commend.

Answer. I think the expenses might be materially reduced by making the Army appropriations available before the 1st of July of each year, say early in the spring, so as to enable the proper departments to make

purchases and contracts and deliver the necessary supplies at distant posts earlier in the season.

Ninth. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and prevent desertion?

Answer. I would recommend a more careful selection of men in recruiting; an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers; less general labor, and more strictly military duty; an abolition of the tax on enlisted men for the Soldiers' Home; a liberal appropriation from the money forfeited to the United States by sentences of courts-martial for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers for post-libraries, for billiard-tables and ten-pin alleys, &c., and for the support of regimental bands. The money forfeited by sentences of courts-martial now goes to the Soldiers' Home, a richly-endowed institution, which does not need it all. Troops should be supplied with convenient, comfortable lavatories. I have been thirty-six years in service, and do not remember ever having seen a bath-house at any of our frontier-posts, furnished by the government for the general use of the men. Yet cleanliness and frequent bathing are required by Army Regulations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. FLINT,
Colonel Fourth Infantry.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
HARRY WHITE,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, COLONEL SIXTH INFANTRY.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, VIENNA,
January 19, 1878.

To Hon. LEVI MAISH, and
Members of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs:

In reply to your circular of the 19th December, I would respectfully state, in answer to the first question, that I am not prepared to recommend any change of regimental organization. The President should, however, have power to increase companies of the three arms to one hundred enlisted men when in his opinion the necessity arises. The more extended order of battle, made imperative by the greatly improved small-arms, makes one hundred men as large a company as can be conveniently handled by its captain. The proportion of non-commissioned officers should also change with the strength of the company, and should not exceed ten per cent. of such strength. Minimum companies, with a full complement of non-commissioned officers, under the present plan are awkward, and not economical organizations for duty.

Second question. I am not prepared to answer.

Third question. It is not advisable to change the number of general, field, and company officers of the line. My opinions of the number of staff officers necessary have already been given to military committees of the House, and are now on file. The organization of a general staff for an army I believe to be of very great importance. At present, while

all other armies have such a body of men, which they are constantly improving and increasingly feel the need of, we have none, but in its place a number of special branches, all lacking the great essential to military efficiency—occasional tours of duty with troops. They are essentially office-men, performing many of those clerical duties which ought to be done by officers detailed from regiments preparatory to regular staff duty. Their special character unfits them for the general purposes which become all-important in war, as aids of the highest grade of military experience to general commanders. I believe this subject merits careful attention. The evils arising from this exclusive separation from troops by officers whose business it is in war to have great control of them are excellently set forth by a recent English writer in discussing the French army (Sir Garnet Wolseley).*

The Engineer Corps of our Army I believe to be superior to that of any army, and, although their duties are chiefly civil, I do not deem it advisable to change their organization.

Fourth and fifth questions have been answered in previous replies.

Sixth question. The answer to this question is already on file with the committee records.

Seventh question. I am not situated so as to enable me to recommend any change of military posts, forts, or fortifications.

Eighth question. I would respectfully suggest that regiments be stationed together under their proper regimental commanders, and to be sent on temporary detached service as required. Scattered as companies now are, the regimental commander who is theoretically responsible for the discipline and efficiency of his regiment actually commands only the companies that may accidentally be at his post. The cost of maintenance at all times when troops are not in the field would be materially reduced. Experience having shown that infantry is equally effective as cavalry for our frontier service, while its cost, man for man, is about as five of infantry to two of cavalry, a great saving would arise from reducing the proportionate strength of the cavalry to correspond to the usual proportion to other arms of the service, and without reducing the numbers or efficiency of the Army. This usual proportion

* The French staff was tried and found wanting in 1870. Since then great changes have been made and are about to be made in it. It contains all that is good and avoids what is known to be radically wrong in our (British) system by all who have had much staff experience in war. Formerly the French staff was a corps apart.* When an officer received his commission in it, he severed all connection with the regiment in which he had hitherto served. Thenceforth all his *esprit de corps* was for the staff The result was a great want of sympathy and cordiality between the staff and the rest of the army, which engendered envy and hatred on the part of the latter, and a supercilious feeling of superiority on the part of the former, which they took little care to conceal.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

These objections are felt in the few armies where this system yet obtains. In the new army of France, and in all the best armies of Europe, these officers have regular tours of duty with troops usually in each new grade when receiving promotion to it.

After long service and the most satisfactory evidence of fitness, non-commissioned officers in these armies are appointed as paymasters, commissaries, and quartermasters, who are designated by their duties and *not as staff*. They are given moderate rank, and as they form no part of the combatant army, do not compete with it for grades of promotion. Upon the contrary, these positions are sought in our Army, partially on account of the rank and social advantages they confer, by our best soldiers, who are henceforth practically lost to the combatant element of the Army. They are in the highest degree worthy of the distinction they may gain; but a system that places a premium on non-combatant service is injurious to any army, and deserves close investigation.

* In most of the European armies the officers of the general staff retain the regimental connection, receiving promotion with it.

in the armies of the world is about as one to ten; while ours, when the cavalry companies are raised to one hundred each, is about as one to one. This subject is worthy of serious consideration, and the late Indian campaigns made by the mixed arms would afford all necessary evidence upon this subject. (See General Sherman's opinion upon this subject in his last annual report, which corresponds with what has long been believed by many officers on the frontier.)

Ninth question. I would suggest no change of regulations or discipline, which are, at present, the legitimate results of conscientious labor and experience of a great length of time, and are matters which cannot be lightly changed.* The object sought can be best obtained by the adoption of some system in accepting recruits, by which bad men shall be excluded from the Army; the concentration of regiments, so that a better tone and character can be given them through drill and military supervision, with an access to libraries and encouragement of wholesome amusements; and a more regular change of location will do much to bring about so desirable a result. While troops remain in forbidding locations for very many years, without change or the hope of it, the natural effect upon the mind will lead to desertion, crime, and loss of tone.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel and Brevet Major-General, Military Attaché.

LETTER FROM COL. JOHN GIBBON, SEVENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INFANTRY,
FORT SHAW, MONT., *February* 6, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your circular of the 19th of December last, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication which I addressed to the General of the Army on the 15th of March last.

This plan for reorganizing the Army and supplementing its force by organized and disciplined regiments of volunteers in the various States, having been prepared long previous to the receipt of your call for information, will meet, it appears to me, most of the inquiries contained in your circular.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Colonel Seventh Infantry.

Hon. LEVI MAISH;
EDWARD S. BRAGG, and
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH INFANTRY,
Fort Shaw, Mont., March 15, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your consideration, with a view, should you deem proper, of placing them before the commission for the reorganization of the

* The adoption and use of the new regulations already prepared I deem important. It seems quite probable that with the means and organization in present use by the government, an army of 25,000 men can be engaged in which the personal character of every man can be very accurately known.

Army, some reflections in regard to the present needs and future requirements of the military service.

The disposition of Congress has always been very strongly opposed to anything like a large standing army, and it has not always been in the power of the clearest-headed people to prevent a reduction of our active force far beneath the actual wants of the service. This disposition is one of long standing, and was in former times so strong, that General Scott is said to have made the remark that it was a popular delusion an army of ten thousand men was dangerous to the liberties of twenty millions of people. It may be taken for granted, then, that whether such a delusion exists or not, it is deemed incompatible with the genius of our institutions to maintain a large standing army, and that there is no desire in the country, particularly on the part of its Representatives, to maintain an army even commensurate with our wants, much less one which in case of war would be of any immediate use in the field. Hence it becomes a matter of some importance to fix upon some definite plan by which a small force can be suddenly and quickly expanded into a large one, in such a way that the country may reap the greatest advantage from an expensive peace establishment, and at the same time utilize the splendid material which, in case of a war, we must depend upon in the shape of volunteers.

Most of those who had experience in the late war soon had their minds disabused of the idea that in case of an emergency "our volunteers," pure and simple, constitute the finest troops in the world for military operations; while there are but few, I imagine, who will deny that very many of our volunteer regiments, *drilled and disciplined*, formed a fighting force superior by far to anything we can ever hope to have in this country. Hence *any* system which can be devised to drill and discipline the force which must be brought into the field in case of war is better than the haphazard one adopted at the commencement of the rebellion and for several years after, when bodies of volunteers, eager for military knowledge and yearning for some one to teach them, were put off with a statement from the Adjutant-General (apparently the highest authority in the Army) that Captain A or Lieutenant B could not possibly be spared from duty with the Regular Army, where, perhaps, their military talents were expended in commanding a body of twenty or thirty well-disciplined men or in acting as file-closer to the same.

I am not one of those desirous to see a large standing army established in this country, not disposed to be eternally crying war, war, in a country where apparently we ought not to have one for a century to come; but I can see no possible objection to making every effort to improve the organization and efficiency of our small peace establishment, and without expense, provide beforehand an organization for a reserve force to be called out in an emergency, so that when that emergency comes, a large force can be at once *mobilized*, a term whose definition covers the idea exactly: "Troops which, although *enrolled*, were not previously on the war establishment." Anything like preparations of this kind will, of course, raise a hue and cry among the partisan politicians of the country, but in view of the importent end to be gained, the country can afford to disregard this; and, in all probability, if your commission will submit a well-digested plan in the matter, Congress will be induced to disregard it, and devise, as it is able to do with so many military men in it, a statute which will be of immense advantage to the country hereafter.

In regard to improvements in the present peace establishment, I do not think that the organization of the infantry arm should be changed, except to provide that in case of hostilities the company should be increased at the direction of the President to 150 men.

In reference to the artillery and cavalry, a similar provision regarding the strength of the companies should be made, and although it is not a matter of very great importance, there seems to be no good reason why the number of companies in a regiment should be different from what it is in the infantry, and for the sake of uniformity the number should be reduced in time to the same (ten). I do not, however, feel the same indifference in regard to another feature in the regimental organization of the artillery and cavalry, for if any good reason can be shown why they should have three majors, I do not know it; they should be reduced to one each in time.

Before proceeding to discuss the disposition of the officers made surplus by the reduction proposed, it becomes necessary to speak of the organization of the staff departments, and this is a matter which I approach with some considerable degree of hesitancy, because any outside proposition looking to the improvement of the staff of the Army is regarded with extreme disfavor by a class of officers completely separated in sympathy from the Army proper, and with the single exception of the Medical Corps, almost completely so in fact, and who nevertheless possess influence enough to almost entirely shape the legislation for the whole Army. This state of things has gone on until nearly every legislative act introduced proposing to effect a change in Army organization reduces itself to one of two things; either to reduce the fighting force of the Army, or to "*reduce* and fix" a staff corps, the last always resulting in increasing the higher grades, and lopping off a few of the lower ones, so as not to make the

title of the bill a complete misnomer. The result is the present organization of the Army, in which, independent of the general officers (the number of which is eleven), the Army proper consists of forty regiments of troops, with the following field officers:

Forty colonels, 40 lieutenant-colonels, and 70 majors, while the staff corps for supplying, paying, inspecting and *ordering* this force is supplied with 8 brigadier-generals, 37 colonels, 46 lieutenant-colonels, and 172 majors, and it is only when the lower grade of captain is reached that the number in the line exceeds the corresponding number in the staff. I suspect it is an anomaly in army organization, when the number of officers above the grade of company officers in the fighting contingent is exceeded more than 60 per cent. by the corresponding number in the staff organization. In regard to the composition of these staff corps, I will remark that although I believe it would benefit both the service and the special corps if officers before being assigned to the engineers and ordnance were to serve for a term of two or four years in the line, yet the remarks which follow are not intended to apply to these two corps, nor of course to the Medical Corps, and only in part to the Inspector-General's Department, the Pay Department, and the Bureau of Military Justice. In the other departments (the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence), the officers composing them were selected mostly from the line of the Army when very young subalterns from their supposed fitness for staff positions. Many of them have fulfilled the promise of their youth; some, however, have not done so, and are by no means fitted for the positions which they now occupy (but do not fill), thanks to the jealous care with which the principle of seniority has been adhered to and military discipline ignored in these departments. Below the grade of general officer the brain of an army should be in its staff; otherwise, when the day of trial comes, the brain of the general is useless or too heavily tasked. One incompetent or worthless staff officer can work more harm frequently than a brainless general. Hence some methods should be devised to get rid of incompetency and worthlessness in the staff. Another point is that even the best of these staff officers have been so long a fixture in the staff, that they are now no longer anything but *staff* officers, with no sympathy whatever with their brother officers of the line; no personal knowledge of their labors and wants, and no care as to lightening the first or supplying the last, except so far as they are compelled by their positions to do so. Hence no one, I think, will dispute the proposition that, were these staff-officers compelled by law to serve for a term of years (say four) in the line and be transferred back to the staff upon a favorable recommendation of their commanding officers, supplemented with a competitive examination before a board composed of staff and line officers, not only would the incompetent ones be weeded out of the staff and disciplined out of the Army, but that the resultant staff officer would be more valuable to the service and of more credit to himself than ever before; that the sympathy between the two parts of the Army would be re-established, and the race between line and staff officers would be as to which should do the most toward the efficiency, discipline, and general welfare of the Army at large. But the officers of the staff, knowing themselves to be fixtures in a close corporation, secure of a higher grade by simply waiting for it, will bitterly oppose any such innovation upon their rights and privileges, and they have the requisite amount of influence to prevent any change. Hence we shall be compelled to confine ourselves to propositions which promise benefit to the Army of the *future*. I therefore limit myself to proposing that the officers of the *lowest* grade in the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, and Subsistence Departments be compelled by law to serve four out of every twelve years in the line of the Army. In the vast majority of cases the duty of post commissary and quartermaster is performed by line officers, the officers of the Commissary Department being mostly occupied in their legitimate duties of purchasing or distributing from depots subsistence for the Army. Of the large number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department comparatively few are employed with the Army proper, and of the four or five who have come under my command since the close of the war, none were as satisfactory in the performance of their duties as lieutenants of the line are, and seemed to be thinking of and sighing after more extended operations at general depots, where they could be their own masters, exempt from the bore of wearing the uniform, and do as they please. A tour in the line is just the thing to correct this state of affairs, and it is the only thing to do it. No one, I think, will question the fact that a good quartermaster will be a better one after he has served his tour in the line, found by marching at the head of a company the trials and wants of a company commander, and will appreciate more fully than he does now, even, the advantages and comforts of a staff position, and strive by his conduct to deserve to return to them; while a poor quartermaster, though he may not make a good captain of a company, will undergo a system of discipline which will either make something out of him or will discipline him out of the service, and, at all events, a supply department of the Army will no longer be weighted down by an incubus; for the transfer of these officers should be fully accomplished, and they should be put back in the staff only when it was demonstrated by a healthy competition that they were better fitted for staff positions than their brother officers.

In this way would in time the best brain in the Army be concentrated in the staff,

and there would be enough left to conduct operations in the line. Of course, the lowest grade of officers in the staff department would bitterly oppose any such scheme as this, more especially the majors in the Adjutant-General's Department, for the reason that these latter now occupy positions the importance of which is entirely out of proportion to the grade of the officer, and in which they occasionally have opportunities, during the absence of their chiefs, of exercising a command prohibited by the 122d article of war. But I think unprejudiced minds will agree that such a plan would not only improve staff officers, but would be of immense benefit to the service at large.

Now, while these officers are serving in the line, who are to perform their duties in the staff? The same ones who always perform them whenever the staff-officer is absent—officers of the line. Whenever an officer is transferred from a staff department, let his place be filled by a line officer, selected by competitive examination, directed principally toward his *past*, not his coming duties, of the same grade as the transferred officer, if possible; if not, then of the next lower grade, the officer selected to be regularly appointed or promoted to the vacant place. Whenever vacancies in any grade in these staff departments occur, let them be filled by competitive examination, the candidates being only those who have served a tour in the staff.

To this of course the line will object, as tending to throw promotion properly belonging to it into the staff corps. The only answer to this is that that is one of the things the line must yield for the general good of the service, to insure the best talent being placed in the staff, the efficient organization of which is of vital importance to the Army at large, and the efforts of the line should be all the more exerted to weed out by discipline the drunken, incompetent element of the resultant organization.

As the law now exists (see 1205 Revised Statutes), officers may be transferred from the line to the staff, and, in the absence of any further law upon the subject, this section might be taken advantage of in carrying out the scheme proposed, and a corresponding number of staff officers detailed for duty with the line until some law covering the whole subject can be devised.

Should these or similar ideas be incorporated into the legislative acts governing the Army, there would be left a considerable number of surplus officers, inasmuch as for a time some regiments would have an excess of majors and captains, and these should be made use of in organizing *on paper* a *reserve force*, which in case of an emergency could be at once mobilized and used to re-enforce with the requisite promptness the small peace establishment.

States, militia organizations, and State colleges are continually asking for the services of Army officers to aid in giving military instruction and imparting discipline to State troops. To each of the forty regiments in service assign a certain district of country, usually a regiment to each State, and several regiments of different arms to the larger States. Require each colonel of a regiment to proceed to organize on paper, under the direction of the General-in-Chief, one, two, or more regiments of State troops, to be known as United States Reserves, selecting for prominent positions, both field officers and captains, the most meritorious officers in his own regiment. These officers should, from time to time, be ordered to duty with the *reserves*, and will give material aid in disciplining and drilling the reserve force. Of course any arrangement of this kind will require the co-operation and consent of the State authorities, but these there will be no difficulty in obtaining when State executives understand that the system will result in giving to each State a well disciplined and drilled regiment, which can and will become the *model* for all other military organizations in the State. Should this or some similar plan be adopted, there would in a few years be organized, with very little expense, a reserve force of forty regiments (ten brigades), or twenty brigades should a threatened emergency cause two reserve regiments to be formed for each regiment in service.

This reserve force can be called into active service by the President of the United States, under section 1642 Reserved Statutes, and a general order will send all officers borne on the rolls of the reserve force to the reserve regiments. This will furnish a speedy re-enforcement to the regular force, and the two being brigaded together will very soon be efficient for field service, and will form a nucleus for volunteer organizations on which we shall probably always depend in this country for any large force which may be needed. During the temporary absence of regimental officers with the reserve regiments, their places in the regular regiments should be supplied by the officers rendered surplus in the proposed plan.

The system of brevet as now existing in the Army is intimately connected with the efficiency of the service. It is always difficult for men to descend from a higher to a lower grade in life and perform efficiently the duties of the lower grade. It is difficult to make an efficient colonel out of a major-general, but a great deal more so for even a *good* colonel to become an efficient captain. So long as the present system of brevets is maintained the delusion will be kept up, not only in the minds of the officers themselves, but of the people at large, that our Army is largely composed of generals and colonels; and I can see but one remedy for the evil, a total abolishment of *all* brevets in the Army, a return to a solid basis in military rank, by the complete annulment of all brevet commissions.

There is no reason why the present absurd system should be any longer continued. The General of the Army holds no brevets under his present commission, nor does the Lieutenant-General, and the latter never had but one, which he was glad to get rid of.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General in Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.

A true copy.

LEVI F. BURNETT,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Seventh Infantry.

LETTER FROM COLONEL KING, NINTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INFANTRY,
Omaha Barracks, January 5, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your interrogatories dated December 19, 1877, relative to the reorganization of the Army, I have the honor to recommend the following:

That the regiments of the *line* should be, including all the rank and file, 30,000 strong, and the President empowered to fix the size of the companies, of which there should be 12 in each regiment.

That the organization of the artillery remain as at present fixed.

That there should be no captains either in the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments, after the absorption of the present incumbents. But I would recommend an extra number of officers to each regiment, from whom might be detailed a sufficient number for the two departments, and for no longer a term than three years; and when a vacancy occurred among the field officers, a board, appointed for the purpose, could select a suitable officer for transfer and promotion to supply such vacancy.

That each regiment of infantry should have an additional major.

That the staff departments remain as independent corps, organized as now, but the number of paymasters should be reduced, and line officers detailed to pay the troops monthly, on a more simple roll than the one now used. Paymasters could be stationed at important points, and furnish enough money for each payment as required.

I would recommend that, of the funds now turned over to the Soldiers' Home as fines, forfeitures, monthly dues, &c., 60 per cent. be distributed as follows: 30 per cent. to companies, to improve their messing—soldiers on the frontier and in the field do not always have enough to eat, and this additional allowance in ready money would enable their company commanders to buy subsistence not furnished by government in rations; 20 per cent. to the post fund to purchase reading-matter, and to provide other amusements for the troops; 10 per cent. to the regimental fund, to be applied to the support and improvement of the bands. General Pope, in his annual report, recommended that 50 per cent. of this money be given to the post fund, but I think my suggestion preferable. From all I can learn, 40 per cent. of the money now falling to the Home should be amply sufficient for its support. The present arrangement is, at any rate, unsatisfactory to the Army.

That barracks should be subdivided into squad-rooms, each of capacity to hold about 15 men. Soldiers should not be crowded by whole companies into one large room, where one or two drunken men can disturb

and annoy all the others. I believe this change would operate to lessen desertion.

Old soldiers, honorably discharged from service with certificates of good character, should be allowed to enlist for two years, instead of five years, at any post, and in any company they may elect, provided that the government is not put to any additional expense in transporting them to companies. The grade of company artificer and wagoner should be abolished, and the pay of privates might with advantage be reduced slightly, as follows:

For the first, second, third, and fourth years, to receive $13 per month; for the fifth year, $16 per month; no pay being retained until the last year, when $3 per month might be retained. And that, for the purpose of securing the services of a better class of men, and inducing old and valuable soldiers to remain in service and identify themselves with their regiments, the pay of the non-commissioned staff and non-commissioned officers, who, in a marked degree, represent the *morale* of the Army, be increased from the saving secured as above and as follows:

That of a sergeant-major from $23 to $38 per month.
That of a quartermaster-sergeant from $23 to $33 per month.
That of a chief musician from $60 to $75 per month.
That of a principal musician (no increase).
That of a first sergeant from $22 to $32 per month.
That of a sergeant from $17 to $22 per month.
That of a corporal from $15 to $17 per month.

to be paid to them without retention of any portion, and allowing the benefit of the act of August 4, 1854, to all the soldiers.

I would further recommend that bands be allowed 24 men, instead of 16, as now authorized.

Lastly, that after the present incumbents are absorbed, the grade of second lieutenant of engineers be abolished, and promotions and transfers made to the grade of first lieutenants in that corps from lieutenants in the line, found eligible by a board, and who may have served not less than five years, and that officers of artillery may be transferred or promoted to the grade of captain in the Ordnance Corps, if found eligible by a board; and after the present incumbents are absorbed, that the grade of lieutenant of ordnance be abolished. In conclusion, I would remark that it is injurious to the service, and works great injustice to many old officers, to legalize the promotion of first and second lieutenants to the grade of field officer by a single step.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. H. KING,
Colonel Ninth Infantry.

The COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL W. H. WOOD, ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS CHEYENNE AGENCY, DAK.,
January 8, 1878.

SIRS: In accordance with the request contained in your circular of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following as answers to the interrogatories propounded therein:

1. Assuming that the United States Army should consist of at least

30,000 enlisted men, the strength of each arm of the service should, in my opinion, be as follows, viz:

	Enlisted men.
Cavalry	7,720
Artillery	3,625
Infantry	16,375
Total	27,720

The remainder of the 30,000 should be distributed as follows, viz:

Hospital-stewards	200
Engineer battalion	200
Ordnance Department	350
Ordnance-sergeants	114
Commissary-sergeants	148
Post quartermaster-sergeants	162
Unattached men	506
Indian scouts	600
	2,280
Total	30,000

The change from the present organization of the Army, the subdivisions of the different arms, and the strength of each subdivision, should be as given in the following table:

Arm.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies in each regiment.	No. of non-commissioned staff in each regiment.	No. of enlisted men in each company.	Total enlisted.
Cavalry	8	12	5	80	7,720
Artillery	5	12	5	60	3,625
Infantry	25	10	5	65	16,375
					27,720

2. I do not think it would be advisable to change the present organization of the artillery regiments.

3. The number of general and staff officers in the Army, and the number of field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision should, in my opinion, remain as now authorized by law.

4. The minimum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms should be as stated in answer to first question. The maximum should be, for cavalry and infantry, one hundred men to each company; for artillery, one hundred men to each battery, and when serving as light batteries, one hundred and twenty men to each battery, the increase to be at the discretion of the President.

5. The organization of the staff departments should, in my opinion, remain as at present.

6. I do not think that the service would be benefited by any change or reduction in the various staff departments, by consolidation or otherwise.

7. I do not know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment to the service, unless the policy is adopted of concentrating troops. In that event, many of the small posts could be abandoned or sold.

8. One measure for reducing the expenses of the Army would be the concentration of troops in larger bodies, thereby doing away with the necessity of keeping up the great number of small posts now scattered over the country. The reduction would be brought about by a less amount of transportation, and a less number of quarters, storehouses, hospitals, bake-houses, guard-houses, stables, acting assistant surgeons, quartermaster's employés, &c., being required. The efficiency of the Army would also be greatly increased by the adoption of this measure.

9. To improve the morale of non-commissioned officers and men and prevent desertion, intelligent men of good character should be induced to enlist by increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, by offering them a fair chance of obtaining commissioned rank, by providing more commodious and better ventilated quarters, and by affording better advantages of education and proper facilities for healthy recreation.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WOOD,
Colonel Eleventh United States Infantry, Commanding Post.

Hons. LEVI MAISH, EDWARD S. BRAGG, and HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs
Of the House of Representatives of the United States.

LETTER FROM COLONEL WILCOX, TWELFTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH INFANTRY,
Angel Island, California, January 21, 1878.

SIR: To give intelligent answers to your queries of the 19th December, I have carefully considered the subject, and, after this long delay, still find myself unable to do it anything like scientific justice, for the want of information beyond the limits of my own experience and studies. For instance, the working of the staff corps: no one but staff officers can answer your questions, and they only in their respective departments. The question of organization is subsidiary, not so much to an army on paper as to the demands of a service widely scattered and subject to local influences and control. If supplies could be had and the troops paid at but three or four grand centers, the question of staff could be simplified and their numbers reduced. So with regard to the line. The number of cavalry and artillery in all European armies is apportioned to the number of infantry, so many cavalry to a corps, so many guns to the thousand men. But this cannot be so here.

Our army question can only be treated with reference—first, to its organization and size as a nucleus for great wars; and second, as an actual force to protect the lives and property of people within and upon our borders, *i. e.*, for petty wars, and must therefore be organized and manned with reference to both objects. To do this would require once in every few years, in the progress of events and as the field changes, the assemblage of an army council, in which all branches are represented and all questions discussed, and needful changes recommended on full investigation and reliable data and reports. Such a board would be as useful, and appears to me to be as necessary within its sphere, as State legislatures and city councils, and their proceedings would enable Congress to clip the expenses of the Army down to actual necessities. As it is now, after a good many years' service, I am groping in the dark for facts myself outside of my own corps, and can well appreciate the

solicitude of your committee for the right kind of information. It is therefore with considerable diffidence that I give you my views, still recommending that you call a full army board, and that you place before hem questions to be investigated, discussed and reported upon, their proceedings recorded, and the majority to determine their votes in every case, with the right to call on all departments for any and all information needed to make up their conclusions. You will then have a body of experts whose reports and recommendations would be much more valuable than the *ex-parte* statements of officers, each fighting in defense of his own arm or bureau, no matter how honestly. By any other method you will get facts and opinions as various and divergent and and unreliable as possible, and among them all will be anything you want in one sense, and anything *but what* you want in another sense. So far as my observation and judgment go and are worth, I answer your honorable committee's questions as follows:

First. For an army of 15,000 aggregate (just half of what we need until the northern and southern trans-continental railways are built) I would advise seven regiments cavalry (to be supplemented by scouts and mounted infantry, as required by emergencies), 4,500 officers and men; four regiments of artillery and ordnance, 1,500; sixteen regiments infantry, 6,725; and 2,275 for general staff, West Point, and scouts; aggregate, 15,000.

For an army of 30,000 officers and men (the number we seem most to need this year), ten regiments cavalry, 10,000; five of artillery and ordnance, 2,000; twenty-five of infantry, 15,000; and 3,000 general staff and all others; aggregate, 30,000.

This number gives one man to ten Indians, and one man to fifteen hundred of our total population.

As a permanent nucleus of organization, I would recommend one soldier to every thousand citizens. For an army of any number between 15,000 and 30,000 I would recommend a mean proportion to each arm upon the figures given.

Second. I think well of the independent batteries as long as the artillery has its present organization. I was ten years in the artillery, and thought then and think now that there should be a *light artillery corps*. Ringgold, Ridgely, Duncan, Hunt, Bragg, Magruder, Lovell, and Ricketts all advocated it.

Third. I am unable to answer the questions as to general staff officers intelligently for the reasons previously given. In line officers I recommend the present organization in each subdivision.

Fourth. As to the maximum of enlisted men in a company, 100 for all arms; minimum: 50 for cavalry and light artillery, 35 for foot artillery, and 40 for infantry. Of non-commissioned officers there should be 4 sergeants and 3 corporals for a minimum company, 5 sergeants and 4 corporals for a larger company. Regimental non-commissioned staff same as now in all arms.

Fifth. My experience with the staff organization is that it is very good so far as the supply departments are concerned. How far the staff should be exclusively under command of the military head of the Army, and how far under the Secretary of War, I am unable to advise. The supply departments might all be organized under one good head; but suppose it were a poor head, and suppose the poor head had influence? The great change needed is in the method of selections for the corps. I do not believe in consolidation of departments; any change of form or name would not do away with the number required to do the work. As a strictly military matter, to improve *ésprit*, education, and efficiency of

all concerned, I would require both selections and promotions to be made upon critical examinations, and above all the frequent infusion of young blood in all staff corps by appointments on trial. For this purpose I would create junior grades, and compel the return of staff officers to their line commissions under some circumstances, and suspend their promotion in other cases, as a board on this head may advise. And for the line I would recommend either a school for officers of all arms, by extending the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, or, still better, establishing one for infantry and cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers at some central point, say Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth. As to changes or reductions by consolidation or otherwise, I am in favor of reducing the Judge-Advocate's Department to one officer, and the Inspector-General's to two, one of the latter to look after the staff, and one to the line, with detailed assistants. Reasons have been amply given for both these reductions on record. The paymasters and surgeons can be reduced as the posts are diminished, nor do I see sufficient grounds for keeping the ordnance and artillery separate. The retired list needs enlarging. There are also in service, authorized by law, 148 commissary-sergeants, fixtures at posts, drawing higher pay and having more comforts than the majority of fighting sergeants. They should be abolished, because not only of this invidious distinction alone, but because at each post a company non-commissioned officer could do all the work with a small increase of pay, and the lieutenant who acts as commissary would be obliged to learn and look after the details himself, which it is important he should do, and which the commissary-sergeants form 148 reasons for his not doing now.

Seventh. My opinion, in common with the officers at large, is that there are too many posts; but as long as the Army is so small it has to be spread thinly over a large surface. More troops would give more concentration, fewer posts, fewer expenses, and fewer Indian troubles. One reason for so large a staff lies in the great number of posts. But the generals commanding are the best judges of what posts can be safely broken up. I do not know of any under the present amount of force.

Eighth. I have already stated what I consider the best methods, together with some instances for reducing expenses. An *adequate* force to prevent or speedily quell outbreaks is much cheaper than an *inadequate* force, to say nothing of the security of life and property and the tax benefits of peace.

Ninth. The present regulations for the discipline of the Army have got to be a matter of tradition. But it is hoped that the new regulations may speedily be sanctioned and distributed. But some additional legislative appropriations might greatly tend to improve the *morale*, particularly for soldiers' schools, club-rooms, gymnasiums, and library, one building for all, at each permanent post, and medals for best shots in target practice. Schools for soldiers are now authorized by law, section 1231 Revised Statutes, but require appropriations; and as to the last suggestion arms of precision are now in universal use, even among Indians, who shoot better than the men drawn into our ranks and hurried into the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Col. Twelfth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Genl., U. S. A., Commanding.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,

Chairman Subcommittee Military Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL DE TROBRIAND, THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH INFANTRY,
Jackson Barracks, La., January 12, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 19th ultimo, and in reply to submit the following answers to the questions therein proposed:

Question 1. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, and what change from the present organization of the United States Army would you make in such Army? How should the different arms be subdivided, and what should be the strength of each subdivision?

Answer. Recent and conclusive experiences have demonstrated that our present military establishment of 25,000 men is inadequate to its legitimate purposes. It does not afford sufficient protection to the lives and properties of our people in our vast territories. It does not preserve our frontiers from insults and inroads of lawless neighbors. It allows handfuls of wild Indians to carry on humiliating wars against our government, and in such occurrences it necessitates the most exhausting measures to concentrate from far away the number of troops needed, and imposes the most harassing exertions and hardships upon our officers and men, not to speak of the sacrifices of lives which would be otherwise averted. And, likewise, to quell bloody riots in Pennsylvania last summer, it became necessary to strip every post of the whole country east of Mississippi River of every available man, and to bring troops even from the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The unavoidable result is that finally an excessive reduction of the Army becomes more expensive than would be its maintenance to a normal strength, and that it costs the people more to stop evils and repair damages than it would cost to prevent them. Now, taking in consideration the nature and peculiarities of the services required from our Army, and to bring it down to the narrowest limits, I cannot find any combination to preserve its efficiency below the following figures:

1. Ten regiments of cavalry, of 12 companies, 100 men each	12,000
2. Five batteries of light artillery, 100 men each	500
3. Twenty-five batteries, 60 men each	1,500
4. Twenty regiments of infantry of 10 companies, 60 men each	12,000
5. Indian scouts, militarily organized	1,000
6. Engineer battalion, five companies of 80 men each	400
7. Enlisted men of ordnance	600
8. Signal detachment	200
Aggregate	28,200

Leaving a margin of 1,800 men for non-commissioned staff at posts and regimental headquarters, ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants, hospital stewards, principal musicians, general service, prison-guards, &c., for an army of 30,000 men.

It should be understood that in case of war all the companies of cavalry taking the field should be fitted to a maximum of 120 men, and all the companies of artillery and infantry to a maximum of 100 men.

Question 2. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in such army?

Answer. On general principles, I would not approve the creation of independent batteries.

Question 3. How many general and staff officers should there be in such army, and how many field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision thereof?

Answer. No change would be required for such an army in the num-

ber of general and staff officers, or in the proportional number of field, staff, and line officers in the subdivisions thereof.

Question 4. What should be the maximum and minimum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?

Answer. The present number of non-commissioned officers would answer for companies of 60 men. But for companies at their maximum of 100 men, the number of corporals should be increased to 8.

Question 5. How should the staff departments of such army be organized? Should they be an independent corps; and, if not, how should they be formed?

Answer. The question is so complicated, and open to so many considerations peculiar to our Army, that I am not prepared to offer a decided opinion on the solution of the problem.

Question 6. What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please to state specifically any views you may have in this behalf.

Answer. The Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Departments can and ought to be consolidated into one corps.

Our system of pay is detestable in itself, expensive to the government, hurtful to the habits and *morale* of the men, and pernicious to the general discipline of the Army, for reasons so well known that they need not to be repeated here. I have explained them already in a previous communication to Hon. S. B. Banning, as chairman of Committee on Military Affairs. The men should be paid at short intervals, say every week or five days, as in European armies, which great improvement would be the natural consequence of the consolidation of the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments. The consolidation of the Commissary with the Quartermaster's Department would be still easier. It would realize another progress and economy in the organization of the Army.

Question 7. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail and your views as to the disposition to be made of them.

Answer. I do not know. The value of military posts depends upon circumstances which are very changeable in our country. In the Department of the Gulf, where I am now serving, four posts were abandoned last fall, leaving only four to be occupied by small garrisons.

Question 8. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would commend.

Answer. The appropriations for the Army are reduced to such a minimum that it has become difficult in our military posts to keep the buildings in good order, and to procure proper comfort to the officers and men.

I have no possible suggestion to make for further reduction of expenses at military posts or otherwise.

Question 9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and prevent desertion?

Answer. The good discipline of the Army and the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men depends much less on the letter of regulations than on the spirit of officers. *The officer makes the soldier.* The first step to improve the *morale* of non-commissioned officers and men would therefore be to eliminate from the Army a certain number ber of officers of intemperate habits and low character, who are toler-

ated by the culpable indulgence of superior commanders, or who, having been sentenced to be dismissed by general courts-martial (some of them more than once), are forced back upon us by the Executive clemency, through political or family influences.

Another desirable measure would be to abolish civil appointments, and to open the promotion to the grade of second lieutenant to a limited number of sergeants, under conditions of special recommendations from their company and regimental commanders, and of strict examination according to programme by a board of officers not belonging to their own regiment.

The increase of companies to a minimum of sixty men, and of garrisons at posts to such a strength as to divest the service of unnecessary harshness by making the duties easier to all, would also have an excellent effect upon the *morale* of the men.

All this, combined with a more strict attention by the recruiting officers to the character and qualification of recruits, and the enactment of severe penalties for enlistments under false pretenses, would undoubtedly bring down the number of deserters to a low figure. As to prevent desertion itself, there is no harm in trying it, but it cannot be done, especially in our country.

Respectfully submitted.

P. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COL. C. H. SMITH, NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
Fort Lyon, Colo., January 9, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following answers to the nine interrogatories relating to Army organization that you were pleased to address to me the 19th ultimo, to wit:

1. The relative strength of cavalry, artillery, and infantry should be as two-tenths, one-tenth, and seven-tenths, respectively. Each arm should be divided into regiments and companies, all to have the same organization and strength as nearly as practicable. Cavalry is the most expensive; one cavalryman costs the government about as much as three infantrymen do. Cavalry should therefore be select, but as few in numbers as possible. Cavalry should not perform any duty that infantry could do as well. At present, in consequence of the very large proportion of cavalry, infantry and cavalry are detailed indiscriminately or nearly so for every kind of work. Artillery should be very select, and should be stationed where it would have special facilities for drill and instruction, in order that it might attain the highest degree of efficiency. At present, much of the artillery differs from infantry only in name and uniform. Infantry should comprise the bulk of the Army. It is less expensive, is more readily drilled and instructed, and suffers less by being broken up and scattered wherever detachments may be required, or in the performance of labor.

2. Independent batteries would be pretty things for the few who might be fortunate enough to command them. I believe also that they would prove very expensive luxuries.

3. I do not think I can offer with advantage any views relating to staff officers, in addition to the mass of conflicting opinions already before the Military Committee. Regiments should have a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major (with 12 companies to a regiment two majors), also an adjutant and quartermaster. A company should have a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant. Captains and second lieutenants should serve with their companies; first lieutenants should be available for detail and detached service.

4. Seventy men makes a very efficient company. There is an objection to larger companies, as most of our barracks are constructed for seventy men, or a less number; of course, the companies could be filled to ninety or a hundred men in cases of emergency. Companies should never have less than fifty men, five sergeants, four corporals, and two musicians; and for cavalry a blacksmith, a farrier and a saddler extra, make an efficient company organization.

5 and 6. See answer to the third interrogatory relating to staff.

7. I believe there are quite a number of posts that should be abandoned by troops, but in this matter I prefer not to be more specific in such a general paper.

8. Have no suggestions to offer for legislation under this head.

9. Improve the ration; increase the fresh-meat allowance to a pound and a half, and the flour allowance by two ounces. Require captains to serve with and command their companies; it is the most important duty in the Army, but is the least considered and appreciated. The reputation of every captain and that of his company should be identical. The duty of a captain to command his company should be looked up to with respect, and not to be despised, as is too often the case now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,
Colonel Nineteenth Infantry.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
On behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM COLONEL SULLY, TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH.,
January 5, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your communication dated December 19, 1877, I have the honor to make the following answers to your questions in the order they are given:

First. Assuming the total number of enlisted men in the Army to be 30,000, divided as it now is into 12 regiments of cavalry, 5 regiments of artillery, and 25 regiments of infantry, there should, in my opinion, be 67 men to each company, which, with the non-commissioned staff of the regiments, would give 8,098 men for the cavalry, 4,049 men for the artillery, and 16,875 men for the infantry arm; the rest of the 30,000 men to belong to the staff corps. Lately the cavalry companies have been increased to 100 men at the expense of the foot companies, which has

been a very great detriment to the efficiency and discipline of the artillery and infantry. The cavalry companies should be reduced to the same strength as the foot companies, and if at any time it should be deemed necessary to use more mounted troops, infantry companies can very easily be mounted, as they now frequently are. They make just as efficient troops in Indian warfare as cavalry, are less expensive, and with their rifles and trowel bayonets are more effective than cavalry with their short carbines, pistols, and sabers. Should Congress decide that the Army should consist of a less number than 30,000, I think the relative strength of the different arms should be as I have above stated, but the companies should never be less than 50 men, even if it should be necessary to reduce the number of companies to effect this. I would recommend no change in the present organization of the line of the Army.

Second. If the artillery companies were all armed and equipped as artillery, it might possibly be better to abolish its regimental organization, but we have very few batteries in service, not enough to properly instruct each regiment. On account of the size of our Army, it is frequently necessary to put artillery troops in the field to serve as infantry; their regimental organization is therefore as necessary as it is for the infantry.

Third. There are not too many general officers in our Army for the present organization. I think, however, there are too many staff officers in some of the corps and departments. I could suggest no change in the number of field or line officers for regiments.

Fourth. I think the maximum strength of a company of infantry should be 110 men, viz, 1 first sergeant, 1 company commissary sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, and 94 privates. The minimum should be 67, viz, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and 56 privates.

Fifth. I think the staff corps should be in separate corps, but all of them subject to the orders of the Commanding General of the Army, except the engineers, who have many duties to attend to that do not pertain to the Army. I think the younger officers of the line should be detailed to serve for a period of time in all the staff corps, except the Engineer Corps and the Medical Department, to acquaint them with these duties, and to give the authorities in Washington an opportunity to select those best fitted for such important positions.

Sixth. As I stated before, I think some of the staff corps are too large for an army of 30,000 men. I am of the opinion that the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments could be consolidated, and that the Adjutant-General's Department could take charge of the Bureau of Justice, but this would make no important decrease in the number of officers.

Seventh. I do not know of any military post occupied by troops in this department that could be properly abandoned.

Eighth. I do not think I could make any suggestion to decrease the expenses of the Army to any great extent. It is very much increased by the number of posts occupied and by the locality of some of them; and it is sometimes increased by the want of good judgment on the part of those who have charge of disbursing funds. This could be greatly obviated by the suggestions I make in reply to your fifth inquiry.

Ninth. I have no suggestion to make in regard to any change in the regulation and discipline of the Army. Everything in this depends on the good judgment of the commanding officer and the manner in which he attends to his duty. I would, however, recommend enlistments for three

instead of five years, and re-enlistments, with increased pay, for two years. I would also recommend that some provision be made to supply distant frontier posts with reading matter and means of recreation for the enlisted men. At present this is in a measure supplied by a saving in the bread rations; and at posts where the soil and climate will permit the men to raise vegetables, they can make a considerable saving, provided they are not called upon too often to take the field. But this can only be done at few posts, and generally at the most pleasant posts, where the men have the least need of such amusements. At the distant isolated posts, located in a dismal, sterile country, the men require all their ration to eat, and make little or no company or post savings. Troops should be changed more frequently than they are. Before the war four years was considered a long time for troops to occupy any post; now they frequently remain in one section of country double that time. I think the class of men we now get in the ranks are far better than they used to be, but they still can be improved. There is very rarely a desertion from a post pleasantly located, where the commanding officer exercises good judgment in the execution of his duty.

I would further recommend, to improve the *morale* of the enlisted men, that the pay of the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant of each regiment, and of first sergeants of companies, be increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Colonel Twenty-first Infantry.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JEFF C. DAVIS, COLONEL TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
January 17, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: When your communication reached my headquarters I was absent on a tour of duty in New Mexico. On my return I take advantage of the first available opportunity to reply.

Upon reading the questions you ask, I find that on a similar occasion some two years ago I had the honor to give to the Military Committee in the House my views in brief on Army affairs.

I find also that the views I then expressed and transmitted cover nearly, if not quite all, the interrogatories you now ask an answer to.

I have not changed these views, and at this late day of your session will not attempt a more detailed or elaborate explanation of them.

By referring to page 110, Report of House of Representatives No. 354, first session Forty-fourth Congress, you will find them.

This document of the House of Representatives contains 210 pages, and is replete with information such as you seek, from the pens of many of the most distinguished officers of the Army.

I will, however, avail myself of the opportunity to invite your attention to the inclosed communication of Capt. O. W. Pollock, of the Twenty-third Infantry, an officer of experience as a company commander.

I have perused this paper very closely, and agree with the views therein set forth entirely. The non-commissioned officers in our Army

are the poorest paid class of men in it. The distribution of the pay of the enlisted men as suggested would have a great influence in inducing good men to enlist, and would have a wonderfully good effect in stimulating zeal and energy in seeking promotion, &c.

I commend these views to the earnest consideration of the committee, and so far as I can I shall always be glad, when called upon, to assist Congress in its efforts to legislate for the Army. Please also see inclosed slip from Army and Navy Journal, written by Captain Pollock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Colonel Twenty third Infantry.

The Hon. COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEBR., *November* 28, 1875.

SIR: The following exhibit of the difference between the present and proposed system of the monthly pay of the enlisted men of the Army, together with accompanying remarks, are respectfully forwarded through the regular military channel, praying that the honorable Secretary of War may lay the matter before the President of the United States, in order that he may urge upon Congress the necessity for the required legislation:

PRESENT SYSTEM.		PROPOSED SYSTEM.	
400 privates, at $13	$5,200	430 privates, at $11	$4,730
10 wagoners, at $14	140	20 musicians, at $13	260
20 artificers, at $15	300	40 corporals, at $20	800
20 musicians, at $13	260	40 sergeants, at $30	1,200
40 corporals, at $15	600	10 first sergeants, at $40	400
40 sergeants, at $17	680	2 principal musicians, at $40	80
10 first sergeants, at $22	220	2 serg. maj. and Q. M. serg't, at $40	80
2 principal musicians, at $22	44	1 chief musician, at $80	80
2 serg. maj. and Q. M. serg't at $23	46		
1 chief musician, at $60	60	Proposed system	7,630
		Present system	7,550
	7,550	Difference	80

Privates should have but $11 per month, because it is sufficient. Just as many men and just as good men can be enlisted for $11 as $13. Men do not enlist for $11 per month or $13 per month. It is not much matter to them which it is, so long as they get their food, clothing, quarters, bed, fuel, medical attendance, &c. What they get outside of that is merely pocket-money, which goes for anything; but when they come to receive $20, $30, and $40 per month (which it is proposed that non-commissioned officers shall receive), the pay becomes an object which is quite apparent. They could then save such sums in a reasonable time as could be invested to advantage or placed at interest. When I say that as many and as good men can be procured for $11 as $13 per month, I mean without further inducements; but when there is a prospect of $20, $30, or $40 per month by becoming non-commissioned officers, a much better class of men will be induced to enlist; and the only thing that can elevate and improve the position of the non-commissioned officers is an increase of pay. The difference between the pay of a private and corporal, as proposed, will be $9, which will be a great inducement to obtain the position; the difference between that and sergeant will be $10, which is a still *greater* inducement to obtain *that* position; and that of first sergeant is $10 more, which is little enough for a man who is capable of occupying the position.

With non-commissioned officers of intelligence, reliability, and character, such as the proposed system of payment would induce to occupy the position (for instance, such as mates on board of merchant-vessels, conductors on railroad-trains, warrant officers in the Navy, &c.), the material of which the private soldier is composed would be molded and elevated into a state of intelligence and usefulness which is not now known. As it is, private soldiers have no respect for non-commissioned officers, nor is it reasonable that they should, when the character of the non-commissioned officers

(with rare exceptions) is not such as to inspire it. If non-commissioned officers are of any use at all, means should be resorted to by which the best men can be obtained for the position.

Company commanders all over the Army to day are laboring at a disadvantage in not having material for non-commissioned officers; or when suitable men are found, the position is not of sufficient importance to induce them to take it. They seem to occupy the place simply to accommodate their company commanders, and every few days they are coming to their company commanders asking to be reduced to the rank of private. This is the case from first sergeant down to corporal. The fact is, they are now non-commissioned officers only in name. The system of pay that I propose would increase the efficiency of the Army a hundred per cent., with a mere nominal expense to the government.

Artificers and wagoners should be done away with; they are of no use as such. At present it is some carpenter or teamster that is taken from the privates of the company and made artificer or wagoner. These men would be in the company any way, and could be detailed whenever their services were required. They only complicate muster-rolls and returns, and are of no benefit. We want no enlisted men in a company except non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. It would be well to let the pay of musicians remain at $13, except in the case of boys under eighteen years of age, who should not receive more than $8 per month.

Non-commissioned officers should not have the benefit of the act of May 15, 1872, but should retain the benefit of the act of August 4, 1854. The act of May 15, 1872, should extend to all enlisted men, except non-commissioned officers. The pay of $40 per month, which is proposed as that of first sergeant, should be given to all non-commissioned staff officers, both general and regimental, except chief musicians of regiments, who should have at least $80 per month.

Music being a fine art, and it being necessary for a man who is capable of taking charge of and conducting the music of a regiment to have devoted his life to it, $80 per month must be considered small. It will be seen by the accompanying exhibit that the increase of expense over the present system per month for the payment of a regiment of infantry is only $80. This is taking simply the pay proper; but when we consider that many of the non-commissioned officers (possibly half of them or more) are now receiving the benefits of the act of May 15, 1872, and that a great many of the musicians would not be entitled to more than $8 per month, on account of their being under eighteen years of age, the amount of money necessary for payment under the proposed system will fall very much short of that required at present. And should the government at any time find it necessary to increase the number of privates, the difference in favor of the proposed system would be much more apparent; so that while the efficiency of the Army will be incalculably increased, the government will actually be paying out less money.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. POLLOCK,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *United States Army.*

[From the Army and Navy Journal, December 1, 1877.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: After a long experience as a company commander, and having given the matter special attention, it is my firm conviction that the efficiency of the service could be enhanced, at least one-half, by a substantial improvement in the condition of the non-commissioned officers. At present they can scarcely be said to occupy more than a nominal position; they attach little or no importance to their warrants. A company might almost as well be without them. Still, good and efficient non-commissioned officers are one of the principal requisites to discipline and good order, to soldierly bearing and tone of character, among the private soldiers. The amount of zeal and energy displayed by a person in the execution of an office, which he considers of no value, can easily be imagined. This is the case with regard to at least four-fifths of our non-commissioned officers: there are some exceptions, of course. In order to remedy this serious defect, Congress must increase their pay and make the office an object, and one that will be sought and valued by men of character, who will perform the duties pertaining to it honestly and faithfully, and with intelligence. Our non-commissioned officers, like the warrant officers of the Navy, should be a connecting link between the commissioned officers and the private soldiers, which position they at present come very far short of occupying, because to-day they are a sergeant or a corporal, and to-morrow they are a private soldier in the ranks, on account of intem-

perance, theft, or other improper conduct. What can be expected of the private soldier under these circumstances? Their pay should not be less than forty dollars per month for the first sergeant of a company, thirty dollars for a duty sergeant, and twenty dollars for a corporal. The pay must be regulated by Congress; the War Department can do the rest. I believe that a change similar to the one I have suggested will do more toward reducing the number of desertions and elevating the character of the private soldier than any other one thing that could be proposed.

When Congress passed the act of the 15th of May, 1872, giving the soldier service-pay, also when it made provision for the deposit by the soldier of his savings with the paymaster, giving four per cent. interest on all deposits of fifty dollars and upward for six or more months, it rendered one of the greatest services to the Army imaginable, though I think the interest should have been six per cent. instead of four; and I have no doubt that Congress would gladly continue to aid officers in their endeavors to bring the Army up to the highest possible state of usefulness, provided it was properly informed as to the best means to that end.

MENTOR.

LETTER FROM COLONEL CARLIN, SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
POST OF STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA,
January 6, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your interrogatories dated December 19, 1877, and to submit my replies to them as follows, assuming as a basis of my answer an army consisting of an aggregate total of 30,000 men; the smallest force that the United States should keep, in my opinion:

Question 1. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, and what change from the present organization of the United States Army would you make in such army? How should the different arms be subdivided, and what should be the strength of each subdivision?

Answer.—There should be 20,000 infantry, 3,750 men in the artillery, and 6,250 men in the cavalry.

The infantry should be divided into 30 regiments, of 10 companies each, each company containing a minimum of 66 men, with authority to the President to increase the number to 100 men to a company at exposed points and in time of war.

The artillery should be subdivided into 30 batteries of field-artillery, each battery having 125 men; these batteries should be grouped into 3 regiments of 10 batteries each, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and 2 majors to each regiment.

The cavalry should be subdivided into 10 regiments, with 10 companies to each regiment, and 60 men to each company at minimum strength and 100 at maximum.

The regiments of infantry should have each 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 2 majors, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, besides 1 adjutant and 1 regimental quartermaster, who should be lieutenants. Among the changes I would recommend in the present organization of the United States Army are the abolition of engineer troops, ordnance troops, and all artillery regiments, so called. All the work now performed by such troops could be performed by infantry; they are in fact infantry, though called by other names. All such special organizations should be abolished, or they should be consolidated with the infantry, and constitute a part of the 30 regiments recommended, officers and enlisted men.

Question 2. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in such army?

Answer. They should not exist, except when acting independently;

they should have the regimental organization for the purposes of administration, instruction, and discipline.

Question 3. How many general and staff officers should there be in such army, and how many field, staff, and line officers in each subdivision thereof?

Answer. There should be 1 General, 1 Lieutenant-General, 5 major-generals, and 10 brigadier-generals, that is, 1 brigadier-general for each 3,000 men, 1 major-general for each 6,000 men. Three of these generals should act (when their services shall not be otherwise required) as chiefs of the following-named staff departments at Washington, that is, as Quartermaster-General, Adjutant General, and Commissary-General. The Chief of Ordnance, the Inspector-General, and Paymaster-General should be colonels detailed for a term of years from the line of the Army. The Judge Advocate-General should be a colonel learned in the law, selected either from the Army or civil life, according to the discretion of the President.

The Chief of Engineers should be a brigadier-general appointed as now provided by law. In my opinion the Subsistence Department, Pay Department, and the Bureau of Military Justice should, in all other respects, remain as now organized.

The Quartermaster-General's Department, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector-General's Department, and Ordnance Department, as separate staff corps should be abolished, and the duties now performed by these corps should be performed by officers detailed for a term of years from the line of the Army. The number of such officers should be regulated by the exigencies of the service and be determined by the President.

The number of officers of engineers should be about 37, viz: 1 brigadier-general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, and 10 second lieutenants. The number of medical officers should be at the rate of 1 surgeon and 2 assistants for each regiment in the Army. All others that may be required should be employed by contract. There should be 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, and 10 second lieutenants, 1 adjutant (lieutenants) for each regiment of infantry and cavalry, and the same number for each of the three regiments of artillery, with an additional first lieutenant for each battery.

Question 4. What should be the maximum and minimum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?

Answer. The minimum of infantry and cavalry companies should be the number stated above; the maximum, 100. The batteries (light) should be always 125 men. There should be 1 sergeant and 1 corporal for every 20 men, and a fraction of 20 over 10, and 1 first sergeant to each company. There should be also 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, 1 drum-major to each regiment of infantry, and 1 chief trumpeter for each regiment of cavalry and artillery.

Question 5. How should the staff departments of such army be organized? Should they be an independent corps? and, if not, how should they be formed?

Answer. Those questions have been partly answered above; but in order to be more explicit I will recapitulate in regular order:

1. Adjutant-General's Department: One of the 10 brigadier-generals of the Army should be detailed as Adjutant-General for a term of years; there should be such number of officers detailed from the line of the Army to act as assistant adjutants-general as the President may direct, and they should be assigned to such duties as he may deem necessary.

2. Inspector-General's Department: The Inspector-General should be a colonel detailed from the line of the Army for a term of years; there should be such assistant inspectors-general as the President may decide to be necessary, and they should be detailed from the line of the Army for a term of years.

3. Quartermaster-General's Department: One of the general officers of the Army should be detailed to act as Quartermaster-General for a term of years. Such quartermasters and assistants as the President may deem necessary to perform services required should be detailed for a term of years from the line of the Army.

4. Subsistence Department: A brigadier-general of the Army should be detailed to act as Commissary-General of Subsistence. The other officers of the department should be selected as now provided by law. If any more should be required they should be detailed from the line of the Army for a term of years, or so long as their services may be deemed necessary by the President.

5. The Ordnance Department: A colonel of the line should be detailed for a term of years to act as Chief of Ordnance, and such assistants as the President may deem necessary should be detailed from the line of the Army for a term of years.

6. Medical Department: This should consist of a Surgeon-General with the rank of colonel, 1 surgeon and 2 assistant surgeons for each regiment of the line, whose rank shall be the same as now provided by law. Such other surgeons and physicians as may be required should be employed by contract.

7. Pay Department: The Paymaster-General should be a colonel of the line detailed for a term of years. The department should in other respects remain as at present organized by law.

8. Bureau of Military Justice: The Judge-Advocate-General should be a colonel learned in the law, and should be selected by the President. The bureau should in other respects remain as now organized.

9. The Signal Corps: A captain of the Corps of Engineers should be placed in charge of this corps, and he should be on the staff of the General of the Army. His assistants should be such young lieutenants and enlisted men as may be deemed necessary by the General of the Army.

10. Engineer Corps: This should be organized as advised above, and reduced to the number required by the actual necessities of the military service.

Question 6. What changes or reductions in the number of officers, by consolidation or otherwise, can be made in the various staff departments? Please state specifically any views you have in this behalf.

Answer. Such officers of the engineers and ordnance as are fit for active service should be transferred to the line of the Army without losing rank, till the desired reduction in these corps should be attained. In carrying out the views expressed in reference to the other staff corps and departments I would recommend that no more appointments or promotions be made in them, and would retain the officers of the staff corps and departments so long as they remain efficient, after which time they should be placed on the retired list. The change of system should, in justice to the meritorious services of the officers of these staff corps and departments, be made gradually, in order that no injustice or hardships may result. I would not recommend any consolidation of staff departments or corps. To make room for efficient and active officers that would be consolidated with the infantry and cavalry from the engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, and present artillery organization, there

should be a thorough reorganization of the entire line of the Army, with the view of retiring all officers who, from age, wounds, or other disabilities, physical or mental, are incapacitated for the duties of their rank. A board of officers, to consist of the General, Lieutenant-General, two major-generals, and a member of Congress from each State, should have charge of this reorganization.

Question 7. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail, and your views as to the disposition to be made of them.

Answer. I recommend the abandonment of Forts Rice and Sully, Dakota Territory, and the restoration of their reservations to the public domain—the removal of such property and building material at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, as may be valuable, to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and Standing Rock Agency, and the sale of the remainder.

Question 8. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would command.

Answer. So far as my experience and observation extend, the expenses of the Army at military posts cannot be reduced. I believe this matter depends very much on the disposition of the officers in command of the posts and the department commander and his staff to economize. I know of no extravagance of expenditure in this department (Dakota). I believe it is true economy to have as few military posts as are consistent with the protection of the frontiers and control of the Indians; but that these posts should be substantially built of the best materials. It would be greatly conducive to economy to have large garrisons at the most important posts; a regiment should always be kept together if practicable. I would recommend that no medical or other officers be withdrawn from legitimate duty, or placed on work not in any manner connected with the Army; and that medical officers of the Army should always be required to serve with troops or at posts, and that medical services required in cities and at recruiting stations should be procured by contract. All estimates of staff corps and departments should be revised by the General of the Army.

Question 9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the morals of the non-commissioned officers and men and prevent desertion?

Answer. I would recommend that all stoppages of pay by sentence of courts martial be expended for the benefit of the enlisted men in active service. A part of this, say fifty per cent., should be appropriated to the maintenance of a library, reading-room, billiard-room, bowling-alley, school, and church at each military post. The remainder might be profitably employed in remunerating or rewarding men who obtain certificates of merit, either for general good conduct or for special instances of courage, fidelity, or enterprise in the discharge of duty. I think idleness is the chief cause of discontent and desertion. Men that are kept reasonably occupied, even at hard labor, seem to be more contenied than those that have nothing to do.

Since December, 1876, there have been but 7 desertions from this post, that is, in 13 months; 3 of these were apprehended. The garrison has consisted of 9 companies for about 8 months of the time, and was never less than 3 companies. The men have been occupied in building, cutting and hauling logs, sawing lumber, herding cattle and horses, gardening, and some of them in scouting. During the winter a theatrical association was formed among the men, and that afforded amusement to many.

No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold at this post. It would be a good regulation to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors at all military posts. In consequence of the inability to procure liquor, except by smuggling it from distant points, there have been few courts-martial, and but few men confined in the guard-house at this post.

The contentment of the men depends much on the individual character and capacity of their officers. Those who take great interest in the comfort and amusements of their men generally lose few by desertion. When there is not much work to be done at posts, drills and military exercises should be frequent.

The revision of regulations to govern the discipline of the Army is so important that it cannot be touched in a letter, The whole matter should be referred to a board of intelligent and experienced officers of the Army.

The Army is growing old. It will soon be too old to fulfill its object. Many captains are over 50 years of age; some lieutenants are as old. Every first lieutenant in the infantry and artillery is as old as a colonel ought to be in actual war. Of course an army of old men can never carry on vigorous war.

This is a question that should be considered in time by Congress. It should be considered before the Army may be needed in defense of the country against a foreign foe. All officers too old to march with their companies or regiments should be placed on the retired list. An efficient army must always be young.

The plan of organization for the staff proposed above has many advantages over the present system. It is flexible and adapts itself to the exigencies of the service without difficulty or fresh legislation. If the Army be increased by act of Congress, the President, with the advice of the General of the Army and Secretary of War, details additional officers for staff duty. If the Army be reduced by act of Congress, all surplus officers on staff duty return to their regiments by order of the proper authority.

The system will prevent all jealousy between the line and staff of the Army, because there will be no object to be gained by special legislation in the interests of the staff, who, being always in Washington or largely represented there, manage to have laws shaped and turned to suit themselves, the result of which is that nearly every chief of bureau in the War Department has a little army of his own, apparently independent of all superior authority except Congress, without which they cannot get along very well, as money must be had to run these bureaus, and Congress is the only authority that can furnish it. The great number and rank of staff officers has enabled them to maintain their corps and departments at an unnecessarily great strength. Having the large proportions permitted or established by law they have managed to throw all the reductions of strength and expense on the line of the Army. They must work on Congress to get appropriations to give employment to their officers. This fact is a very pernicious one in the public service. In spite of all efforts to get appropriations that would give reasonable employment to all their officers, several of the staff corps and departments have been compelled to make places for them where they were not needed.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the privilege of expressing my opinions to you, and through you to Congress, on this important subject, and I thank you for consulting officers of the line, who are the most reliable judges of what is needed in and for an army. In this I include the generals who command troops, who are a part of the line in reality.

Officers who pass their lives on the frontier, in warfare with savages, whose lives are constantly at stake, and who seldom see or enjoy the comforts of civilization in States or cities, should be consulted in this important matter of reorganizing the Army; and Congress should so reorganize the entire Army as to equalize the hardships and privations of Army life. It is now impossible for officers of infantry and cavalry to educate their children without sending them away among strangers. Every principle of justice, as well as the good of the public service, demands that all staff duties should be performed by a system of rotation—by abolishing all staff corps and departments, the duties of which can be performed as well, if not better, by details from the line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. CARLIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Brevet Major-General.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWD. S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM COLONEL DODGE, TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 26, 1877.

SIRS: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of December 19, asking answers to certain questions.

While I believe that the reasons and arguments on which I base my opinions are sound, I shall confine myself to a statement of those opinions as simple and concise as possible.

1. Each regiment, of whatever arm, should consist of twelve companies. Each company should be organized at a maximum of eighty men. The strength of each arm of service should be as follows:

An aggregate total of 15,000 men, 15 regiments: 10 infantry, 3 cavalry, 2 artillery.

An aggregate of 20,000 men, 21 regiments: 14 infantry, 5 cavalry, 2 artillery.

An aggregate of 25,000 men, 26 regiments: 17 infantry, 6 cavalry, 3 artillery.

An aggregate of 30,000 men, 31 regiments: 20 infantry, 7 cavalry, 4 artillery.

An aggregate of 35,000 men, 36 regiments: 24 infantry, 8 cavalry, 4 artillery.

An aggregate of 40,000 men, 41 regiments: 26 infantry, 10 cavalry, 5 artillery.

The organization of the three arms should be the same; the strength of each company, of whatever arm, the same—80 men to each company, 960 men to each regiment.

2. Independent batteries should *not* exist in an army.

3. Our Army is now amply supplied with general officers, and no more will be required, even if the rank and file should be increased to 40,000 men.

Except the medical department the staff is hugely preponderant.

Each regiment should have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 12 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants—43 in all.

4. Practically there can be no minimum of enlisted men. The maximum should be eighty enlisted men to each company, to be increased to one hundred when the company is on active service.

5. The staff departments should be for the benefit of the line, or fighting portion of the Army, and should therefore be under the direct control of the General-in-chief. Those serving in departments should be under control of the department commander.

6. A sufficient number of the senior officers of the Inspector-General's, Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, and Commissary-General's Departments should be retained to make the proper purchases and perform the duties of chiefs, each of his own branch of service in each military department. All of the captains in those branches of the staff and nearly all the majors might be advantageously transferred to take such places in the line as is indicated by the rank of each. Thenceforward all the duties of staff officers (except chief) will be performed by field officers detailed from the line.

7. I have no information.

8. With the exception of transportation, Army expenses have already been reduced to the lowest possible figures. Transportation cannot be reduced except by increasing the Army.

9. The pay of non-commissioned officers should be largely increased. Regiments should, as far as possible, be recruited from States or special localities. Convicted deserters should be indelibly marked. The same man can now enlist and desert half a dozen times in a year. A comparatively few incorrigibles swell the yearly list of deserters to thousands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH'D I. DODGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, Commanding.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
Subcommittee of Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. C. H. POTTER, EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
MCPHERSON BARRACKS,
Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1878.

To the honorable COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 19, 1877, asking me to answer different interrogatories relative to the Army. I venture to comply with your request by answering a few of them, and at the same time acknowledge that wiser and more experienced heads than mine can give you better advice.

1. I am of the opinion that the Army should remain at its present strength, viz, 10 cavalry regiments, 12 companies each; 5 artillery regiments, 12 companies each; and 25 regiments of infantry, 10 companies each, with 25,000 men belonging to the line as a minimum, and with power delegated to the proper authority (should an emergency take place) to increase the companies of each arm of the service to 100 pri-

vates, with first sergeant, 8 duty-sergeants, and 6 corporals to each company, or to increase such a number of the companies to the standard given as may meet the emergency. Hospital-stewards, commissary-sergeants, battalion of engineers, ordnance corps, the enlisted men now on duty at West Point, and all enlisted men in the Signal-Service should, in my opinion, be legislated for separately, and in such a manner as may improve their efficiency, as may have been found necessary by those officers having experience with the organizations referred to. I think the present subdivision of the different arms good, as well as of each subdivision.

2. I do not think well of independent batteries. I think they should not exist.

3. I do not feel that I am competent to answer the third question, except that the regiments, as now officered, I approve.

4. In answer to question 1, I have given my opinion of the maximum number of enlisted men, and the necessary number of non-commissioned officers. For the minimum number I would have as follows: 10 regiments of cavalry, 12 companies each; 120 companies of cavalry, 65 enlisted men to each company; out of this number to be appointed first sergeant, 6 duty-sergeants, and 4 corporals; total, 7,800 cavalry; 5 regiments of artillery, 5 light batteries, one to belong to each of the 5 regiments of artillery, with 80 enlisted men each, and out of this number to be appointed first sergeant, 6 duty-sergeants, and 5 corporals; total, 400 men for the batteries; 55 companies of artillery, with 60 enlisted men to each company; out of this number to be appointed 1 first sergeant, 4 duty sergeants, and 4 corporals; total, 3,300; and in case an emergency should arise a part or all of the companies of artillery to be increased and mounted for light batteries; 25 regiments of infantry, 250 companies infantry, 54 enlisted men to each company; out of this number to be appointed 1 first sergeant, 4 duty-sergeants, and 4 corporals; total, 13,500.

Cavalry	7,800
Artillery	400 } 3,300 }
Infantry	13,500
	25,000

And out of the above number each regimental commander to appoint from the enlisted men under his command, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, two principal musicians, and to transfer to the band of the regiment two men from each company. Each regiment to be allowed one chief musician or band-leader at the present pay. The pay of the sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, and first sergeants should be materially increased, as it is very necessary for the good of the Army that their positions be filled by fairly-educated, efficient, and trusty men.

5. This question I will leave to those better qualified to give ideas than I am, though I will say that I think the present staff entirely too large for an army of 25,000 men, especially that of the Ordnance Corps.

6. I can only recommend one reduction that I feel confident will be spoken well of by many officers, and that is to abolish the judge-advocate's department of the Army. Nearly all of the cases, whether important or not, are tried by line officers detailed as judge-advocates, who are perfectly competent to carry any case through that may be given them; and the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are just as compe-

tent to review the proceedings. All that I can see that the officers of the judge-advocate's department do is to review the cases only to see if the records are properly made up.

7. My position will not warrant an answer to this question. Only those in authority can know of the importance of the different military posts and reservations.

8. I can make one suggestion, and that is to do away entirely with knapsacks. My experience teaches me that men will discard their knapsacks the very first opportunity. During the late war I saw but few regiments carry the knapsack, with the exception of the new regiments, and they soon discarded them, becoming convinced that the knapsack was a useless weight for them to carry. The men would invariably roll their blankets and clothes in a rubber blanket, and would carry the roll over the shoulder with the ends tied by the side.

9. I think there is room for improvement in the present Army Regulations, which are even now so changed by different orders issued that it is hard t otell what is expected, and to answer the question properly one would have to furnish a complete regulations for the Army covering all the necessities of the service. I have seen a book which I believe has been presented to Congress for the regulation of the Army in its different departments, which I think it would be far better for us to follow than to be utterly at sea, as in many cases we are now.

I would respectfully state that the above answers, based upon an army of 25,000 men, would not, I think, be the best organization for a larger number of men. If it could be possible to increase the Army, I would, in the infantry, recommend a 3-battalion organization for each regiment, the battalions to consist of 4 companies each; and to make it expansive for emergencies four, or even six, companies could be added to each battalion, which would make a full regiment; and the new men added would have the advantage of serving with disciplined men, and each organization would be intact, and the recruits could be made effective much quicker.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Eighteenth Infantry.

LETTER FROM MAJ. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, TENTH INFANTRY.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS,
January 2, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your interrogatories of December 19, 1877, I have the honor to reply:

1. That, in my opinion, an efficient army could not be maintained in this country with an aggregate of only 15,000.

If it is deemed inexpedient to maintain more than 15,000 men in military service, they should be organized, not as an army, but as a *frontier police.*

The artillery should be retained, in that case, as independent batteries, and the distinction of infantry and cavalry abolished. The 11,400 remaining after deducting the 2,600 artillerists, should be divided into 15 regiments, to be mounted or not, in the discretion of the President.

In event of such a change, the militia of the whole country should be organized as in the Swiss Confederation, and drilled and instructed at

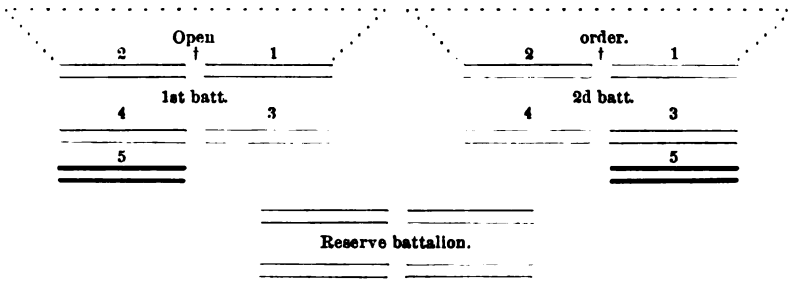
stated intervals by Federal officers, or rather by their own officers, under the superintendence of Federal inspectors.

2. With 20,000, 25,000, or 30,000 men, I would respectfully recommend the retention of the present organization, except that I would suggest that the 4 regiments of colored troops be mustered out as organizations, and the infantry regiments remaining be organized into 8 instead of 10 company regiments.

Reasons.—The most efficient armies are homogeneous. It is only where bodies of men have a unity of race, sentiment, and purpose, that the strictest discipline and the most intelligent and efficient action is possible.

Moreover, slavery does not beget military virtues. Eight companies to a regiment form a more convenient division than 10, because it obviates the necessity of odd divisions in the double column of company formations.

To illustrate: The German line-regiments are divided into 3 battalions of 4 companies each. At Sedan, for instance, the battalions were formed thus:



Fifth, companies would have had to be put in as odd companies (as indicated in heavy lines). The handling of such odd subdivisions is always more or less awkward. Moreover, the larger the company up to a certain limit the better. I should say not less than 75 rank and file in peace nor more than 200 in war.

The batteries of artillery should not be made independent unless the organization suggested above should be adopted.

The Emperor Napoleon lays it down as a maxim that artillery can only be efficiently used en masse.

3. As to this question it is hard for an officer in a subordinate position to form a correct judgment. "'Tis but a part we see and not the whole." But this much seems evident: That with us the number of general and staff officers should depend not on the size of the Army but on the extent of the country, the nature of the service, and the number of posts. If you divide 15, 20, 25, and 30,000 by 200, the number of posts and subposts, you get an average of 75, 100, 125, and 150 enlisted men to a post. Now these are our real subdivisions in time of peace, not regiments and companies. Each of these posts requires at least two staff-officers, an adjutant, an acting assistant quartermaster, and acting commissary of subsistence, nearly always line-officers.

In round numbers, 200 of these officers are engaged in distributing supplies.

There are 57 officers in the Quartermaster's Department, and 26 in the Subsistence Department, 83 in all, engaged in purchasing and forwarding the supplies distributed by the 100 line-officers, who, to use their own phrase, "hold the nozzles for them."

I should say it should not take more than one fourth as many officers to purchase and forward as it does to distribute.

Fifty officers, inclusive of both the departments of supply, would in my opinion be sufficient in time of peace.

4. I would not recommend any change in the size of a calvary company. The artillery and infantry companies are two small. If the companies were twice as large, one-half of the detail work could be saved. One cook and assistant can cook for twice as many as they do now, and so on for quantity. Under our present organization and administration one-half the men in the army are engaged in waiting on the other half.

I should say not less than 75 nor more than 200. We never have too many non-commissioned officers. With our material it is very hard to keep the list full. In war the number of corporals should be doubled.

5. I should be very sorry to see the organization of our staff department changed. They have grown out character and necessities of our service, but like the parts of our guns they should be interchangeable. They should come back to the line now and then, if for no other reason, to learn from practical experience our necessities. But there is another reason, to wit: The line sloughs its worthless members more easily than the staff. It makes but little difference to one staff-officer what another staff-officer is doing a hundred miles away. But to a set of officers being together and working together, it does make a great difference. The staff corps should not be, in my opinion, independent, but should be subject in all particulars to the General of the Army as chief of staff.

6. I cannot give an impartial answer to this question.

7. I do not. In this connection, I beg leave to state many of our posts are built on land that could have been originally purchased for less than the annual rent now paid.

The reservation upon which this post is built could have been purchased originally for ten cents an acre. Now we pay $1,200 a year rent, or about fifty cents an acre, which is as much as such land sells for now in this country. And worse than this, when we give up the lease we leave to the owner of the land buildings worth from eighty to a hundred thousand dollars. This is, I believe, but one instance out of many.

8. I suggest in the interest of economy the muster out of the four colored regiments. I know from what I have seen of them that they are more expensive than white regiments. I do not believe that under the best administration it is possible to make them otherwise. The colored men have not habits of thrift, economy, or an adequate idea of responsibility, and they are, with few exceptions, thieves and liars.

White troops can build and run their own posts.

Where colored troops are stationed, white men have to be hired to perform nearly all mechanical work and clerical duties.

In the interest of economy, I beg leave to suggest the following reductions. They are not all advisable in themselves; but I believe they can be made with the least interest to the service:

The abolishment of the grade of chaplains.

Filling positions in the Bureau of Military Justice by detail.

Changing the organization of cavalry and artillery regiments so as to allow only one major to a regiment, as in infantry. Mustering out 33 captains in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, as suggested in answer to question 3. Changing the organization of infantry regiments from 10 to 8 companies, saving thereby 50 captains, 50 first lieutenants, and 50 second lieutenants. I calculate that an annual saving can be made thereby of about $679,881.10. I cannot make an accurate calculation with the data in my possession.

Let me say, in conclusion, that I suppose there is no officer in the service that would not regret the necessity that would demand these retrenchments.

9. First. Regimental recruiting and the localization of regiments.

Second. The enlistment of none but Americans or naturalized foreigners who have lived at least ten years in the country. This to keep out vagabonds, drones, and worthless characters.

Third. The enlistment only of such men as can read and write. With so small an army certainly we can take our pick.

Fourth. Regimental non-commissioned staff, and first sergeants of companies should receive larger pay.

Fifth. Our troops should be provided with more comfortable quarters.

Sixth. They should be provided with better libraries, and other sources of amusements and improvement, purchased out of court-martial stoppages.

Seventh. Soldiers after honorable discharge after long service—say fifteen years—should have the option of going to the Soldiers' Home, if disabled, or to co-operative labor-unions under the direction of the War Department.

Eighth. Recruits should be instructed in cooking at the recruiting rendezvous, by professional cooks. Nearly as much food is wasted as is used in the Army from the ignorance and inexperience of company cooks.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Major Tenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

To Messrs. MAISH, BRAGG, and WHITE,
Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
United States House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN SANDERS, SIXTH INFANTRY.

FORT BUFORD, DAK., *January* 11, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your printed letter of December 19, 1877, and to make the following reply:

1. The United States Army is well organized for a force of 30,000 men, with this exception, the strength of each subdivision in each arm should be equal.

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are all answered by the first part of number one.

7. Do not know of any posts, &c., that should be abandoned or sold.

8. Have no suggestions to make for reduction of expenses of military posts.

9. Would recommend an increase of pay for non-commissioned officers. That the savings accruing from post-bakeries be divided among the company funds of the companies stationed at the post. That all fines accruing from sentences of courts-martial be assigned to the post fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. SANDERS,
Captain Sixth Infantry.

To the SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
Washington D. C.
(Through Adjutant-General United States Army.)

LETTER FROM MAJ. H. G. THOMAS, FOURTH INFANTRY.

FORT FRED STEELE, WYO., *January* 29, 1878.

DEAR SIR: There is one move about which nearly every officer in the Army is agreed, viz, *that all officers who are permanently* and *totally disabled* should *be retired.* I have no sympathy with those who advocate any particular *plan* of retirement which would work particularly well for promotion or for a particular class. The object of retiring officers is *not* to promote others; it is to keep the Army live, ambitious, and efficient. It is only when, in the words of Shakespeare, "*superfluous* lags the veteran on the stage," that the veteran should be put off. For instance, there are Generals Humphreys and Marcy, both able, as far as I know, to perform their duties, and *both* over 62; while such men as Colonel Woodard, Fifteenth Infantry, who is still a young man, are utterly incapable of performing any military duty pertaining to their position. Why not let the law, then, which gives the President discretionary power to retire officers on their own application for over thirty years' service, and peremptorily for over forty years' service or 62 years of age, stand, and simply do away with the limit as to numbers, so that these classes and officers who are found by a board to be incapacitated *wholly* and *permanently* may be retired? Every man, line and staff, except the very few who prefer to draw full pay on permanent sick-leave, will agree to this. Why couldn't such a law as this, needed no matter how much you reduce the Army, be passed? Just simply remove the restriction as to limit, or making the limit larger. For the present number of officers, after those injured originally by wounds and exposure in the war have passed away, the number of retired officers would not be found to average over two hundred, or about 10 per cent.

While I am writing, may I allude to the accursed system of payments that prevails? Why not provide that the Pay Department shall consist hereafter of twenty paymasters of the rank of major, and no new appointments until reduced to that number; that the Army shall hereafter be paid every month; that other bonded officers, *i.e.*, quartermasters and commissaries, may be required to pay troops stationed at or near their stations; and at posts remote and difficult of access, an officer of the post may at the discretion of the department commander be detailed to pay the troops? In my department, for instance, if there were but one paymaster he would be stationed at Omaha, would pay the garrison there (five companies), would revise the accounts of all the others, and would pay officers and discharged soldiers. The next large post, Fort D. A. Russell, would be paid either by Captain Gilliss or Captain Nash, who are at a depot of military supplies, 1½ miles from Fort D. A. Russell. A company of infantry is stationed there to guard them. Captain Foster, assistant quartermaster, would pay the garrison at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake.

Last pay-day a paymaster came 686 miles to my post to pay my command, which then numbered thirty-five men. It cost to bring him and his clerk and return them, $215.20. Then his money was sent here by express, and what he had left returned in the same way. He disbursed not over $875 for the two months. Does any one suppose for a moment that my quartermaster or adjutant, who understand and make out all their complicated papers and returns, would not, either of them, be competent to draw on an ordinary requisition $500 of the chief paymaster, and pay it out monthly? They draw smaller sums of the chief quartermaster, and deposit all over the country like ordinary sensible business men; and who, for a moment, can believe that it is necessary for

a major and a $1,500 clerk to travell, 400 miles to pay out $875, when the cash is brought up independent of them by express? If we could get paid once a month the soldier could get more for his money, because he would do nearer a cash business. The money would not burn in his pocket as it now does after a sixty days' interval. The paymasters now in wouldn't object to the bill, as they would save some of the severest of their trips. They would favor it if you would give them two more lieutenant-colonels; and when you got them down enough you could merge it in the Quartermaster's Department on the retirement of the Paymaster-General, and then wherever you had a regular quartermaster or commissary he could pay the troops, as well as pay for all they have, and at but little trouble to himself. Desertions and discontent would be diminished in proportion as the men got frequent payment. Wrong-doing and consequent punishment would be less, as the great bi-monthly pay-day spree got broken in upon. The careless man would hardly ever have money enough at a time to be very bad, or to desert to avoid the consequent punishment. The expense of thirty majors, their clerks, offices, and traveling would be avoided. I do not believe it would be necessary to make an elaborate bill. For instance:

Be it enacted, That hereafter the Pay Department shall consist of one Paymaster-General, two assistants with the rank of colonel, and four deputies with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and twenty paymasters with the rank of major: *Provided*, That no officer shall be discharged under this law and no new appointments made until the number of paymasters is reduced below twenty.

2. That hereafter the troops shall be paid monthly: *Provided also*, That at posts and military stations where there is no paymaster stationed, and where it is impracticable to send one, the department commander, in his discretion, may designate such other officer as he may think best to perform the duties of paymaster for such post or station.

3. That the Paymaster-General is hereby charged with the execution of such details in carrying out said law as have not been confided to other authority.

But to revert; whether you do anything about this or not, let me urge the opening of the retired list sufficiently to place upon it all who cannot do their duty, and who, medical skill will assert, will never be able to do duty.

Very sincerely, your friend and servant,

H. G. THOMAS,
Major Fourth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Hon. H. B. BANNING.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN BREWERTON, FIFTH ARTILLERY.

LIGHT BATTERY F, FIFTH ARTILLERY,
Charleston, S. C., January 17, 1878.

SIR: I respectfully submit answers to interrogatories addressed to me by your committee:

2. What do you think of independent batteries? Should they exist in the Army?

Answer. Such organizations would be subversive to discipline generally, and should not exist.

4. What should be the maximum of enlisted men in each subdivision of the respective arms, and what non-commissioned officers should they have at their respective maximum and minimum strength?

Answer. For a light battery of artillery the maximum should be one hundred and fifty men, as follows: eight sergeants, six corporals, two trumpeters, and one hundred and forty-four privates. The minimum, seventy-five men, viz, six sergeants, four corporals, two trumpeters, and sixty-three privates. From the nature of the light artillery service, a smaller number of men does not lessen the total amount of duty which must necessarily be done. The same number of horses, the same amount of material is to be taken care of and guarded.

7. Do you know of any military posts, forts, fortifications, or reservations in the country which can be abandoned or sold without detriment? If yea, state them in detail, and your views as to the disposition to be made of them.

Answer. The Citadel, at Charleston, S. C., should be abandoned. It is totally unfit as a light artillery station. There is no public ground available for drill purposes; no place for practice; and it is, further, an expensive place for the supply of men, animals, and forage; no place for stables, and none for housing the guns. It had best be given up, as, in my opinion, the arsenal could accommodate the foot troops needed here as a garrison.

8. Be kind enough to make any suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the Army at military posts, or otherwise, which your experience and observation would commend.

Answer. As soon as *regimental* quartermasters can be absorbed by vacancy or otherwise, abolish this staff appointment in the line. As it is now, a regimental quartermaster, although only a lieutenant, receives the pay of a captain, and is generally on duty as an *acting* assistant commissary of subsistence. In my experience he rarely performs any of the duties of a quartermaster, and consequently the office is a *sinecure*. *Regimental* quartermaster sergeants can likewise, in my opinion, based upon personal observation and experience, be dispensed with in the interest of the service.

9. What changes, if any, in the regulations and discipline of the Army can be made to improve the *morale* of the non-commissioned officers and men, and prevent desertion?

Answer. In the first place (except in war), enlist only men who can read and write, and men of *known* good character. Enforce strict observance by recruiting officers of General Orders No. 126, of 1874, issued by the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. Give first sergeants $30 a month, and sergeants $25. They hold responsible positions, especially the first sergeant, and to render a battery effective, all sergeants must be *superior* men. Make men comfortable in quarters; provide in garrison suitable bath-rooms, and a well-lighted and well-ventilated reading-room. The present system of moving the post-library every time a command changes station, is not only expensive but objectionable, since by this rule it carries with it books which nearly all have read. Encourage wholesome amusements among the men. In permanent barracks a gymnasium and bowling-alley should be fixtures. Give the men *good* clothing. That now furnished from the Jeffersonville depot is excellent in quality and admirably made up as to sizes, but under existing laws soldiers are compelled, in many instances, to draw inferior clothing, which is charged to them at a high price. A recruit goes for months without pay, because he is in debt for clothing, which in many cases he cannot wear, as it is *infantry* clothing issued to him at the recruiting-depot, and he is afterward assigned either to cavalry or artillery. When a man travels by himself on duty, and cannot take his rations with him, the seventy-five cents a day allowed him for subsistence will not provide more than *one* good meal, if journeying by rail or boat. The amount should be increased. The allowance of candles is too

small in garrison. Non-explosive oil should be issued in such quantities as to properly light the squad and reading rooms, and the proper lamps furnished by the Quartermaster Department. Pickles and potatoes should form a part of the ration. Where there is no *post-garden*, the Commissary Department should be authorized to purchase and supply fresh vegetables in moderate quantities for the men. In my opinion the ration of bread should be fixed at 22 ounces instead of 18. Decent mess-furniture should be furnished the men by the government instead of making them pay for it out of a saving from the ration.

It must be borne in mind that the Army is composed of men of every shade of character and disposition, and these must be studied carefully by both commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Where discipline is loose, or harsh, or unjust, uncertain and fitfully exercised, the effect is obvious. Therefore the degree of punishment for military offenses, whether by confinement or fine, should be *fixed by law*. Young soldiers should not be confined with old offenders. Nothing ruins a recruit so much as association in the guard-house with hardened and worthless characters. All soldiers undergoing confinement for six months or longer should be sent to a military prison.

Mechanics employed in a light battery should receive "extra-duty pay." In the light battery commanded by me soldiers do all the horse-shoeing, and do it better than it could be done elsewhere. Soldiers also make the necessary repairs to harness, &c. This in addition to their other duties. They should be paid for it, as it saves money to the government to re-enlist such men.

I have confined my answers in this paper as much as possible to my own arm of service (in which I have held a commission for nearly seventeen years), and have left unanswered questions to which my superiors in rank and experience are better qualified to reply.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit for consideration whether it would not be for the good of the service to appoint as adjutant of a regiment an officer with the rank as well as pay of a captain; one selected for his mature judgment, soldierly qualities, and general ability. It is a most responsible position, one requiring tact and a thorough knowledge of all details and customs of service, which experience alone can give; yet it may happen that a very young man (even a second lieutenant of recent date) is chosen because he is a favorite or relation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BREWERTON,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Commanding Light Battery.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
Chairman Subcommittee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM CAPT. R. H. JACKSON, FIRST ARTILLERY.

FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I.,
January 12, 1878.

To the Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The following answers to the interrogatories in your circular of the 19th December, 1877, are respectfully submitted:

I assume as a basis an army of 30,000 men.

Answer to first interrogatory. The strength of each arm should be as follows: 18,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 4,000 artillery. Of the artillery, 10 batteries of 4 guns each should be mounted, and 50 batteries serving as foot artillery, for garrisoning the important fortifications and arsenals throughout the country.

The present organization for the subdivisions is probably the best, but the strength of a company of infantry, cavalry, or dismounted battery of artillery should never be less than 60 enlisted men, and of a mounted battery of 4 guns, never less than 85 men.

The Army organized in this manner could be increased by filling up the companies of infantry and cavalry to 100 men each, and the batteries of artillery to 150 men each.

New regiments could be raised and officered by taking lieutenant-colonels and majors for colonels, captains for lieutenant-colonels and majors, first lieutenants for captains, and second lieutenants for first lieutenants.

Second lieutenants can be appointed from the graduates of universities and institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are now stationed as instructors in military science and tactics.

Answer to second interrogatory. I do not think very highly of independent batteries. I do not think they should exist in the Army. I think very highly of the regimental organization.

The regiments are old and well organized and officered.

The batteries have a regimental pride and spirit which it would be well to preserve and encourage, and each regiment has, I think, a pride in its mounted battery or batteries.

It would not be well to break up all this.

Answer to third interrogatory. About 14 general officers. I think the general officers of the Army have written sufficiently upon the number, organization, and duties of the general staff of the Army: they are fully competent to deal with this subject. I do not think I could say anything new upon it. The field and company (line) officers of the regiments should remain as they are.

Answer to fourth interrogatory. I have given the minimum and maximum of a company, &c., in my answer to the first interrogatory.

The strength of the regiment will, of course, be ten or twelve times the strength of the company, &c.

The companies of infantry might be larger, as in the Prussian and some other armies; but, then, in my opinion, the officers should be increased in number. I do not think that 4 commissioned officers are equal to the efficient control in battle of 250 men (Prussian company). I think 7 officers would be much nearer the mark; the non-commissioned officers as at present, except the mounted batteries, which should have 8 corporals.

Answer to fifth interrogatory. The general officers of the Army can best answer. They have had large experience.

Answer to sixth interrogatory. I do not think I ought to express an opinion on this subject. General Sherman is the best judge. He knows how many staff-officers the Army needs, and how the staff should be organized.

Answer to seventh interrogatory. I do not know of any.

Answer to eighth interrogatory. I do not know that expenses can be reduced at posts more than they have been. I think economy has already been carried too far, and that the efficiency of the Army has suffered in consequence thereof.

The great expense is in transportation of men and supplies.

The Army has to be moved about so much, owing to the smallness of the force, that it would be real economy to increase it.

Answer to ninth interrogatory. The discipline of the Army is good. No change is required. There is no book of regulations, so called, just now, the book issued in 1863 being obsolete or nearly so. It would take a small volume to contain all I could say on the subject of regulations.

I understand, however, that there is somewhere in Washington a new book of regulations, which I hope may be issued very soon. I have no doubt it is quite as good a one as I could write. I respectfully refer you to it.

The morale of the non-commissioned officers and men can be improved by paying the non-commissioned officers, particularly sergeants of the general staff, the staff of regiments, first sergeants, and sergeants, better than they are at present, and by increasing the number of men in the Army so that they may not have so much fighting, marching, and working to do as they now have. The men are getting killed off pretty fast in the Indian country, because they are never in sufficient numbers to meet the enemy, and thus many valuable lives are sacrificed that might be spared to do long and gallant services for their country.

The waste of men and money by carrying on war in this manner is enormous. We lose more officers and men in proportion to numbers than any other army in the world. I think this is true.

Desertion can best be prevented by lightening a little the duties of the men and increasing their comforts; they should not be required to mount guard "with only one and two nights in bed," and perform severe labor besides.

Finally, open the retired list, and give the old and worn-out officers a chance to rest; they deserve it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,
Captain First Artillery and Brevet Brigadier-General,
Commanding Light Battery K, First Artillery.

LETTER FROM MAJOR JOHN MENDENHALL, FIRST ARTILLERY.

FORT WARREN, MASS., *January* 8, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication dated 19th December, 1877, I have the honor to state my views, as follows:

1. What should be the strength of each arm of the service, &c.?

On the basis of 15,000.

Cavalry, 4,452. 6 regiments: 12 companies to each regiment, 60 men to each company, 120 men for bands, 12 men for regimental non commissioned staff.

Artillery, 2,708. 4 regiments: 11 batteries, 52 men, and 1 light battery, 83 men, to each regiment; 80 men for bands, 8 men for regimental non-commissioned staff.

Infantry, 6,264. 12 regiments: 10 companies with 50 men each to a regiment, 240 men for bands, 24 men for non-commissioned staff.

On a basis of 20,000 *men.*

Cavalry, 5,936. 8 regiments: 12 companies, 60 men each; one band, 20 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff to each regiment.

Artillery, 3,260. 5 regiments: 11 batteries, 50 men each; 1 light battery, 80 men; 1 band, 20 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff for each regiment.

Infantry, 9,216. 18 regiments: 10 companies, 49 men each; band, 20 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff to each regiment.

On a basis of 25,000 *men.*

Cavalry, 7,210. 10 regiments: 12 companies, 58 men each; 1 band, 23 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff to each regiment.

Artillery, 3,325. 5 regiments: 11 batteries, 50 men each; 1 light battery, 90 men; band, 23 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff to each regiment.

Infantry, 12,875. 25 regiments: 10 companies, 49 men each; band, 23 men; and 2 non-commissioned staff to each regiment.

On a basis of 30,000 *men.*

Cavalry, 8,670. 10 regiments: 12 companies, 70 men each; band, 25 men; non-commissioned staff, 2 men to each regiment.

Artillery, 4,045. 5 regiments: 11 batteries, 62 men each; 1 light battery, 100 men; band, 25 men; non-commissioned staff, 2 men to each regiment.

Infantry, 15,675. 25 regiments: 10 companies, 60 men each; band, 25 men; non-commissioned staff, 2 men to each regiment.

There are some 1,586 men in the Army, not accounted for in the regimental organizations, to be added to the sum total of the *line* in each case, to bring the number up to the proposed basis, viz:

Hospital stewards	200
Engineer soldiers	200
Ordnance soldiers	350
Ordnance sergeants	114
Commissary sergeants	148
West Point detachment	200
Recruits at depot	300
Guard at military prison	74
	1,586

Indian scouts I have taken no account of.

I believe that every regiment in the service has a band—made up by detaching say two men from each company, or by reducing the authorized strength of the companies.

For over 30,000 men I would suggest 2 additional companies to each regiment of infantry, and give them two majors.

2. I do not approve of independent batteries.

3. I would suggest no change except that the number of field officers in each arm of the service be in such proportion to the number of company officers that officers entering the service at the same time may have the expectation of becoming a field officer in about the same number of years, whatever *arm* he may enter. This should also be extended to the Engineer and Ordnance Corps. There are so few captains and lieutenants in those corps that an officer entering one of them expects to be a major nearly, if not quite, as soon as he would become a captain of artillery.

4. CAVALRY.

Maximum.	Minimum.
100 men to a company— 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, and 8 corporals.	60 men to a company— 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals.

ARTILLERY.

100 men to each battery— 1 first sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals.	50 men to a battery— 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals.
150 men to a light battery— 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals.	80 men to a light battery— 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals.

INFANTRY.

100 men to each company— 1 first sergeant, 6 sergeants, and 8 corporals.	50 men to each company— 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals.

5. The Engineer Corps, Ordnance Corps, and the Medical Corps I would change only in so far as to proportion the officers of the different *grades* so that their promotion should not be so fearfully more rapid than it is in the line.

The other staff departments should be made up by detail from the *line* officers of the Army. There should be additional officers sufficient to cover all necessary permanent details for staff (and other) duties, so as to allow every company and regiment its complement of officers to be on duty with it habitually.

6. I would have two staff departments only, besides the Medical, Engineer, and Ordnance Corps—an executive (or Adjutant-General's) department, and a supply department. The officers to be detailed; the chief of each to be selected from the general officers, and the other officers from the line.

Of the present staff departments, I would consolidate the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence and Pay Departments, into the Supply Department; the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, and the Judge-Advocate General's Departments into the Executive or Adjutant-General's Department.

7. No.

8. My experience is that the expense of the Army at military posts is kept down to the lowest limit.

9. I would afford men more sources of amusement evenings and at such times as they are not on duty; have a large, comfortable room, well supplied with chairs, tables, newspapers, light literature, games, &c., convertible into a hall for dancing or amateur theatricals, &c.

This could be supported by the fines imposed by garrison court-martial. Such fines go to the support of the Soldiers' Home, where it is not now needed.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Major First Artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

To the Honorable COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM KENNETH PRICE, CHIEF MUSICIAN, FIRST ARTILLERY.

GENTLEMEN: By your circular to colonels of regiments, I perceive that you wish information on certain military subjects; and, though self-invited, I pray you will pardon me this unwarrantable intrusion, and give the following a perusal:

In the reorganization of the Army, should the subject of military bands be raised, I offer the following for your consideration, which I claim to be an advantage over the present system, both to the government and to the men themselves, *i. e.*, that each regiment be allowed a reserve bugle or trumpet corps of twenty-four men, or two to each company, who should be stationed at headquarters; to be thoroughly instructed in all the field and duty calls, so that, in case of war, the expansion or formation of additional companies, or other emergency whatever, good and competent buglers or trumpeters would be ready at hand to perform the duty of such properly.

In time of peace this bugle or trumpet corps could be detailed on extra duty, in charge of the chief musician, for military-band purposes, with the same allowance as other extra-duty men, *i. e.*, thirty-five or twenty cents per day; twelve with the extra-duty pay of mechanics, thirty-five cents per day, and twelve with that of laborers, twenty cents per day. Ten in each class in infantry. Men should not receive this extra pay for the time they may have been absent without leave, in confinement, sick in hospital, on furlough, or when relieved from band-duty to perform other duties, or for other reasons or purposes.

With this small additional pay, together with the regular allowance of the government, a very fair class of musicians could be secured, and the number would be quite sufficient for all military purposes.

I would also recommend that two or three boys be enlisted in each regiment, between the age of 14 and 17, to learn music, who should receive but $5 per month pay, with rations and clothing, and whose time for expiration of service should not count until they reach the age of 18 years, when they should commence their term of five years, with the same allowance and pay as other recruits.

I will not trouble you regarding the position of the band leader, as I have already communicated my views on that subject to the Hon. H. B. Banning, United States Congress, who I doubt not will lay my letter before the Military Committee.

Again praying you will pardon the liberty I have taken, I remain your humble and obedient servant,

KENNETH PRICE,
Chief Musician, First Artillery.

Hon. LEVI MAISH,
EDWARD S. BRAGG,
HARRY WHITE,
United States Congress.

NEWPORT, R. I., *January* 10, 1878.

LETTER FROM COLONEL W. H. HOFFMAN (RETIRED).

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., *April* 8, 1878.

SIR: I beg leave very respectfully to offer for your consideration, the following suggestions in relation to the pay of officers of the Army retired after forty years of service, which I hope you will find based on just and proper grounds:

Length of service has been recognized as a sufficient cause as a percentage increase of pay, and to some extent the rate has been fixed upon this basis, but it seems to fall short just at the point when years in an officer's life are most valuable to him—that is, after thirty years of service. Taking the average, the ten years of an officer's life after a service of thirty years are fairly vigorous and robust, in which he may enter into business pursuits by which to add something to his limited pay; but when he has added these ten years to his Army-life, he has little left but a few feeble and sickly years, in which he must depend greatly on the care of his family, his pay being their only means of support. The number of officers retired after forty years of service, ranking from major to brigadier-general, is about thirty-five; and it is respectfully suggested that the case might be met by granting to officers who have been, or who may hereafter be, retired after forty years' service, the retired pay of the grade next above the one held at the time of being retired.

Such a reward for long and faithful services to the few old veterans who are likely to be found in this class could surely not be looked upon as an extravagance, but only as giving kindly expression to the praise so dear to a soldier, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel and Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Retired.

Hon. HENRY B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

PART II.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

TESTIMONY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL E. D. TOWNSEND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 20, 1878.

Adjutant-General E. D. TOWNSEND sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank and station in the United States Army.—Answer. I am Adjutant-General of the Army, stationed in Washington, D. C., at the head of one of the bureaus of the War Department.

Q. How long have you been Adjutant-General of the Army?—A. Since the 22d of February, 1869.

Q. How long have you been in the Army?—A. I entered the Army as second lieutenant of artillery July 1, 1837.

Q. As Adjutant-General of the Army, under whose orders do you act—those of the General of the Army or of the Secretary of War?—A. Of the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army. I am the medium of correspondence with the Army at large—between those three powers and the Army.

Q. Do you, as Adjutant-General of the Army, act independently of either of them on any subject?—A. No, sir. Perhaps to explain that I should say that there are certain representative cases on which the General of the Army, or the Secretary of War, with whom I come more immediately in contact, give decisions, and direct me in all similar cases to take similar action in their names, without troubling them to look over the cases and to make the same decisions. For instance, the General of the Army tells me if an officer applies for leave of absence for a longer period than can be granted by his division or department commander, and if that leave is approved by the intermediate commander, and if I have no reason to suppose that the General of the Army would disapprove it, I am to issue the order without troubling him to indorse an approval upon it. That illustrates a well-known and universal principle of military administration, not only in the Army of the United States, but in all the armies of the world. It would be impossible for a General or a Secretary of War to attend to all those details; hence the necessity for an adjutant-general or chief of staff to assist him. I have always been specially careful not to use any discretion contrary to the known judgment and practice and views of my superiors.

Q. You say that you have three superiors, the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army. Do the orders issued to you by those superiors have reference to different subjects, or to like subjects?—A. With reference to the President, his orders are almost invariably communicated to the Secretary of War, by whom they are communicated to the General of the Army. The General of the Army then gives me instructions, or orders, which I put in shape and issue accordingly. It is only in the absence of the Secretary and General of the Army from the seat of government that I should probably in any case have direct intercourse with the President, although there have been cases where the President has sent for me to get information, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, given me instructions directly. The Secretary of War has a certain administrative branch of the military duty, relating more directly to settlement of claims, both of citizens against the War Department and of officers of the Army against the War Department, in which he sometimes asks the opinion of the General of the Army, but which he himself decides. The Secretary of War also (as a cabinet minister of the President) has control over the General of the Army. Therefore in any matter the Secretary of War can give me orders directly if he chooses. The present custom, however, is for the Secretary to give me orders only in these administrative cases and in cases which refer to matters particularly under the charge of other heads of other bureaus, like the ordnance, quartermaster's, &c.; and in that respect I take my orders direct from the Secretary and carry them out. In matters more purely

military, such as the movement of troops, the granting leave of absence to officers within the limit of the regulation, &c., I take my orders from the General of the Army. The General of the Army can only grant a certain period of leave, and beyond that and in cases where officers are permitted to go to Europe, it is for the Secretary to say. But in all those purely military matters the General of the Army gives me the orders. He takes generally himself to the Secretary such matters as he wishes the Secretary to decide, and then he communicates the order to me; and all such military orders are issued "by command of the General of the Army." Wherever the law would require that the President or the Secretary of War shall give an order or decide on one, the order so recites, "the President or the Secretary of War directs"; and then the order ends with the name of the General-in-Chief, showing that he is the immediate authority who promulgates that to the Army.

Q. Does the General of the Army issue any orders to or have any control over what is known as the staff of the Army?—A. Yes, sir; but not the heads of the staff bureaus. According to the spirit of the old Army Regulations and to the practice in former years the heads of the staff bureaus may be called upon by the General of the Army for any information or assistance which they can render him in the execution of his duties, but under the laws the heads of the staff bureaus who are charged with the manufacture or purchase of supplies and with placing them in depot subject to requisitions, for the use of the Army, make these manufactures and purchases directly under the Secretary of War. In such matters the General of the Army has no control. When officers of the staff are assigned to military commands, doing duties not immediately connected with that class which I have just described, they are then subject to the orders of the General of the Army in the same way as any other officers.

Q. Who assigns staff officers to departments?—A. It is done on the recommendation of the heads of bureaus, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, by orders issued by the General of the Army. That is the almost invariable course.

Q. When a staff officer reports to the department, to whom does he make his reports?—A. It depends upon the kind of reports to which you refer. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding; and quite a mixed practice has grown up since the war on that point. I think that the proper course is for the staff officer to make all his reports to or through his department commander, except his returns for property and such things as relate to his accountability to the Treasury, which may go directly to the head of the bureau, as the person who examines the accounts before they are referred to the Treasury for final settlement.

Q. Is the rule now practiced the one which you have named, or is it different?—A. In some cases the custom is different; it is not the rule. The Secretary of War will strive to settle that question, and of course definitely and properly, as soon as authority is given to promulgate a new system of regulations. The Army is laboring under very serious disadvantage for the want of revised regulations.

Q. By what regulations is the Army governed now?—A. The revised system of 1863 is the fundamental regulation, but that is out of print. But few copies can be found in the Army anywhere. And from the law of necessity, it has been changed by general orders to meet new circumstances which have arisen since that time. Among those circumstances are the passage of new laws by Congress which change the basis on which the regulations of 1863 are framed. The regulations consist of two parts: one may be called the constitution of the Army, the other the by-laws. The part analogous to the constitution embodies the laws passed by Congress and the Articles of War, and gives instructions how to carry them out. The by-laws relate merely to little matters of discipline, such as how a soldier shall salute, or how a knapsack shall be painted; and there ought to be a right to change this peremptorily according to circumstances. By an act passed in 1866 the regulations of 1863 were made really to have the force of law. Hence, although new knapsacks or accouterments may have been invented cheaper and more efficient than those used prior to 1863, yet by a strict construction the government would have no right to substitute them for those described in the Army Regulations of 1863. But this principle appeared so manifestly against the intent and wish of Congress, that, unless where the regulations were based on laws (not since changed by other laws), the department has not considered those small matters of detail as having the binding force of law. What I have said will serve to illustrate the embarrassment under which the Army is laboring for want of revised regulations.

Q. We have a law requiring your bureau to correct the records of soldiers, to which your attention I suppose has been often called, in the matter of their discharges?—A. Yes, sir; you mean section No. 4717 of the Revised Statutes.

Q. Are there corrections under that section being constantly made in your office?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. The records in my office consist of muster-rolls and such like papers, signed by officers who make them out at the time and place where the facts set forth occur. These officers are responsible under heavy penalties for the accuracy of their reports. A great many cases come to me from the Pension Office like this: A.

man claims a pension for wounds received in a certain battle, which have disabled him. This claim is perhaps made several years after his discharge. It is fortified by affidavits of many persons, all of which look to be in good form and perfectly plausible. The Commissioner of Pensions sends these papers up to me for report. I report to him that the papers under my charge (which are called the records) give no evidence that this man was ever in a battle, or was ever wounded, or was ever in hospital; but that, on the contrary, he was always reported for duty, and was mustered out as a sound man with the rest of the regiment. These papers will come back to me at the end of five years from the time the claim was first put in, with another affidavit (one additional is sufficient to bring them under the letter of this statute). The statute leaves it discretionary with me whether I change that record or not. I say that I have no opportunity to examine the witnesses personally, or to test their affidavits in any way; and therefore it would not be right for me to change records committed to my care or to throw them away, and to take in their stead others which have not come to me for custody, or in a way that I can rely upon them. That is the position which my office has taken since we began to discover that an enormous number of frauds were attempted against the government through the operation of that very statute. I have sometimes amended incomplete records by the light of those affidavits. For instance, where a man has been reported on a muster-roll, or on a certificate of discharge, as being discharged on account of wounds (and nothing further), and where the affidavits show that he was wounded under circumstances which would bring him under the operation of the present law, I have sometimes added to my records that he was wounded under such circumstances. The Commissioner of Pensions has in ten or fifteen instances, of which I have a record and which have come back to me after I have so amended my records, sent detectives to examine those witnesses who have found them to be perjured and fraudulent from beginning to end. In one case that came to my observation a man claimed a pension for loss of leg in a certain battle. I could find no such battle or no such report of loss of leg. The Commissioner of Pensions found through his detectives that (as my muster-rolls declared) the man had been discharged sound and whole and that subsequently, while he was a citizen, he had fallen down a cellar and broken his leg, had had it amputated, had obtained damages from the owner of the cellar for the loss of his leg, and then in the hands of a skilled claim agent had set up this fraudulent claim for a pension. So many of these instances have occurred that I have felt myself justified in recommending to the Secretary of War that the course which I now pursue shall be the invariable course, and he has fully sustained me. I have at my office a report in print (copies of which I will send to the committee) on this subject. The Committees on Pensions in both houses have been furnished with that report, and I have reason to think that both those committees have this subject of the statute of limitations (just referred to) under serious consideration in consequence of my representations. In all cases where there is good reason to know that the record ought to be amended it is certainly done, and every facility that can properly be given by the Adjutant-General's office towards the rapid passing through of pension claims is promptly and cheerfully given. For want of some more clerks and from the fact that the number of applications for pensions has considerably increased in the past two years, the reports on pension cases are about a week behindhand in my office. In reference to the change of records, it is a rule that where one record is not sustained or is contradicted by other records the change is made to meet the facts. As, for instance, a man absent from his company may be reported a deserter on the muster-roll of the company. A search among the muster-rolls of hospitals, of prisoners of war, or among other records, may show that he was properly absent from his company and under the authority of the United States. In such cases the charge of desertion is invariably removed. This will serve to illustrate the character of correction of records which I feel justified in making.

Q. Suppose that during the war a man on detached duty had been badly wounded and disabled; that at the muster out of his company he was in hospital and had not been accounted for to his commanding officer, and had been marked on the rolls as a deserter; and suppose, on his application for pension being made, that this charge of desertion stood against him on the rolls; could it be corrected in your department?—A. Of course, and it would be corrected if there was evidence that the man was in hospital at that time.

Q. In such case, being satisfied of the facts, you do correct the records under section 4717 of the Revised Statutes, do you?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Please explain to the committee how section 1204 of the Revised Statutes, relating to promotions in the Army, is carried out.—A. It is carried out according to the rule laid down in the Army Regulations. In the infantry, for instance, second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenants, and first lieutenants to captains, in the regiment to which they belong; captains to majors, according to seniority, in the whole line of infantry. The oldest captain of infantry becomes major. So the oldest major becomes lieutenant-colonel, and the oldest lieutenant-colonel becomes colonel of infantry. The same rule applies to the other arms.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Suppose a man to have been appointed to one of those posts from the volunteer service. The law provides that his term in the volunteer service may count as a part of his term of service. Is not that law disregarded when you make promotions? Do you not give the preference to a man whose time has been in the regular service; and do you not drop from the service account the time which a man has served as a volunteer?—A. That law for counting volunteer service related only to one special class of cases, where officers, in the consolidation of regiments, were transferred from one regiment to another. It does not apply to the ordinary rules of promotion. Take for instance a case on which I made a report to the Secretary a few days ago. The case is now before Congress and may be before this committee. It is a case of an assistant surgeon named Campbell. He had been three years a volunteer surgeon, had left the Army entirely, and was a citizen, and a few years afterwards was appointed assistant surgeon in the Regular Army. We placed him at the foot of the list, below officers who had been, say two years, assistant surgeons in the regular corps. This Assistant Surgeon Campbell, having been three years a volunteer, was, under the law, entitled to the rank of captain. Assistant surgeons have the rank of first lieutenant until they have been three years in service; then they are rated at the rank and pay of captains. This officer claimed that, as he was a captain, he ought to jump over the heads of some thirty assistant surgeons who had been from two to ten years consecutively assistant surgeons in the Regular Army. That claim of his was contrary to all customs of military law, and it was not sustained. It would be impossible to keep up the Army on any such principle, because no man would know to-day what his rank might be to-morrow. He might be at the head of the list for promotion to-day; but to-morrow a person might be appointed anew from civil life who would come in and go over his head right away.

Q. Is not that the fault of the law?—A. We do not consider his rank of captain as in the line of promotion. The grade is that of assistant surgeon. The captaincy is like the law which gave to officers of the engineer service who had served fourteen years as first lieutenant the rank of captain; but that law had a proviso that that promotion should not give precedence over any officers who were in the corps before him, or who were older in commission than he. It is to give an officer more pay and better allowance for long service because promotion is so slow, and the law giving to those who serve in the volunteers that privilege fully accords to them that advantage. But the two lines of rank have always (ever since I have known anything about the Army) been considered separately. This is not a new principle. In the war of 1812 there were some officers, Bankhead and Walbach for instance, who held the rank of colonel. At the reduction they became majors, but their names were borne on a certain list as having held formerly the commission of colonel. Under the old article of war (sixty-first, which was repealed), whenever those officers went on court-martial they must be assigned to their former rank as colonel. That article has been repealed, but the principle is kept up to some extent in the old sixty-second article, now the one hundred and twenty-second article.

Q. Does not the act of 1866 provide specifically that this volunteer service shall be counted, and have you not carried Campbell's name on the roll of the Medical Department as a captain since the 14th of October, 1867?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have decided men to rank him whose captaincy is much later than 14th October, 1867?—A. To rank him as assistant surgeon.

Mr. BRAGG. He gets his rank as captain under the law, by counting the service as the law provides.

Adjutant-General TOWNSEND. Yes; but he does not get promotion under the law. He gets a rank which gives him pay. There has been a report made upon the case which sets forth all the views of the department as well as we can do it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If three officers of the same grade have the same date of commission, of second lieutenant, one promoted from the ranks of the Army, one appointed from West Point, and one appointed from civil life, which of them, when a vacancy occurs, is entitled to promotion?—A. I do not think that such a case has ever occurred.

Q. In other words, would the length of service of a man appointed from the Army, who had been serving as a soldier and a non-commissioned officer, count in his favor?—A. I should say not, under a recent decision of the Attorney-General. The War Department decided as between two officers who came into the Regular Army under the law which makes volunteer service count, that the service of one of them was longer than that of the other, taking into account the period when he was an enlisted man. The department therefore gave that man the precedence over the other. The service of the other was longer as a commissioned officer than that of the one who had served as an enlisted man, but he had no service as an enlisted man. On an appeal to the Attorney-General, he recently gave the opinion that that service as an enlisted man should not count under the terms of the law.

Q. Which would have the precedence, a graduated cadet or an enlisted man, on receiving a second lieutenant's commission?—A. It is a nice question, and one which, never having been decided, I can only give an opinion upon, and I am not now prepared to give that opinion. The question would hinge upon what difference there was between a warranted cadet and an enlisted man. I should certainly give the preference to the warranted cadet, because his warrant is given him by the President for a specific time. The enlisted man's service is under a volunteer contract, signed by himself, with the government to give certain specific service for a certain term of years. On the principle, then, that the President's warrant would be superior to the enlisted man's voluntary contract, I should think that the cadet graduated would have the precedence of the enlisted man. But still, as I say, this is an opinion formed on the moment, and one which is not based upon any precedent, for I do not think that any such case has ever happened.

Q. Which would take precedence as between the citizen and the enlisted man?—A. The rule in such cases is for the President to fix the precedence in his nominations. The name that comes first on the nominations and first on the confirmations goes first on the Army Register. But I should rather think that the enlisted man's service would have the precedence, unless the citizen had been a volunteer. That would weigh. These are arbitrary questions, about which there is no rule; and the regulations require that in the event of matters not coming under certain heads the thing shall be decided by lot. These are questions of really little practical importance, because two such appointees would hardly go to the same regiment, and therefore would probably never come in contact where the question of rank would arise.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Has not the Supreme Court decided that in the case of the confirmation of grants made to A, B, C, and D, where they are confirmed on the same day, they all stand alike; that there is no precedence arising out of priority?—A. I do not know.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Section 1204 of the Revised Statutes says, "Promotions in the line shall be made throughout the whole Army in the several lines of artillery, cavalry, and Infantry respectively." Do you consider this section as not applying to officers below the rank of captain?—A. Yes, sir. That question was submitted to the Secretary of War, and he decided that no change was to be made in the former custom, because the law did not change it.

Q. What Secretary made that decision?—A. My impression is that it was Secretary Belknap. [It was Secretary Taft.]

Q. Is that a written decision?—A. I cannot say whether he put it in writing or signed it, but I recollect bringing the question to him myself.

Q. Then the refusal to promote throughout the entire line of the Army was on the order of the Secretary of War?—A. I do not say that. It is a question whether we do not promote throughout the line of the Army in accordance with the terms of the law. We think that we do.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. That would be your construction of the section?—A. Yes, sir, after very careful consideration of it. We do not suppose that the Revised Statutes intended to alter the old statutes in any way. As I understand it there was no authority given to those who revised the laws to change them, and there is a clause in the Revised Statutes which expresses that very view, and that clause was considered at the time that this question was brought up, if I am not very much mistaken.

Q. Is not the language of the Revised Statutes the same as that of the law revised?—A. My recollection is not sufficiently clear to answer that question, but if it is the same, the interpretation of that law was made a great many years ago in Army regulations, which have been transmitted for those long years down to the present day. One of the reasons given in a report to a former Congress for making no change in the law (as contemplated in a bill introduced for that purpose) was, that under a system of promotions which would carry officers from one regiment to another, instead of promoting them in their own regiment, it would often happen that officers would have to travel from one end of the United States to another to reach their new regiments; and it might happen that a large number of officers would be so traveling. Besides that, economy is greatly subserved by the present system. Under the new system proposed, it would be very difficult to keep officers enough with their companies to maintain discipline and to perform the duties actually required of them.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Have you any difficulty at present in keeping regiments and companies sufficiently officered?—A. Yes, sir; we do have great difficulty, from the fact that the limited appropriation for transportation prevents the movements of regiments periodically from unhealthy districts to healthy ones, and a large number of officers have

thus become permanently invalided; from the fact that the fruits of the war in wounds and diseases are now beginning to show themselves in their hard service, that number has increased. Besides, we have a large number of extra details to make—thirty for colleges, about fifteen for signal duty, instructors at West Point, an officer from each regiment for recruiting service, the aids of the generals, &c. All these call for efficient and valuable officers. I know it to be a fact that many deserving officers have been obliged to remain six, eight, or ten years at out-of-the-way posts, because their service could not be spared for a long enough time to justify them in undergoing the expense of taking a short leave. That is to say, if they could get leave for six months they would take it, but if they could only get leave for two months, they would have to spend so much in travel that it would not be worth their while to take their leave. We have constant applications for details of officers in connection with some Indian business, in command of an escort to guard treasure going from one end of the country to another, and for various other civil matters in which the Army acts as a reliable and most economical police force.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that there are thirty officers detailed to colleges?—A. Yes, sir; and we have a great many applications which we cannot meet.

Q. Does the service need these officers at the present time?—A. I think so, undoubtedly; but at the same time I do not wish that the benefit to civil communities and institutions of learning, which they all seem to value so highly, shall be interfered with.

Q. You spoke of the number of disabled officers; how many officers who have been found unfit for the service by a retiring-board are now awaiting retirement because the retired list of three hundred authorized by the statute is full?—A. The Secretary of War's annual report gives a complete statement on that head. My recollection is that thirty-seven is the number. There may have been some one or two reported fit for retirement since. This, however, does not embrace the whole number of officers who are known to be permanently disabled, which, including the chaplains, would make the entire number well-nigh sixty.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the advice of increasing that list?—A. I think it would be advisable. I think it would relieve the doubtful and anxious condition of the officers themselves, and I think it would give to the Army a healthy promotion of efficient officers, which it very much needs. This committee has probably no idea of the difficulty under which the Department labors in providing a sufficient number of efficient officers to do their duty, on account of the number of officers laboring under disability and of the details which I have spoken of.

Q. What was your recommendation to the Secretary of War as to the retired list; to put it without limit?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is not the want of officers largely occasioned by the fact that we have too many regiments and companies for the number of enlisted men in the service?—A. No, sir; commissioned officers have to act by their moral force and presence oftentimes, instead of detachments of men. I will mention one instance: I was told of an officer charging at the head of fifteen men into an Indian camp. The impetuosity of the officer encouraged the men to make such an onset that the Indians did not stand against them. General Gibbon, when he attacked Chief Joseph, gathered all the force he could together. He had six companies and about one hundred and twenty-three men. His fifteen officers mingling with the men no doubt inspired the men with the courage which enabled them, in attacking a camp of four hundred warriors, to kill and wound a number equal to their own number. I should rather put the question in the reverse form: Are the number of enlisted men allowed to a company sufficient to sustain the officers in the duties required of them? And I should emphatically answer no, if that were the question. That is my deliberate judgment, founded on experience since the Florida war.

Q. Then, in your opinion, the moral force, presence, and impetuosity of fifteen officers is only sufficient to control and manage one hundred and twenty-three men?—A. That is not my judgment.

Q. In your opinion, is not the moral force, presence, and impetuosity of fifteen commissioned officers more than sufficient to control, manage, and lead in action one hundred and twenty-three men?—A. If fifteen men, led by one officer, would be sufficient ordinarily to accomplish what was required of them, that officer would be enough; but if fifteen men are required to do what eighty men ought only to be intrusted with, undoubtedly fifteen brave officers would go greatly toward helping them to accomplish what ought not to have been expected of them.

Q. Is not the moral force, presence, and impetuosity of three good officers sufficient to control, manage, and lead in action one hundred men?—A. It ought to be, but there

are extreme circumstances which we cannot foresee or provide for where it might not be. A very proper and efficient proportion of officers would be three to a hundred men, and I would never ask for any more.

Q. At the last September muster of the Army, what was the smallest company muster of enlisted men in the infantry service for duty?—A. I cannot answer that question with certainty without examining all the muster-rolls, but I think I can safely say twenty-three.

Q. Did not the twenty-three men in the company include all the non-commissioned officers, extra-duty men, and men borne on the rolls of the company?—A. Yes, sir. As I said, I cannot be sure of the number. I am only speaking from quite an indefinite recollection.

Q. How many enlisted men would the muster-roll show present and for duty out of that number?—A. That so depends upon circumstances that it would vary very much. We consider all men as for duty except those who are too sick or who are absent. In any emergency all the cooks and other extra-duty men fall in the ranks with their muskets.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. My question is put for the purpose of learning the number of enlisted men present for duty at the muster.—A. I cannot give a specific number. I can only say that at the muster on parade all the men of the company are required to be present under arms except those excused by the doctor as too sick to be out, and those who may happen to be absent from the post. That is the regulation.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 25, 1878.

Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend recalled and further examined.

The WITNESS. When last before the committee I was asked the question what was the strength of the smallest infantry company on the 30th of September. The muster I found was on October 31. From recollection, I answered at the time that it was twenty-three. When I came to look at the muster-roll, I found it was twenty-three.

Mr. DIBRELL. Twenty-three, including all officers and men?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; three officers and twenty enlisted men. There was another subject inquired about—the mode of promotion in the Army. I spoke from memory in giving my testimony, but I have the documents to correct or complete that testimony which I gave the other day. I should like to give certain short extracts from them and have them put in the papers. In reference to the question of the chairman at my former examination as to the mode of promoting commissioned officers in the Army, I will say that in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War to report whether promotions had been made according to the twelve hundred and fourth section of the Revised Statutes, the Adjutant-General made a report on the 16th of March, 1876, in which the interpretation of that act was given and the reasons for it, stating the laws and regulations upon which that interpretation was based. The conclusion of the report was that officers were or had been promoted according to the terms of that statute. This report was sent for opinion to Judge Advocate-General Dunn. He carefully reviewed the law, and also two opinions of the Attorney-General upon that point, and sustained the position of the Adjutant-General. In forwarding these two reports to the Speaker of the House on the 29th of May, 1876, the Secretary of War, Judge Taft, expressed it as his opinion that officers of the Army had been promoted as provided by the section. I respectfully submit a copy of those papers for such use as the committee sees fit to make of them. I also submit a letter to a member of the Military Committee of the Senate in answer to a request made by him upon the same subject, dated April 12, 1876. This is all I have to say on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I will leave this branch of the subject that refers to the strength of the companies and regiments until we get the muster-rolls. I want to ask a question concerning the observance of the regulations. I want to ask you if this regulation is enforced [reading 36 of the Army Regulations.?]

The WITNESS. I can say that as a rule that regulation is observed. I do not recall any instance where an exception has been made.

Question. In the appointment of officers to attend the exposition at Paris? Who went as military secretary?—Answer. Lieutenant Alexander Rodgers.

Q. What is his regiment?—A. Fourth Cavalry.

Q. Has he been on duty with his regiment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long?—A. Without looking at the records, I cannot, of course, carry that in my mind. My impression is since his graduating leave expired. He graduated in June, 1875, and served with his regiment on the frontiers.

Q. If he had been on duty from the beginning, that would have been a compliance with this regulation?—A. It would depend on whether such a detail is considered as coming under the regulation. I do not assert that a detail on an expedition of that kind would come under that regulation, but simply that the question would be determined by the construction given it.

Q. Then, in your opinion, a detail for the Paris Exposition would not come under the terms of that regulation?—A. That is not a question for me to decide. It is for higher authority.

Mr. McCook. I understand that, under the regulation, he must serve three years, and that he graduated in 1875? I believe that is a compliance?—A. Yes, sir; he graduated in 1875.

Mr. Bragg. I would like to have it brought out that Lieutenant Rodgers is a son of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy; and I should like to know how he came to be detailed on this service.

The Witness. He is a son of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. I cannot say positively how he came to receive the appointment. I have heard that it was upon the request of a member of Congress made to the Secretary of War that he was detailed.

Mr. Bragg. By whom was this request made?

The Witness. I do not know.

Mr. Bragg. What produced that impression on your mind?

The Witness. I had a subsequent conversation with his father. He said that it was very kind on the part of the Secretary, and that he regarded it as a compliment, that he had not used any personal influence to procure the appointment.

Mr. Bragg. Did he say what influence had been used?

The Witness. My recollection is that he said some gentleman had told him——

Mr. Bragg. That is not the character of information I wish. I will ask you to obtain direct information as to the cause of his appointment, and upon whose request it was made—through what influence.

[Governor R. C. McCormick, United States Commissioner-General, Paris Exposition, applied by letter of December 30, 1877, for detail of Lieutenant Rodgers, saying, "Who is an accomplished French scholar, and was educated in Europe."]

Mr. McCook. Is it not common for members of Congress to interfere and make requests of this kind?

The Witness. We have many requests of that kind which are on my files and cannot be complied with.

The Chairman. They are never complied with when requiring violations of the law and the regulations?

The Witness. I think not, sir.

Mr. McCook. I presume that members of Congress never ask anything contrary to the law knowing that it would be a violation.

The Witness. I do not suppose they would if they were aware of the law; but they do ask things that cannot be complied with.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you know the reasons (of your own knowledge) why Lieutenant Rodgers received this appointment?—A. I think I do, sir; I know what the reason was why it was considered an appropriate appointment, and I know that the Secretary said that was the reason why it was made—one reason.

Q. State it.—A. The reason was that Lieutenant Rodgers had been partly educated in Europe and was an accomplished French and German scholar, speaking both languages fluently; and his acquaintance with these languages at Paris would be of great assistance.

Q. Was this considered sufficient to violate the regulations and the law?—A. I do not know that the regulations were violated, but I do not think that, if a violation, they would have been sufficient. If it had been a violation the Secretary would not have made the appointment.

Q. Are there any other details of officers to staff duty in the Army, or to perform duty separate from their regiments or commands, that you know of, that have been made in the last three or four years, or at the present time, providing for a young officer who has not served three years with his regiment or corps?—A. Yes, sir; I know of one.

Q. Will you name it?—A. An officer by the name of Bradley. He is engaged in settling accounts in the War Office. He was formerly a clerk in that department, and when appointed an officer he was detailed to it. I do not recall any other instance.

Q. Has Bradley ever served with his regiment or corps at all?—A. He served in the volunteer service, but not with the regiment he now belongs to.

Q. How long has he been appointed?—A. He was appointed second lieutenant the 2d of May, 1866.

Q. In what regiment?—A. In the Eleventh Infantry. In 1870, after the consolidation, he was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Q. Are there any other young officers who have been detailed before they served this required three years, that you think of?—A. I do not think of any others.

Q. Do the general officers commanding geographical departments make consolidated reports of their entire commands to you at each muster for pay?—A. They make monthly reports, but they do not embrace all their commands, for the reason that we get already in another way the number of troops composing commands, and it would only increase the labor and expense if they were to make these reports to us, without being of any benefit.

Q. What troops in a geographical department do not make reports through the geographical commander?—A. None, except the detachment of engineers stationed at the fort on East River, opposite Fort Schuyler, at Willets Point. It is a torpedo station; they are under the command of the Engineer Department. They have, on several occasions when more troops were needed, come under the department demand and served with other troops. The reports of the recruiting officers are made direct to the Adjutant-General, not through department commanders; but they also, in emergencies, have frequently served under the orders of the department commander.

Q. Do all troops aside from the Engineer Battalions make their reports through the commander of the geographical departments immediately to the Adjutant-General's Office?—A. No, sir; none of the troops make their reports through the department to the Adjutant-General. They make reports to the department commander for his use, and he to the Adjutant-General for the use of the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief. The returns do not come through the department commander. He calls for the reports he pleases at any time. Stated reports are made to both the Adjutant-General and the department commander.

Q. How then are monthly reports made—regimentally to the Adjutant-General?—A. Regimentally to the Adjutant-General; that is, a consolidation of the company reports. Post returns are made to the Adjutant-General and to the department commanders. They show the condition of the company at a stated time; regimental returns are in the nature of permanent records, while the post returns are for more immediate use.

Q. In your testimony last Friday you said that extra details of a great many officers from their commands had been made. Under those details you said there were thirty for colleges and about sixteen for signal duty, and one officer from each regiment for the recruiting service. Are there no others than these that are put upon extra details?—A. The West Point officers and acting assistant teachers at West Point.

Q. How many are detailed there?—A. There are forty-five officers, including the superintendent and the engineers and officers of ordnance.

Q. How many are there detailed on the staff of general officers?—A. They are entitled to thirty-eight. My impression is that some of them have not quite as many as they are entitled to. I do not know exactly.

Q. This would make one hundred and sixty-eight officers. That would leave over two thousand officers not detailed on extra service, would it not?—A. It would leave about two thousand. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to call your attention to another matter. Will you be kind enough to cite me to the statute under which the allowance for quarters for officers is made?—A. It is section 1270 of the Revised Statutes, which says, "Fuel, quarters, and forage may be furnished in kind to officers by the Quartermaster's Department according to the law and regulations." This, in connection with various appropriation bills which provide for the hiring of quarters, constitute what I suppose to be the statute upon the subject.

Q. Is there no statute, either enacted in a appropriation bill or otherwise, that regulates this allowance of quarters to officers other than the one you have read?—A. The regulations of the Army have always regulated that.

Q. Is there no other law of Congress other than the one you have read regarding it?—A. It is a matter with which I am not very familiar. It does not come under my particular branch of business. It belongs more properly to the Quartermaster's Department.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Do the Army Regulations authorize anything of that sort?—A. Yes, sir; they prescribe the number of rooms to be allowed officers of each grade, the amount of fuel which officers and enlisted men are entitled to, and the amount of forage.

Q. The Army Regulations are the law?—A. They have the binding force of law by virtue of this section which I have read.

Q. Will you point out that Army regulation prescribing this?—A. Paragraph 1068, "Revised Regulations of 1863," provides for the allowance of rooms and fuel.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. These Revised Army Regulations of 1863 to which you have cited us, and which we have here, are they treated at the War Department as the law regulating the United States Army, and are they regarded as being still in force?—A. Not entirely; because

there have been laws of Congress passed since that time which changed the fundamental basis of those regulations.

Q. Are these regulations, except where they have been changed by the laws of Congress, treated as binding by the War Department?—A. Well, there may have been some cases of absolute necessity where the War Department has exercised a power (which until 1866 had always been confided to the President) of modifying the existing regulations, according to existing circumstances. I know of one instance in which our troops have been obliged to occupy posts in more severe climates than formerly, where the allowance of fuel would have been insufficient; and upon the strenuous recommendations of the surgeon and commanding officers, in order to promote the health of the troops, some slight increase in the allowance of fuel has been made for a short time during the inclement season. That will, perhaps, exemplify what under stern necessity may have induced the War Department to depart from the strict letter of the regulations; but it has always been considered that they were binding as far as they could be possibly observed. There is another exemplification of a similar matter. Recent inventions in equipments of the Army, such as knapsacks, &c., which are more economical and more convenient, have been authorized, although that book, having the force of law, requires that a knapsack shall be made, painted, and worn in a certain way.

Q. Under these regulations, published in 1863, the last revised edition, the Army officer could draw his pay or allowance for quarters in money?—A. Yes, sir; commutation as it was called.

Q. Can he do it now?—A. There has been a law passed since that which requires quarters to be hired for him in kind.

Mr. BRAGG. I would like a reference to it.

The WITNESS. Section 1270 requires it. I do not mean requires, I mean, it authorizes it. It was adopted the 15th of July, 1867. It reads, "Fuel, quarters, and forage may be furnished in kind for officers by the Quartermaster's Department according to the law and the regulations."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. This law, then, is construed by the War Department as not changing the allowance for quarters except that officers can no longer draw money for them, is it not?—A. The regulations allow officers a certain number of rooms, and the quartermaster hires that number of rooms for officers. In many cases that I know in this city the quartermaster pays the owner of the house in accordance with the allowance of the officer who occupies the house; and whatever difference there is, the officer makes up. If the rent of the whole house is not so great as the allowance, according to the best of my information, the quartermaster only pays the amount of rent and not all of the allowance.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Do you know of any such an instance?—A. I do not know any such an instance, but I have heard the quartermaster discuss the matter and say that that would be his rule.

Q. That would depend upon whether he could find an officer willing to take less than the government would give him, would it not?—A. The officer would get nothing but the house. In the house hired by me, the check is made payable to the order of the owner, and I pay the difference in the rent.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. The difference between your allowance and the rent?—A. Yes, sir; the rent is greater than my allowance, and I make it up to the owner.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Who is your landlord?—A. General Perry is the owner, Riggs & Co. are the agents.

Q. Who is General Perry?—A. He is an officer of the Army in the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. Then the Quartermaster's Department pays to an officer in that department the amount of rent for a house occupied by yourself?—A. Just as he would to any citizen. The house suited me and I took it. General Perry is stationed in Texas and cannot occupy it. He occupied it when here.

Q. Before the act of 1870 if an officer lived in his own house was he paid rent for it as quarters?—A. That is a better question for the quartermaster to answer, because I do not know. I never lived in a house of my own, so I cannot answer you.

Q. Was the construction of this act of 1870 ever referred to your department for decision?—A. You mean the Adjutant-General's Office?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. No, sir; I have had nothing to do with it.

Q. Fuel is furnished in the same way, is it not; under the same act you have read?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the question of construction in reference to fuel has never come under your jurisdiction?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has the question of forage?—A. In some cases. The law allows certain infantry officers doing the duty of mounted officers forage. The question has sometimes been referred to me whether a certain officer was performing duty which entitled him to forage. That was rather a personal question than one of construction.

Q. Was it not submitted to you officially?—A. Yes, sir; it was.

Mr. MARSH:

Q. The question was to decide if he was doing duty as a mounted officer?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. What is your experience among officers of the army in reference to whether they would rather live in barracks or under the present plan? Do you think they would prefer the present plan, or prefer to have barracks erected?—A. I do not know that I have ever heard that question discussed. Probably they knew very well that there would be no hope that we could get these things.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Which would be the most economical to the government?—A. I rather think the present system, the system of renting. It would cost a good deal to erect houses, and then it would cost a good deal to keep them in repair. At present a certain limited sum is paid. If not considered too personal I will exemplify by my own case. The rent of the house that I live in is $1,200 a year. I get $90 a month allowance. Now I do not think that a person who has to keep up for the credit of the government the appearance that I do ought to live in a less convenient or comfortable house than I do. There is nothing extravagant about it. It is plain; it is without ornament, internally or externally. All the furniture in it is necessarily furnished by me, as there is no other way in which I could get it. If I were to go away I would have to sell it at a loss. I could, if I chose to put down my pride in the matter, obtain a cheaper house, but I have a pride not to let the foreign ministers and persons with whom I come officially in contact see me living without regard to my position and the duties it involves.

Mr. McCOOK:

Q. Take the case of a captain detailed here; say that his pay probably is $1,000, and assume that he is deprived of quarters or the commutation for quarters, from your experience is it possible for a man of family to live on that pay?—A. I think it would not be possible for him to live decently in that way.

Q. Is it your experience that officers would prefer to have rooms furnished in government barracks so as to be relieved from the duties required of them, living as they do?—A. As I said, I have never heard any discussion about it. I think there would be a variety of opinions; probably the majority would be in favor of having public quarters.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. You seem to have an idea underlying all this, that the government should furnish quarters for officers on detailed service?—A. I think so.

Q. What other class of employés have quarters furnished them?—A. I know of none.

Q. Do you not know there are no others?—A. I know of none.

Q. Has not the principle of furnishing quarters to officers in this way grown out of the necessity of providing quarters for officers at military posts and points where they could not supply themselves?—A. It is because their compensation is rated upon that principle, and I suppose if they were deprived of quarters their pay would be increased.

Q. Please answer my question; has not the principle of furnishing quarters to officers in this way grown out of the necessity of providing quarters for officers at military posts and points where they could not supply themselves?—A. I do not know whether it grew up from that or not.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Are not the soldiers of the Army furnished with quarters?—A. Yes, sir; soldiers and other employés of the Army; laundresses and those attached to the Quartermaster's Department. I understood General Bragg to refer only to civil employés.

Mr. BRAGG. That was the intent of my question.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. Would there be any propriety in drawing a distinction between the officers in Washington and those at other points?—A. My idea is that it would not be right or just that any such distinction ought to operate against an officer. There seems to be

an idea that an officer detailed here has nice times and no duties. I would like to have those entertaining such ideas visit my office. We have very hard work—and hard work to get along on the means allowed us to live upon.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much more do you get now than you did during the war?—A. I am, perhaps, getting $500 a year more.

Q. You got along during the war?—A. No, sir; I did not. I never lived on my pay during the war. I happened, fortunately, to have a little left me by my father with which I eked out, and it cost me to live from five hundred to a thousand dollars a year more than my pay.

Mr. BRAGG. I wish to examine you as to the construction of this law with reference to your department. It is claimed that its workings increase the intricacies of the department, and make matters more complicated and expensive.

The WITNESS. I shall be most happy to answer that question, because it is not true.

Mr. BRAGG. It is claimed that it tends to increase departments and to increase divisions, and that the purpose of making this increase has been to make more places for officers?

The WITNESS. I am much obliged to the committee, because I know these charges have been made against the Adjutant-General's Office; and in that connection I shall be glad to have an opportunity to refute these charges.

Mr. BRAGG. It is with reference to these points that I wish to examine you.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Is a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer who is detailed in Washington for duty furnished with quarters?—A. He is furnished an allowance instead; the law does not prohibit the commutation to soldiers or non-commissioned officers.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 16, 1878.

Adjutant-General TOWNSEND recalled and further examined.

The WITNESS. At the last examination I was asked for the muster-rolls of the Seventh Infantry (Gibbon's regiment). I have with me the muster-rolls of the 31st of August. They contain, each of them, a tabulated statement called the recapitulation. To save time I will cause a copy of the recapitulation of each of those companies to be made out and furnished to the committee within a few days. I will do the same with one of the strongest and one of the weakest of the artillery, and also of the cavalry regiments.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Question. How many military departments were there in 1860?—A. The changes of military departments have been sof requent that I cannot recollect exactly; but I have at my office a table which will show exactly, and I will furnish that information in writing.

Q. How long have there been headquarters in the city of New York?—A. There have been headquarters there for many years. General Scott, when he was General-in-Chief of the Army, had his headquarters there for many years.

Q. At what point in the city of New York were General Scott's headquarters?—A. I cannot say exactly. They were in some rented house in the upper part of the city.

Q. Were his staff-officers quartered in the city?—A. Yes, sir. That is to say, they either lived in the city of New York or in one of the adjacent towns, so that they could come over every day. I know that some of them went, from motives of economy, to Jersey City and other places.

Q. How many officers did General Scott have on his staff?—A. He had at different times a different number. He had his headquarters there before the law increased his rank and staff. I may go farther back from recollection and say that he also had headquarters at New York before he became General-in-Chief of the Army, when he commanded the eastern division. I am afraid to trust my memory for the number of officers he had, because these things have been changed so often that I cannot accurately carry the number; but I will furnish the information from record.

Q. State how many officers were on his staff in 1860.—A. Five.

Q. Where was General Wool stationed when he was in command of that department?—A. When General Wool was in command of that section of the country he had his headquarters at Troy.

Q. Were they not at Watervliet?—A. They were in the city of Troy.

Q. Can you tell how many officers he had attached to his headquarters?—A. I think he had an assistant adjutant-general and two aids.

Q. What did he command?—A. He generally commanded the Division (which went under different names) of the East.

Q. What constituted the Division of the East?—A. It usually comprised the section of country from Fond du Lac (taking that as the western limit) at the western end of Lake Superior, down to Cape Sable, Florida. That was the line from the Northwest down to the South, and then it comprised all east of that from the Atlantic coast to the Canada border. That division contained one or more departments commanded by colonels.

Q. What were the departments in that division?—A. They varied in geographical limits and in designation from time to time according to circumstances.

Q. What was the largest number of them?—A. I do not recollect distinctly, but I think there were two departments within that division.

Q. In command of colonels?—A. Yes.

Q. How many officers were there at the headquarters of the different colonels?—A. They had no additional officers, because these colonels retained the command of their regiments, and their adjutants did all the staff business of the department. The duties were inconsiderable at that time.

Q. Where were the headquarters of those several departments?—A. At one time I recollect that the headquarters were at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, which were the headquarters of the regiment commanded by the colonel who also commanded the department.

Q. In government quarters?—A. Yes, sir; it is a fort.

Q. Where were the headquarters of the other departments?—A. As nearly as I recollect they were at Fort Monroe, Virginia—Old Point Comfort.

Q. They were also in government quarters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many departments are there now within that territory?—A. Two, the Department of the East and the Department of the South.

Q. How many divisions are there in those two departments?—A. There is one division in which these departments are embraced—the division of the Atlantic, commanded by General Hancock, who also commands the Department of the East; and there is the Department of the South, commanded by General Ruger.

Q. Are there any subdivisions of those departments?—A. No, sir; except the posts.

Q. Do you know how many officers General Hancock has on duty with him?—A. He has an assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the division; he has an assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the department; he has three aids; he has a judge-advocate for the division; he has a medical-director who also acts as inspector of hospitals and posts throughout the division; he has a depot quartermaster, a depot commissary, and a senior paymaster, who do duties in their own departments, and are called his chief quartermaster, chief commissary and chief paymaster, and they arrange for him the details of their several departments in addition to their other duties.

Q. Had General Wool any officers in New York?—A. Yes, he had a quartermaster and a commissary.

Q. What rank did they hold?—A. I do not recollect what their rank was at that time. The thing has been changed a good deal since.

Q. They had a good deal less rank then than similar officers have there now?—A. The quartermaster of the department had much less rank, but his duties were also much less. I think that the quartermaster had the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the commissary the rank of major. I am speaking from recollection. While doing their duties in New York as the purchasing and distributing chiefs of those departments, they were also General Wool's consulting officers in their departments whenever he had occasion to call upon them.

Q. Where were General Harney's headquarters?—A. My recollection is that he had his headquarters at Saint Louis.

Q. Where did General Worth have his headquarters?—A. Worth was the colonel of a regiment. I do not recollect that he ever commanded the department except when he was on duty in Florida.

Q. Where was he stationed then?—A. He had no permanent station. He was part of the time in San Augustine and part of the time in Tampa Bay. Wherever he was directing the operations of the troops in the field against the Indians.

Q. In time of peace where had he his headquarters?—A. We did not have any peace while he was in command in Florida.

Q. Was not General Harney part of the time in Oregon?—A. Yes. He commanded a department in Oregon. His headquarters were at Fort Vancouver.

Q. You spoke of Colonel Ruger being in command in the department of the South.—A. Yes.

Q. Where are his headquarters?—A. Atlanta, Ga.

Q. I notice by the register of officers that Colonel Ruger is assigned to duty by his brevet rank.—A. He is.

Q. What advantage does that give him?—A. It gives him the power of command-

ing a senior to him in lineal rank if one comes there, and it gives him the right to appoint aids-de-camp, nothing further. By the law we cannot address him by his title of major general.

Q. It gives him aids-de-camp corresponding to the brevet rank to which he is assigned?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under the law of Congress, he draws no extra pay, does he?—A. No, sir.

Q. But in contact with other officers of his own command or of detached commands, he takes his brevet rank?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any other colonels assigned by their brevet rank?—A. Yes, sir; Colonel Wilcox, the commanding officer of Arizona. He is colonel of the Twelfth Infantry which is in that department.

Q. Is he also assigned by his brevet-rank?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the reason of assigning those two officers by their brevet rank?—A. They have a command which is equal to what is generally considered the command of a major-general, and they are assigned because there are not general officers enough to command all of those geographical departments. The articles of war give them as colonels commanding a department the right to order a court-martial, but unless they were assigned by their brevet rank they would have no aids that could do the duty required of aids.

By Mr. McCook:

Q. In other words, if they were assigned as colonels to the command of departments they would have no assistance outside of what they could receive from regimental headquarters to transact business?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Bragg:

Q. In olden times colonels could get along without such assistance?—A. Yes, but there are vastly more duties required now of such an officer than there were then.

Q. Is Colonel Miles assigned to duty by brevet rank?—A. No; he is only in command of a regiment. He may have a temporary district command, as it is called, but it does not embrace anything more than the section of country garrisoned by his own regiment.

Q. When the colonel of a regiment in the field makes requisitions for quartermaster's stores, on what depot does he draw; through what headquarters do his requisitions necessarily pass for approval, I mean as colonel not commanding a department?—A. His requisitions would be confined simply to the post which he commanded, and therefore a colonel would be on the same footing in that respect as any other post-commander. He would make his requisition on the department headquarters and then the commanding general of the department would order the supplies from the depot belonging to the department, wherever that might be. These depots are generally near the headquarters of the department, and the headquarters are generally in a central position in reference to the stations of the troops.

Q. And the same routine would be observed with reference to requisitions for commissary stores?—A. Yes, sir; and all those things.

Q. Commissary stores that are furnished on the order of officers are sold to them, are they not, at the original first cost, or is transportation added?—A. My impression is that transportation is added so that the government loses nothing, and by the law the money which is obtained from the sale of stores in that way is again applied in the appropriation for the purchase of stores.

Q. Does not the increase of departments and divisions and military posts increase and complicate the duties of the officers at the several headquarters and at the Adjutant-General's Office?—A. Undoubtedly, but I am not at all certain that there is any help for it. We have certain duties to do and we must do them.

Q. How many officers has Colonel Ruger on duty with him?—A. I think he has seven.

Q. Of what rank?—A. His assistant adjutant-general has the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has two aids with the rank of first lieutenant, and, I believe, he has a medical director and chief quartermaster and chief commissary and a chief paymaster, each of whom, I believe, has the rank of major, but they do the same duties in their corps as if they were not acting as chiefs of those branches.

Q. Who occupies Newport Barrack, Kentucky?—A. Two companies Eighteenth Infantry.

Q. Who is at Fort McHenry?—A. Fort McHenry is the headquarters of the Second Artillery, of a light battery of artillery, and of two other batteries not mounted.

Q. Carlisle Barracks is unoccupied now?—A. There is only a small detachment of troops at Carlisle, guarding some public property there.

Q. What troops are there at Detroit?—A. There are none in the city, but at Fort Wayne (some miles from the city) there are three companies, and the headquarters of the Twenty-second Infantry.

Q. What force is at Fort Gratiot?—A. One company.

Q. What force is at Mackinaw?—A. One company, I think

Q. What force is at Plattsburg; have we any fortifications there?—A. We have a barrack there and one company.

Q. What is the use of that post?—A. It is a strategic point on that frontier.

Q. Plattsburg is hardly on the frontier?—A. It is what we call the Niagara frontier. It is a strategic point in reference to Canada, just as Madison Barracks is farther up the lake.

Q. Where is Madison Barracks?—A. At Sacket's Harbor.

Q. Are there quarters at Sacket's Harbor which were formerly occupied by officers?—A. Yes, but they are very old and in bad repair.

Q. The officers' quarters generally at the posts within the States have been permitted to get into decay? They have not been kept up?—A. They have been kept up as far as the appropriations would permit.

Q. I mean as a matter of fact?—A. They generally have been well kept up.

Q. How should Sacket's Harbor have fallen off? It used to be quite a permanent post.—A. The barracks there are very old. They have been built a great many years, and, as I say, the expenditure of money appropriated for repairs of quarters has been found more necessary elsewhere.

Q. What is the rank of the officers stationed at Plattsburg?—A. The senior officer is captain of a company.

Q. And what at Madison Barracks?—A. The senior officer is major. He is one of the field-officers of the regiment. There is one company there.

Q. What force is there at Savannah?—A. There is a company at Oglethorpe Barracks.

Q. What force is there at Pensacola?—A. Three companies.

Q. And at Charleston?—A. Charleston is headquarters of a regiment, with a light battery, and two other companies. It is the headquarters of the Fifth Artillery.

Q. Are there any troops at any other point between Old Point Comfort and Charleston, on the Atlantic coast?—A. There is one company at Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C. There are some old forts on the North Carolina coast which are undergoing repair. There are no troops there at present except at Smithville.

Q. What is the object of repairing those old forts on the seaboard? They are not available in case of an attack, are they?—A. My opinion is that they are available. They are located by a board of engineers at the entrance to a harbor, and they command the approach to a city, and generally that city represents an important country in the rear, which might be laid under contributions by an enemy.

Q. Does not the result of the last war and of the improvements in the naval force generally, show the lack of utility of stone forts—masonry?—A. I think that ordnance is ahead of engineering at present, excepting that the torpedo system is likely to turn the scale the other way, and the forts on the seaboard are very necessary as a center for this torpedo system.

Q. Did not the results of the war demonstrate that a sand mound thrown up was very much more serviceable to protect troops than fortifications of masonry constructed on the most improved plans?—A. Yes, I think so, although the sand forts did not stand against the heavy naval batteries brought against them.

Mr. BRAGG. But they were so readily replaced that they scarcely showed the effect of the fire.

General TOWNSEND. We know very well that the great Russian engineer, Todleben, defended his fort in the Crimea against the allied armies by that system of fortifications. As fast as one barrier was broken down the enemy would find another which he had reared behind it. That is a matter of study now which is occupying the attention of all the engineers in the world. They are trying combinations of stone, of iron, and of dirt to resist the shells and shot thrown against them, and they are also paying great attention to the torpedo system which would be managed and protected from one of those forts. The two together will shortly, in my opinion, be brought to such a state of perfection as to form an effective resistance against a hostile fleet under ordinary circumstances.

Q. Do you know whether our Engineer Corps is occupied in making those experiments of which you speak?—A. They made a series of careful experiments on the thickness of earthen parapets and of iron shields at Forts Monroe and Delaware, from 1865 to 1869, or thereabouts. Since that time their labors have been confined to the development of the torpedo system. The experiments upon these elements of fortification have been interrupted since that time by want of funds to carry them on. The appropriations made annually for fortifications are specific, and cannot be diverted from the particular work designated for them. At Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, experiments are going on by the Ordnance Department, looking to the perfecting of a system of heavy rifle-guns.

Q. What force is there?—A. There is no force of soldiers there, except perhaps a small detachment of ordnance soldiers. The work which they are doing is more that of laborers than of soldiers.

Q. How far is that from Willet's Point?—A. Sandy Hook is at the outer part of New York Bay, and Willet's Point is up the East River.

Q. At Willet's Point a force is experimenting in torpedo movements?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is in charge at Sandy Hook?—A. Colonel Crispin, of the Ordnance Department, the constructor of ordnance under direction of the Chief of Ordnance.

Q. You published a general order giving a method of executing the statute of 1870 with reference to commutation of quarters; have you got that order?—A. That order was not framed by me or at my instigation. It came from the War Department to me to issue, and that is all that I know about it.

Q. Will you furnish a copy to the committee?—A. I will.

The order was subsequently furnished, and is as follows:

[General Orders No. 96.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1870.

* * * * * *

VII. The commutations for fuel and quarters heretofore allowed to officers of the Army, not furnished in kind, having been abolished by section 24, in cases where buildings suitable for officers' quarters are not owned by the United States, the Quartermaster's Department will, whenever practicable, rent for each officer a number of rooms and at a rate per month per room not exceeding in the aggregate that now established by regulations and orders; but whenever, for good and sufficient causes, an officer is quartered in a lodging-house or hotel where the rental of a full allowance of rooms would be costly, a sum not exceeding that above specified for an officer of his rank may be paid to the proprietor for the accommodations so furnished.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The records of the Adjutant-General's Office show that these orders were issued as they came from the office of the Secretary of War, where they were framed, upon a memorandum submitted by the Quartermaster-General.

Q. Who was Judge-Advocate of the Army in 1860?—A. Maj. John F. Lee.

Q. How many assistants did he have at headquarters here?—A. None.

Q. And after him Turner was appointed?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Turner his assistant?—A. No, sir; not in that branch. Turner was appointed by the Secretary of War to attend to civil cases—cases of men who were confined in the Old Capitol Prison, &c. He never served in the Bureau of Military Justice, as it is now called. After Lee came Holt. Holt was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Army before the organization of the bureau.

Q. What was the date of the orgnaization of the bureau?—A. I think it was organized under the act of 1866.

Q. After the war?—A. Yes, sir. There was a prior act which allowed an increased number of judge-advocates, but it did not regularly organize the bureau on a permanent basis.

Q. They originally had twelve or fourteen judge-advocates?—A. Yes.

Q. With authority that they should be discharged in the discretion of the Secretary of War from time to time?—A. Yes, sir. They were analogous to additional paymasters, brigade quartermasters, &c.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. How many colonels are assigned to the command of departments according to brevet rank?—A. Two; Ruger and Willcox.

Q. Would it be possible for those officers to take charge of those departments properly without some assistance outside of their regimental organization?—A. I do not think it possible for them to do it properly. They could do it.

Q. How could they do it with their regimental organization?—A. By making their adjutants act as department staff officers and by detailing some officers to assist them. The department commanders use their aids a good deal in attending to matters which have grown out of the war. For instance, a man applies to the Adjutant-General's Office for a discharge. The Adjutant-General looks up his record from the muster-rolls and sends all the papers to the department commander in the vicinity of whose headquarters the claimant lives, and asks him to have the case investigated and reported upon, so that the man may receive such a discharge as he ought to have. The aids-de-camp are the persons to whom those duties are usually assigned. That is one very considerable branch of duty which these aids have to do.

Q. As I understand you, these aids-de-camp are not extra officers for that purpose, but are detailed from the line for that purpose?—A. That is it. All the aids to the general officers are detailed from the line and they still hold their place in their regiments.

Q. They have no extra pay?—A. They get some extra pay. The law allows an aid some extra pay.

Q. For military purposes, how is the territory of the United States divided?—A. It has three divisions—the Pacific Division, embracing all the Pacific coast from Alaska to the southern boundary, east to the Rocky Mountains. Then there is the Division of the Missouri, which is commanded by the Lieutenant-General, which embraces the district of country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and between the British possessions and the Rio Grande River. And then there is the Division of the Atlantic, which has all the rest of the country east of the Mississippi River. These divisions are subdivided into departments.

Q. What is the number of departments?—A. In the Pacific Division there is the Department of Columbia, embracing Alaska (although there are no troops there now), Washington Territory, and Oregon. And there is the Department of California and the Department of Arizona. The Division of the Missouri contains the Department of Dakota, which includes Minnesota, Montana, Dakota, &c., and also the Department of the Platte, which is the central portion along the Union Pacific Railroad. The Department of Missouri, embracing the Indian country and New Mexico; and the Department of Texas. Then the Division of the Atlantic has the Departments of the East, of the South, and of the Gulf. The division commanders have the power of moving troops from one department to another on an emergency, which is often very necessary, and their having thus command over departments very often settles questions of jurisdiction, where troops in pursuing Indians, for instance, have to go over the boundaries of another department. During the strike difficulties last summer, General Hancock was given by the President discretion to move all the troops of the division as he pleased, without reference to the President, so that by telegraph he could make rapid movements and combinations which he could not have done if there had been no superior commander over all the departments of the division.

Q. Are there any troops in either of the Departments of the South and Gulf except those that are stationed in government barracks or fortifications?—A. No; there are none excepting those that are stationed either in permanent barracks or quarters that have been hired for a term. For instance, at Atlanta quite extensive buildings were put up on leased land. The government might probably have given up these barracks if it could have done so without great sacrifice of money. The lease was renewed for a year, in order to enable the government to make better arrangements, and to see what would be the disposition of the troops. Some of the seaboard ports are so unhealthy during the summer and during the prevalence of yellow fever, that we are obliged to draw the garrisons away from them to some point in the interior, and one object of our keeping Atlanta was that it would give us that facility of breaking up a good many of those posts temporarily, leaving only a few men in them.

Q. Did the same general system prevail prior to the war?—A. Yes; there is a regulation of long standing, which authorizes a post commander, without further authority, to move troops away from a post to avoid yellow fever or cholera (if it should come suddenly), to a more healthy position in the interior.

Q. Has the question of attack and defense of fortified posts been so definitely settled as that, in your judgment, or in the judgment of competent persons, those forts can with safety be abandoned?—A. No; I think not. Nothing has been done upon these old forts which I allude to, in North Carolina, Charleston Harbor, &c. In fact, the appropriations for fortifications have been very small for the past few years, and hardly more work has been done anywhere than is necessary to preserve unfinished works and the machinery used in constructing them.

Q. Any new forts that are being constructed, as I understand, are not now being constructed out of stone?—A. I do not think there are any new forts at all under construction. I think that all the engineer operations in that direction have been suspended.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. State the necessity and propriety of General Hancock's headquarters being in the city of New York instead of at some of the forts in the neighborhood.—A. The forts in the neighborhood of New York have only quarters enough for the officers composing the garrison. Quarters would have to be provided for them if General Hancock should take possession of their quarters. New York is such a central position with regard to movement of troops, purchase of supplies, and information of every kind, that in my opinion it is eminently the best place for the headquarters of the division commander. General Wool's going to Troy was a matter of personal convenience to himself. It was his home from childhood up, and he preferred it; but in those days when he had command there were not so many nor such valuable interests involved in his command as there are now. The war has left us of the Army a legacy of labors of immense value to the country, which is principally shown in the saving of money to the Treasury, and which is not apparent except to those who are daily engaged in it and to the officers stationed at those places. These stations are well weighed by the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and their sanction is given upon this military principle, and not for the convenience of the officers.

Q. Do you know how many officers are connected with General Hancock's headquarters?—A. I do not know precisely. I know the number pretty nearly.

Mr. BRAGG. There are 21.

General TOWNSEND. I have already mentioned 11, but I omitted in that statement one—an inspector-general.

Q. How many officers connected with the Adjutant-General's Office are at General Hancock's headquarters?—A. There are two assistant adjutant-generals, one for the division and one for the department.

Q. Is that more than is necessary?—A. I cannot say.

Q. You think that the two are necessary?—A. I think so.

Q. How many officers connected with the Quartermaster's Department are at General Hancock's headquarters?—A. I believe there are two—the chief quartermaster and one junior officer. But those officers, although they are stationed in New York, are purchasing and furnishing transportation, &c., for the whole Army. They ship recruits for instance from the recruiting depot (which is not under General Hancock's orders) to New Orleans, Texas, the Pacific, or wherever they have to go.

Q. How many officers connected with the Commissary Department are at General Hancock's headquarters?—A. I only know of one, and he is the purchasing commissary. They purchase more at New York than anywhere else. The purchasing of any supplies is under the direction of the Commissary or Quartermaster General here, and the purchases are under the immediate orders and direction of the Secretary of War. They are placed in what we call a depot (the depot in New York, for instance) until a requisition has been made which is based upon some appropriation already made by Congress. These supplies are only subject to the order of the Secretary of War, but when the requisition is approved by the Secretary and the supplies are ordered for issue, this depot quartermaster and commissary at New York ship them to the point where they are to be used, and they thenceforth pass into the hands of the department commanders for distribution to the troops. Now, these chief quartermasters and commissaries who are engaged in this depot business are engaged in scrutinizing the returns and requisitions that come in, and in giving advice and assistance to the division or department commander, so that he can intelligently give his orders concerning these things. Thus you see these two gentlemen occupy a double position; one in which they take orders directly from the Commissary or Quartermaster General here, and another in which they take orders from the department or division commander. Thus the incidental duties of assisting the division or department commander would not at all affect the stationing of those officers in New York or elsewhere. They would have to be there at any rate.

Q. They would have to be in the city of New York, not at any of the forts in the neighborhood?—A. Their business is altogether in the city. They might live perhaps in one of the forts, but they would have to be in the city every day.

By Mr. MCCOOK:

Q. Could they live in any of these forts? Is not Governor's Island largely used for a recruiting depot?—A. Entirely, except the part used by the Ordnance Department as an arsenal.

Q. Both Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth are difficult of access from the city. are they not?—A. Officers at Fort Hamilton would have to go to the city by railroad, and those at Fort Wadsworth by ferry-boat from Staten Island, but there are not more than enough quarters there for the officers of the garrison. The quarters within the Fort on Governor's Island are such as are necessary for recruits, but are not fit for officers. Estimates have lately been made for constructing more officers' quarters there.

By Mr. MARSH

Q. Would the removal of General Hancock's headquarters to any of these forts necessitate the erection of additional barracks and buildings for their accommodation?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. As a matter of economy, which would be the best for the government, to retain headquarters in the city of New York and pay rental, or to remove them to some one of these forts and construct the necessary barracks to accommodate them? I mean as a matter of economy in all respects.—A. In all respects I think it better to do as they do now. There is one point which I will mention. Officers have frequently to go to New York who are obliged to put themselves in communication with General Hancock or his staff as soon as they can possibly do so, and if the headquarters were at Governor's Island, for instance, which is the nearest point, these officers would have to watch their chance to get over in the ferry-boat, and it would require a good deal of time, and thus they might lose a train which would take them off on the duty on which they were to go. These cases frequently arise. But now the headquarters of General Hancock are well known to all officers and to the hotel-keepers and everybody, and they are easy of access, and facilitate business very greatly in that way. As to the mere matter of dollars and cents, the first cost of putting up suitable buildings on Governor's

Island would be very great, and then it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to find ground there where such buildings could be properly put. That is a defensive fort. It is one in which the range of the guns bearing, in cross-fire, on the channel must not be interrupted.

Q. And the government buildings would be exposed to destruction?—A. They would be knocked down immediately in case of war.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. You have been stating the method of doing business in the Quartermaster's Department in New York; do you state it theoretically or from actual knowledge of the way the business is done?—A. I believe that to be the way.

Q. I want to know whether you know it.—A. I know it as well as I can without having anything personally to do with it.

Mr. BRAGG. The assistant Quartermaster-General was here yesterday, and he testified that it was only in special cases and under special orders that purchases were made in New York and sent abroad.

General TOWNSEND. I spoke more particularly of the Commissary Department. I do not think that the Commissary will tell you that, because I know that when I was stationed at Governor's Island the Commissary used to purchase very heavily at New York.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. A great many years ago.

Q. About how many?—A. Twenty-five years ago, I suppose.

Q. Has not the system of business very largely changed all over the country, and do they not buy more largely in Chicago for the West?—A. Yes; I know they do. The rule has always been to purchase in the market near the place of consumption, but still I think you will find that in New York very heavy purchases are made now.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Did I understand you to say that there are now two departments in the Division of the Atlantic?—A. In the Division of the Atlantic there are three departments as the division is now constituted.

Q. How many were there in 1860?—A. In 1860 the division contained smaller geographical limits, and there were two departments.

Q. State the difference in the duties of the commanders of these departments now as compared with 1860.—A. In 1860 the principal duties that the department commander had to do were to order courts-martial and approve their proceedings, to grant limited leaves of absence to the officers or to approve leave for longer times, and then to make such inspections of the troops in their departments as they thought necessary for discipline. That was the sum and substance of their duties at that time. At the present time (not speaking of the more unsettled state of the country two or three years ago, but just at present) the department commanders are frequently called upon by United States revenue officers to furnish a *posse comitatus* to enforce the laws in certain disturbed districts. That is one additional duty. The same class of duties which the department commanders had formerly to do is somewhat increased by an increased number of troops being in those departments. Then there is another class of duties—the investigation of claims. Many claims come to the War Department for adjudication or for evidence—claims which have arisen during the war for the renting of houses, the occupation of property, the cutting of wood, and a dozen other things. These claims are referred to the department commanders on the spot to have investigation made. That is really quite a large branch of the duties which they have to do; and it is important to the government; because, if such cases are not properly investigated, the Treasury has to pay out large sums of money which would be saved when investigation shows the claims not to be well founded.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Is there not a law prohibiting the payment of any such claims except under act of Congress?—A. There are claims made to Congress itself and which are referred to the War Department by committees of Congress. The Southern Claims Commission, for instance, has a great many claims brought before it, which this evidence that we get show to be barred by the law, and if we did not get the evidence that would not be known.

Mr. BRAGG. Then you use the Adjutant-General's Bureau as a pendant to the Southern Claims Commission?

Gen. TOWNSEND. We are bound to give every branch of the government all the information that we can give upon these claims for military occupation, &c.

Q. The line of your duty consists in calling on department officers to report. If you find a contract made by an assistant quartermaster or a commissary of subsistence, or anything of that kind, you call for a report from department headquarters?—A. I call for a report, and in connection with that report I examine a large amount of papers which have come to us from what we call disconnected commands.

Mr. BRAGG. That you do yourself?

Gen. TOWNSEND. These are intimately connected. The testimony obtained from both those sources is what is submitted to the tribunal. We examine what we have here, but there are persons living on the spot who have to be examined, and evidence has to be taken there. We put this documentary evidence which we have with the reports which these officers furnish, or with some records which they may find at their headquarters bearing on the subject.

Q. Does not the Southern Claims Commission have witnesses before it?—A. Yes, but you cannot always trust these witnesses.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Have the duties of the department and division commanders sufficiently increased to require them to have an additional number of staff officers?—A. To be candid with you, I think that the number of staff officers might be diminished in some directions without any serious injury being done. The war time developed the fact that generals sometimes failed in their operations for want of sufficient staff assistance on the field, and I suppose that the end of the war left them with a greater number of aids and staff officers than they sometimes would have had. I cannot say whether they really require them, because I am not a general in such a position as to know exactly what they have to do.

Q. Do you suppose that the duties have been sufficiently increased as to require a larger number of staff officers than there were in 1860?—A. O, yes; I know that, because one clerk used to do the duties of department headquarters in the old times, and now they cannot get along with less than ten or fifteen clerks, owing to the increase of business.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. State why an army of twenty thousand men should have so much more work to do than an army of fifteen thousand or sixteen thousand men.—A. From the legacy left us by the war. Another thing has just occurred to me. These very matters which you have before you, as to the correction of volunteer soldiers' records, are sent to me for examination, and I send to the department commanders to send out and investigate these cases on the spot where the men are. On these investigations sometimes depends the man's pension or his bounty. The number of these cases, as the war recedes in the distance, is actually increased, because more frauds are attempted.

Mr. BRAGG. Then you use the officers at headquarters and posts throughout the United States as a detective police in aid of the pension bureau?

General TOWNSEND. No, sir; I do not put it in that form at all.

Adjourned.

[See Appendix B.]

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL L. C. EASTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 15, 1878.

Examination of Col. L. C. EASTON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank, position, and station.—Answer. I am colonel in the Army and assistant quartermaster-general. I am stationed in New York.

Q. What are your duties?—A. I am on General Hancock's staff as chief quartermaster of the Military Division of the East, and in addition to that I am the depot quartermaster.

Q. Do you furnish the officers at New York with quarters, forage, and fuel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are the quarters furnished; in kind?—A. The rule there has been that an officer is allowed to select his own quarters, provided he conforms to the orders and prices with reference to renting quarters. The accounts are usually brought to me by the officer in the name of the owner of the property, and the check is drawn in the name of the owner of the property.

Q. To whom is the check delivered?—A. It is usually delivered to the officer. In the majority of cases in New York the allowance to the officer does not pay his rent, and he has to pay the difference himself. He takes his check usually to the owner of the property, and pays the difference out of his own pocket. That is my own case, and I know it to be the case with a great many other officers.

Q. I see by the tables with which you have furnished the committee that you supply quarters in New York to about 50 officers.—A. That table embraces all the officers to whom quarters were supplied during the course of the fiscal year ending June 30 1877. I do not recollect the number; quite a number.

Q. Under the regulations a colonel is entitled to a house composed of four rooms and a kitchen, or five rooms. From your knowledge of rents in New York, what would a house like that rent for?—A. That depends upon the locality. When I first went there I could not get a house that would suit me under $800 a year, and I had to go into a more modest and retired situation; and even at that I got a very indifferent house.

Q. During the last fiscal year, would the best house in the city of New York, of four rooms and a kitchen, or five rooms, have rented for as much as $50 a month?—A. You cannot get a house of that class in New York. Houses are built in localities that would be suitable for an officer to live in in rows of usually three stories, and an officer is compelled to take the whole building. He cannot well take part of a building.

Q. Then you are not able to give an opinion as to what the rent of a house of four rooms and a kitchen, or five rooms, in the city of New York would be during the last year?—A. No; for there are no such houses to rent in New York, except in some out-of-the-way place. There are no such houses in any section of the city, where an officer would be expected to live.

Q. What would be the rent of four rooms and a kitchen, or five rooms, in a house such as could be rented for an officer in the city of New York, without furniture?—A. I do not think you could get them under $18 a room per month.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Q. Have they not a system of French flats, or apartments, in New York City?—A. Yes; but I have never had any experience with them, and do not know what the rents are.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In renting those quarters, do you ever go near them or look at them yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you have anybody go to examine them for you?—A. No, sir.

Q. The officer merely rents his own quarters, and then you pay him the largest fees that he can receive under the regulations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the rule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that has not been less since rents have been reduced?—A. It has not changed any.

Q. You continue to pay $18 per room per month?—A. Yes.

Q. Do any of these officers live at hotels?—A. I really do not know.

Q. Are any of those quarters rented from officers?—A. None from the officer himself. There is one instance, I think, in which the quarters are rented in the name of an officer's wife.

Q. I mean does one officer rent quarters belonging to another officer?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. A captain is entitled to three rooms?—A. Yes.

Q. Does he get his allowance for quarters in the same way?—A. Yes.

Q. In the case of forage—is forage furnished to officers for horses actually owned by them and kept in the service?—A. I do not know as to that. I will tell you how the thing is managed. The officer at the commencement of the month brings me his forage and fuel requisition, executed according to the law and regulations and certified and receipted by me. On that requisition I give him an order on the contractor for his fuel and his forage, and he takes that from the office, and I do not know what he does with it.

Q. You do not make any inquiry as to whether he has horses or not?—A. No, sir. I consider my duty ended when I have filled the requisition which he has presented to me.

Q. Do the officers on duty in New York generally keep their own horses?—A. I do not know. There are a few instances that I know of where they do keep them, but as a general thing I do not know. We are so scattered there that we know very little about each other's private affairs.

Q. In the matter of fuel—I see that all the officers draw their fuel; is it drawn in the same way, on the requisition of the officer?—A. Exactly in the same way. The requisitions for forage and fuel are on the same paper. The officer brings the requisition to me and I give him an order on the contractor for his fuel and his forage.

Q. I see that you issue fuel to General Marcy in New York.—A. Yes.

Q. Do you also issue forage to him?—A. Yes.

Q. Does he draw his quarters there?—A. [Examining one of the returns presented.] I do not find his name on this list, although I was under the impression that he did.

Q. Has General Marcy a residence in New York?—A. I do not know as to that. He has drawn his allowances there under instructions from the Secretary of War. Here [handing a paper to the chairman] is the authority under which allowances have been made to him.

[The paper was read, as follows: "War Department, Washington City, March 27, 1873. Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, United States Army. Sir: When your

services are not required in the Inspector-General's office at Washington, you are authorized to take station at New York City. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War."]

Q. Does Colonel Marcy still draw fuel and forage in New York?—A. I think he does.

Q. Are you of the opinion that he does not, and did not during the last fiscal year, draw his quarters in New York?—A. I do not recollect. If his name is not on this statement, then I do not think he did. This statement is made up by a very careful clerk, who has put down everything that was paid in the way of quarters.

Q. I see by this other paper, which is a statement of buildings rented by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City for military purposes during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877, that you paid to the trustees of the estate of Henry Brunner, for headquarters, $25,000?—A. Yes. You must take into consideration the fact that nearly all the officers in New York have their offices in that building, besides the quartermaster's store-rooms and the commissary's store-rooms. By an order issued some time ago they were all directed to occupy one building.

Q. Have you the entire building rented?—A. Yes, sir. All the subsistence stores and the quartermaster's stores are in the lower part of the building.

Q. Where is that building?—A. On the corner of Greene and Houston streets.

Q. How long have you had that building rented?—A. The records of the office show that it was rented ten years ago. The first lease was for five years and the second lease was for five years. The present lease expires on the 1st of May next.

Q. Was the rent under each case $25,000 a year?—A. Yes; but I made arrangements to get it for $15,000 after the 1st of May next.

Q. I see that you have here a public stable, 143 and 145 West Thirty-third street, belonging to Romaine Brown, for which you paid $2,200 rent. What is that stable used for?—A. For the stabling of five public animals and for covering public wagons and for officers' horses. We have one wagon for the Commissary's Department and on for the Quartermaster's Department, with two horses for each wagon, and one extra horse in case of lameness or anything of that kind.

Q. How many officers have their horses stabled there?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Quite a number?—A. I do not think there are a great many.

Q. I see that you have in the Gilsey building, rooms 25, 26, and 27, for which you paid $360 a year. I see in the column for remarks that they were occupied by the medical examining board for six months, during the last fiscal year, at $60 per month.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These are all the buildings rented for the use of the Army in New York?—A. All under my direction. There are some other buildings there, but I do not know anything about them.

Q. Under whose direction are they?—A. There is one building used as a purveying depot, under the Medical Department. That is not under my control. I know nothing about it. There is a large purveying establishment there.

Q. Do you know of any other buildings used by the Army there?—A. I do not recollect any others.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. In your judgment, which would be the cheaper for the government, to continue the renting of these buildings, or to build permanent quarters for the use of the officers?—A. I think that I would rather pay the rent. Property in localities where Army headquarters should be is very expensive. I think it is better to rent them, particularly at the low rents that we can have them for now.

Q. You consider the rent which you are to pay after the 1st of May next low?—A. I consider it quite low.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Q. What was this building for which you paid $25,000 a year originally intended for?—A. I do not know; it was built a long time ago. I have been in New York only two and a half years, and it was occupied when I came there, and was arranged for Army purposes. It has been occupied for a series of years, but what it was originally intended for I do not know.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would it not be much more pleasant for the officers and much more economical for the government and a good deal better for the service that these officers should be in quarters or barracks or at forts or arsenals rather than in the central part of New York where rents are high and living expensive?—A. It would not be more pleasant for the officers. I think it would be more economical for the government.

Q. Is there not good reason why these sixty-eight officers should be kept in the city of New York where quarters are so high and fuel so dear, and where all the articles furnished them by the government are so expensive?—A. I am not capable of judging except as to the officers belonging to the division headquarters and the depot. It is absolutely necessary that all these should be in the city. The other officers belong

to the engineer and other corps. I know nothing at all about their business. There are quite a number of engineer officers there. But so far as the officers connected with the division headquarters and the officers connected with the depots of the commissary and quartermaster are concerned, I think it absolutely necessary for them to be there.

Q. What is the necessity for having the division headquarters at New York?—A. I do not know of any more necessity for having it there than for any other place. When I say that these officers are absolutely necessary there I take it for granted that the division headquarters are there.

Q. Is there any good reason whatever why the division headquarters should not get some arsenal or fort or barracks belonging to the government?—A. If you can find any fort where there is room enough for them, I suppose there is no reason why they should not go there, but if you send division headquarters to a military post, you have to put up buildings, and you cannot tell where the expense will end.

Q. Take Governor's Island, for instance.—A. I do not think there is room enough there.

Q. Are there not a good many buildings on Governor's Island which are not occupied?—A. I do not know. I have not been there. It is a recruiting establishment.

Q. How long have the division headquarters been at New York?—A. I do not know how long. They have been there at least five years.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Might the headquarters be just as well on Governor's Island as they are now?—A. The depot supplies I think could not go there. It would be very expensive to have them there. The depot quartermasters have business with merchants in the city, and it would be very inconvenient to have the depot on Governor's Island.

Q. You think, then, that in any event the quartermaster's department of that division should be in the city?—A. I think so.

Q. And not in any of the outstanding forts?—A. I think not.

Q. You think so in the interest of economy and convenience?—A. Yes; I should say so, both for economy and convenience.

Q. Why?—A. For the reason that the subsistence stores would have to be purchased in New York and taken over to the store-rooms on the island. It would be more expense to the government to have the stores delivered on the island.

Q. Is the capacity of the storehouses at Governor's Island sufficient for the purpose?—A. I do not know. I have no business with the island. In fact, I have not been there since I have been to New York.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Q. Are not supplies furnished by contractors?—A. Yes, sir, except where some little trifling thing is bought which was not worth advertising for bids for.

Q. Do you think that the cost of the supplies would materially increase to the government by having them delivered at Governor's Island?—A. I think it would.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. What portion of the Army and what extent of country does your depot of supplies furnish?—A. We furnish the whole country with some things; we send things even to California.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Has the Quartermaster-General's Department an additional building rented in New York besides those buildings which you have mentioned?—A. No, sir; there is no quartermaster's building hired there that I know of.

Q. In these buildings that you have mentioned, are there supplies kept on hand in store?—A. Yes; the commissary keeps quite a supply of stores on hand.

Q. Only the post commissary?—A. And the depot commissary. We have no post there, really. It is a general depot or the subsistence department.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. For the supply of the whole Army?—A. Yes, for General Hancock's division.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you say for the whole Army?—A. Not for the whole Army. Occasionally we get orders for special things to go all the way to California. These orders come usually from Washington. But it is not our duty strictly to supply the California division.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. What is it your duty strictly to supply?—A. The Military Division of the East and any other place for which the proper order comes to us.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Section 1272 of the Revised States reads: "Forage shall be allowed to officers only for horses authorized by law and actually kept by them in service while on duty and at the place where they are on duty." I want to know if this statute is construed in New

York to allow forage to be furnished to officers who have not their own horses used by them in the service?—A. I do not construe it in that way. I construe it that the officer shall have the horses, and that he shall have them at the place where he is on duty. That is the construction which I put on it.

Q. And the horses must be owned by themselves?—A. Not owned by them. There is no law which requires them to own the horses.

Q. Under this construction, then, can the officer turn his forage into a livery-stable and take the value of it out in hire?—A. I would not do a thing of that kind myself.

Q. Is it done?—A. I do not know.

Q. Suppose that the officer is on duty where it is not necessary for him to use a horse in the performance of his duty as an officer, has he a right to turn his forage over to a livery-stable and to use the value of the forage in livery-hire from that stable?—A. I answer that question as I did the former one: I wouldn't do it myself.

Q. And you do not know whether officers do it?—A. I do not.

Q. Section 1270 of the Revised Statutes says that fuel, quarters, and forage may be furnished in kind by officers of the Quartermaster's Department according to law and regulations. Under this section and the regulations, may an officer in New York live at a hotel and turn his allowance for fuel and quarters in to satisfy his hotel bill?—A. I do not see anything wrong in that. An officer at a hotel has more than his allowance of rooms. Taking dining-room, reading-room, &c., into consideration, he occupies more rooms at a hotel than he is really entitled to by law.

Q. Is there not a regulation requiring an officer to turn in to the Quartermaster's Department any fuel which he does not use?—A. Yes.

Q. But if he consumes it by turning it over to the hotel, is that regarded a proper consumption under the regulations?—A. I should think so.

Q. Then if an officer stops at a hotel, who is entitled to five rooms, equal to $90 a month, and to fuel equal, say, to $10 a month, and if at the end of the month his hotel bill shall amount to $100, if his allowance for fuel and quarters should be accepted as satisfaction for his hotel bill, would that be a proper settlement for him to make under the law and regulations?—A. As I understand the present regulations and system of quarters and fuel, they are given to an officer to cover his expenses, and he can only draw a certain amount for them. The limit is fixed. And it seems to me that it makes no difference to the government whether the officer lives in a hotel or anywhere else.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. And you think that it would be a proper construction of the law for him to turn over his fuel and his allowance for quarters in liquidation or part settlement of his hotel bill?—A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. I understand you to say that you are in charge as chief quartermaster of the Department of the East and also of a depot of supplies at New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you serving with you a quartermaster of the rank of major—Major Sawtelle?—A. Yes; he is the chief quartermaster of the Department of the East, and is subordinate to me, but he is independent of me so far as he is chief quartermaster of the department.

Q. You are assistant quartermaster-general?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on duty as quartermaster of the department?—A. No, sir; I am on duty as chief quartermaster of the division. The division is composed of several departments.

Q. Then you have a division quartermaster and a department quartermaster at New York?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those the only two quartermasters at New York?—A. Those are the only two.

Q. I see on this report a large number of medical officers; what are they doing in New York?—A. I do not know.

Q. How many troops are there in New York?—A. There are none in the city except recruiting parties.

Q. I see on this report that you have eleven military doctors in New York, lieutenant-colonels and majors, and all the force of enlisted men that you have there are recruiting parties.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I notice also that you have four officers of the Paymaster's Department at division headquarters in New York.—A. Yes. I know nothing about their duties. I have nothing to do with them except that they draw their allowance for quarters, forage, and fuel from me. They are there by competent authority. I have an idea of what they do, but I cannot say positively.

Q. I see here another colonel in the Quartermaster's Department—Col. Rufus Ingalls.—A. He has been relieved.

Q. Where is he stationed now?—A. In San Francisco. There are a good many officers on that list who have been relieved and are not there now. That is a statement for the official year ending 30th June, 1877.

Q. In those cases where changes have been made and where officers have been relieved from duty, have their places been supplied by others?—A. Yes; as a general thing.

Q. Then this statement would show the average number of officers, but not the particular officers?—A. Take my own department, for instance: Colonel Ingalls and myself appear on that list, but when I went there Colonel Ingalls went away. In this way you see the list would contain more than the actual number of officers.

Q. You have two classifications here, one that of officers in the department and the other that of officers not connected with the headquarters of the division?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If an officer comes to New York on six-months' leave, does he report to the Quartermaster's Department and draw his commutation for forage, fuel, and quarters the same as if he was on duty?—A. There has been no instance of that kind in New York.

Q. Are there not some other forts in New York besides Governor's Island?—A. Yes; Fort Woods, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Columbus. Those are the posts in New York Harbor.

Q. Have they barracks attached to them, and have they been the headquarters of officers at any time?—A. The barracks at all of them are limited. Fort Columbus probably has more quarters for men and officers than any of the rest of them.

Q. What kind of quarters are they?—A. I do not know as to Fort Columbus, it is not under my control or jurisdiction; but I visit all the other posts. They are comfortable quarters.

Q. Are they occupied?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom?—A. By artillery and their officers.

Q. How many officers of artillery are there at any of these posts?—A. I do not know.

Q. Are there enough to occupy all the quarters?—A. I cannot tell you as to that.

Q. Who occupies the quarters at Watervliet?—A. That is something I have no control over.

Q. Is it there that General Wool used to have his headquarters when he commanded the department of which New York is a part?—A. Watervliet belongs to the Ordnance Department. I do not recollect as to General Wool's headquarters.

Q. Can you not state it as a matter of history, that after the Mexican war General Wool was sent to Watervliet and there established his headquarters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you not know it historically?—A. I do not recollect General Wool having had his headquarters there; it may have been so.

Q. Do you know where General Worth had his headquarters in time of peace?—A. No, I do not recollect.

Q. Do you know where General Harney had his?—A. Harney had his headquarters at Saint Louis at one time.

Q. At Saint Louis or at Leavenworth?—A. I do not recollect whether he was ever at Leavenworth or not.

Q. Are there more than two or three officers of artillery in each of the forts that you have spoken of?—A. I cannot state. That information you can get from the Adjutant-General. It is not in my department, and I am not at all familiar with it.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Is there anything in addition to what you have already stated, in regard to the necessity of the headquarters of the division being in New York City rather than at one of those forts in the harbor, which you desire to state?—A. No; there is no other reason which I can recollect now than I have already given. My impression is that if the headquarters were established at one of the forts a good many buildings would have to be put up.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. How can you say that, if you do not know what the buildings are?—A. I have a general idea of what they are, and I feel fully satisfied in my own mind that there is not room enough at any of them for all the officers who are attached to General Hancock's headquarters.

Q. Is it not a fact that it would require in an army society where government buildings are used less show and display to keep up the standing and style of an officer than it does in the city of New York, where officers have to compete with wealthy people not belonging to the Army?—A. I think so.

Q. And the greater the expense will be to the officer when he has to locate himself where he comes in competition with the higher ranks of society and with the establishments which they keep up?—A. I think so.

Adjourned.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR JAMES M. MOORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 18, 1878

Maj. JAMES M. MOORE sworn and examined.

By Mr. MAISH:

Question. State your rank and position in the Army.—Answer. I am a major and quartermaster, United States Army, and depot quartermaster at Chicago, Ill.

Q. Have you prepared some statements to submit to the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please to present them and state what they are.—A. I have here a "statement of all commissioned officers in the city of Chicago to whom quarters were furnished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the amounts paid for the same and to whom paid by Maj. James M. Moore, quartermaster, United States Army, depot quartermaster." During that time there were twenty-one officers on duty in the city of Chicago; the total amount paid for rent of quarters for those officers was $15,394.80. I have also a "statement of amounts paid for rent of buildings for headquarters, military division of the Missouri for depot and military purposes in the city of Chicago during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; from whom rented; amounts paid therefor by Maj. M. Moore, quartermaster, United States Army, depot quartermaster." The amount paid for the rent of the buildings which I have just mentioned is $9,806.33. There are three buildings occupied for that purpose, or rather two buildings and a portion of a third; the union building for officers' headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, a building occupied by the quartermaster and commissary, and a building occupied as a stable for public animals (those engaged in hauling stores in the city of Chicago), and for the use of orderlies, and for keeping horses purchased from time to time for the cavalry service. I have also a "statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued to commissioned officers of the Army stationed in the city of Chicago during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The total amount for fuel and forage and for the officers so stationed is $9,335.10."

Q. What do those quarters for officers usually consist of?—A. They consist of dwelling-houses, except in the cases of those who board at hotels.

Q. State the number of officers on this list who board at hotels.—A. There are two officers at present boarding at hotels, one with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and one with the rank of major. The others are all married men, living, with one exception, in dwelling-houses.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Do you know whether those officers keep horses?—A. I do not know. The officers present their requisitions to me duly signed and I issue an order on the contractor or dealer for the amount of forage to which they are entitled, and they dispose of it as they wish. They have it sent where they desire.

Q. You make no inquiries whether in fact they do keep horses?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you do not know whether they do or not?—A. No, sir. Officers make their requisitions and receive their allowances as prescribed by the Army Regulations and existing orders; they get just what they are entitled to by law, no more nor less.

Q. I see the name of Mr. Fred. Grant here; do you know whether he keeps a horse?—A. Yes; he keeps two horses.

Q. I notice in this statement of quarters the name of the Lieutenant-General of the Army; does he not live in his own house?—A. That is a matter which I cannot answer from my own knowledge.

Q. Where does the Lieutenant-General live?—A. On Michigan avenue, just south of Twentieth.

Q. The house which he bought there has a stable, has it not?—A. Yes; it has a stable.

Q. You do not know whether that house is his own?—A. So far as my own knowledge is concerned, I do not know whether it belongs to the Lieutenant-General or not.

Q. Who is Robert E. Lawrence, to whom the money purports to be paid?—A. He is the man who signs the voucher sent in by General Sheridan. The names of the parties from whom buildings are rented were transferred to me by my predecessor. Officers make their accounts and I send them the checks.

Q. You do not know personally this Robert E. Lawrence?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know what business he is engaged in?—A. Not of of my own knowledge. The checks are all sent through the officers except in some few cases.

Q. Who furnished his name as the person to whom General Sheridan's rent should be paid?—A. It was reported by General Sheridan. The officer whom I relieved gave me the transfers. All those officers, with one exception, were on duty when I went to Chicago.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge what business Lawrence is engaged in?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you not know it as well as you know any other fact which you do not see yourself—as a matter of general knowledge?—A. As a fact I do not know it.

Q. Whereabouts in Chicago does he live?—A. I do not know.

Q. Is he not an employé of General Sheridan's?—A. He may be.

Q. Is not that a fact?—A. That is a thing which I cannot say positively.

Q. Do you know what he purports to be?—A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge. When a voucher for rent which is due is received through an officer ofthe Army who is entitled to rent, and that voucher is properly made out and signed, it is paid by the quartermaster without any further inquiry, for the name of the owner of the premises or his agent has been ascertained by the quartermaster or reported to him by the officer occupying the house.

Q. You never saw Lawrence?—A. I may have seen him.

Q. Do you know whether any of those other officers occupy their own houses?—A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge.

Q. You mean by that that you have not seen the deeds of transfer?—A. No; they have not told me that they own their own houses.

Q. Where does General Forsyth live?—A. On Indiana avenue, south of Eighteenth.

Q. Where does Colonel Sheridan live?—A. On Michigan avenue, north of Twelfth street.

Q. Who is Charles St. Dab?—A. He is cashier of the Palmer House.

Q. I see that he signs Fred. Grant's vouchers and also some of Colonel Sheridan's?—Yes, sir.

Q. And also a voucher of your own?—Yes, sir.

Q. How many of those officers own and keep horses of their own?—A. I do not know. I can tell you how many of them keep horses at the government stable, but I cannot tell you of others who have horses outside.

Q. How many of them keep horses at the government stable?—A. About five.

Q. What use for horses have they in the discharge of official duties in the city of Chicago?—A. I can speak for myself. I have constant use for my horses in official business. In purchasing stores I drive around to the various merchants, and in purchasing horses I drive to the stock-yards. I use a horse constantly every day.

Q. What other officers there have horses who use them in the discharge of their official duty?—A. That is a matter which I am not able to state.

Q. In those cases where vouchers for quarters are paid at hotels are forage and fuel also delivered at the same place?—A. The officers get their fuel and forage orders and return them indorsed, and they have their fuel and forage sent where they please.

Q. They take the order personally and use it as they choose?—A. Yes, sir; they turn it into a livery-stable or into a hotel as they choose.

Q. How many troops are there in Chicago?—A. There are no troops in Chicago.

Q. Are there any in the State of Illinos?—A. I do not know of any except at the Rock Island arsenal.

Q. Have you principal charge of the quartermaster's department in Chicago?—A. No, sir; I am depot quartermaster. There is a chief quartermaster in the division.

Q. I mean have you principal charge so far as the making selections and purchases for the government?—A. Yes, sir, I have charge of that, and I am held responsible for all the purchases I make.

Q. Colonel Holabird is the chief quartermaster?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do his duties generally relate to?—A. They relate to the supervision of estimates received from the various departments in the division. These estimates are supervised by him, and, when so ordered, I make the purchases.

Q. Is your office in the Union building?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the number of clerks employed there as scribes? A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. Those three papers which you have presented give the whole statement that you were called upon for?—A. Yes, they give the whole statement in full, as asked for.

Q. What is the amount of purchases which you make as depot quartermaster at Chicago per annum?—A. The amount of money disbursed, including purchases and the payment to railroads, is nearly $900,000.

Q. You have a depot commissary at Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. Major Small.

Q. And you have also a chief quartermaster?—A. We have a chief commissary and a chief quartermaster.

Q. For what portions of the division does the commissary make his purchases?—A. The commissary, like the quartermaster, makes his purchases for all points in the Military Division of the Missouri, including the Department of Dakota, the Department of the Platte, the Department of the Missouri, and the Department of Texas, numbering nearly ninety posts.

Q. Do you know at what points those supplies are purchased?—A. When it is found

more economical to purchase certain kinds of stores near the locality where they are to be consumed, they are so purchased.

Q. Do you know in point of fact where the bulk of the stores is purchased?—A. Yes, sir; the bulk of the stores is purchased in Chicago.

Q. When the commissary makes his purchases, does he require the goods to be delivered at some point?—A. The commissary buys the goods prepared for shipment. He then inspects them before they are shipped. He is supposed to be an expert in knowing the various grades of articles in his department. The stores are then shipped by the Quartermaster's department to the post designated.

Q. When the commissary goes to a grocer and makes a purchase of stores, are they shipped from the purchasing point to a warehouse of the commissary's, or are they inspected at the place where they are purchased?—A. That is something which I am not thoroughly familiar with. I think that in most cases the goods are turned over to the commissary at the commissary warehouse, but in some cases they are turned over by the merchant to the quartermaster. The sellers make the delivery of stores at their own expense.

Q. Would it not be more advisable, as a matter of economy, if those stores were delivered in all cases to the quartermaster?—A. When Major Small makes his purchases he sends me an invoice. If the purchase be of such stores that no very close inspection of each package is necessary, they are shipped to the railroad from the place where purchased. There are certain classes of stores that are taken to the warehouse for regular inspection, and the commissary then brands each box with his brand just as it is done in the quartermasters' department.

Q. Suppose that the commissary goes (without any communication to you) to a warehouse, and buys 1,000 barrels of pork to be sent to Texas, for instance; is that pork sent to his warehouse or is it shipped directly?—A. It is shipped directly; all stores of that kind are shipped directly.

Q. He notifies you of the purchase, and you make arrangements for the transportation, and you notify the party from whom he has purchased that transportation is furnished at such a point and to have the goods delivered there?—A. Yes, sir. He sends me the invoice of stores and I issue bills of lading, and that ends the whole matter.

Q. This total of $15.394.80 for quarters, is it the amount paid per month or per annum?—A. It is the amount paid per annum.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. When were those government buildings in Chicago last leased?—A. They were leased, in accordance with directions from the War Department, about a month ago. They had been leased up to the 1st of January, and then they were released up to the 1st of May, and then up to the 30th of June.

Q. Was that Union building rented at any lesser rate than was paid for it prior to that time?—A. Yes. I think it was rented at $600 a year less than it had been rented for, besides having two or three additional rooms. I think that when the lease expires we will be able to rent it for less.

Q. Rents are coming down in Chicago?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were these other buildings leased last?—A. The new lease was made about a month ago. The department required new leases to be made of all buildings on account of some formality which had to be complied with. The old lease ran up to the 1st of May, and the new lease runs up to some time in April.

Q. They were really leased then for the same time and at the same rent?—A. Yes, sir; for the reason that the Government has agreed to occupy the buildings until that time at the same rent.

Q. Would it be a matter of economy for the government to erect barracks and buildings of its own at Chicago, or is it better economy to rent buildings?—A. I think that it is more economical to rent the buildings than to construct them. That, however, depends upon the character of buildings.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Have not rents fallen very much in Chicago since the Union building was rented for headquarters?—A. Yes, sir; rents have fallen. The rent of the Union building has been reduced $600, and additional rooms have been occupied, making the reduction of the rent amount at least to $1,000 a year, and I anticipate an additional reduction at the end of this fiscal year.

Q. I understand you to say that you think it more economical to rent buildings in the city of Chicago than to construct them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How would it be, supposing the location of the headquarters was not actually in the city of Chicago?—A. It would depend a good deal upon the class of buildings that would be erected. If the government owns certain property on the Lake front (as I understand it does) and a building could be erected which would accommodate all the headquarters, as well as the commissary and quartermaster's departments, in the course of time I suppose it would be more economical.

Mr. BRAGG. That is on the theory I suppose that there must be military headquarters in Chicago?

Major MOORE. It proceeds of course on the idea that the headquarters are in that city.

Mr. BRAGG. The necessity for which I suppose you are not prepared to give an opinion upon?

Major MOORE. No, sir. That is a question not for me to determine.

Adjourned.

[For additional matter relating to the Quartermaster's Department see Appendix C.]

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL ROBERT MACFEELY.

WASHINGTON, *April* 3, 1878.

General ROBERT MACFEELY sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. General, what is your rank and station?—Answer. Commissary-General of Subsistence in the United States Army. I am stationed in the city of Washington.

Q. I see by your return that you have one hundred and twenty civilian employés, at a monthly compensation of $19,099.98; the Blue-Book, so called, gives the number of civilian employés as one hundred and forty-nine, at a total monthly compensation of $10,898, being a difference of $798 per month, or $9,576 per year. The Blue-Book was issued on the 30th day of September last?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your report is February 7 of this year; will you explain how this difference comes in the expenditure for civilian employés in your department?—A. The number of employés and amount paid, as in the Blue-Book, were made up from reports received by me of officers doing duty, and shows the number that were in service on the 30th of September and the amount paid at that time. The reports now in possession of the committee, and dated February 7 of this year, show the number of men in the service and amount paid at the time of the receipt of the reports from the different offices of the department. The difference in the numbers of employés and amounts paid would probably be accounted for by the difference in the dates—by the discharge of a number of men who had been employed when the report was made for the Blue-Book. I would state in connection with this Blue-Book that there was a special report called for from all the offices for this biennial report in the Blue-Book, and the others are taken from the amounts and returns which were rendered to my office monthly.

Q. Do the number of employés in the Commissary Department vary in winter and summer, or are they greater in the summer than in the winter generally?—A. Yes, sir; they are greater in the summer, by reason of the business being greater for the Subsistence Department. Purchases are generally made at that time, and troops that are in the field require an additional number of employés.

Q. Your return of enlisted men detailed shows the number to be three hundred, at a monthly compensation of $7,957. This, as I understand, is the extra pay to these men from your department alone?—A. No, sir. This return shows the total amount of their pay proper, including the extra pay of twenty cents per diem.

Q. Then this includes the amount paid them by the paymaster and by your department both?—A. Yes, sir; both.

Q. According to the Army Register there are one hundred and forty-eight commissary-sergeants in the service; could you give me the pay of those men?—A. I believe that the pay is $34 per month. I am not certain, but I can refer to the law and see.

Q. Are not these sergeants included among the enlisted men that you report to us?—A. Yes, sir; they are included in this report marked "C."

Q. The sergeant gets his clothing and all other allowances in addition to the amount that is stated as paid to him, does he not?—A. Yes, sir; and including the rations from the Subsistence Department.

Q. As well as all the other enlisted men on this list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the list of detailed officers of your department there are a large number—something over a hundred—detailed for duty in the Commissary Department; by whom are those details made?—A. Those details are made by the commanding officers of the posts or of detachments in the field.

Q. Do these officers get anything extra as commissary officers?—A. They are allowed by law a compensation of $100 a year for attending to the duty of commissary.

Q. Do these officers detailed at the posts also perform the duty of quartermaster at the post?—A. They may, but do not always.

Q. I am speaking now of the detailed officers.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it ever happen that two officers are detailed at the post, one for commissary and the other for quartermaster?—A. Yes, sir; I believe it does.

Q. Does it happen often or is it the exception?—A. I do not know, because I have not the means of knowing what additional duties they perform besides being commissary, but I know that in some instances one officer is doing quartermaster's duty. It is the exception, probably.

Q. As a rule, they do both the duty of the commissary and quartermaster at the posts?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you furnish under the law any rations in addition to the regular rations for sale to the officers and men?—A. I furnish under the law—section 1144 of the Revised Statutes—such articles as are designated by the inspectors-general of the Army for sale to officers and enlisted men.

Q. (Reading the section.) "The officers of the Subsistence Department shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, for cash or on credit, such articles as may, from time to time, be designated by the inspectors-general of the Army. An account of all sales on credit shall be kept, and the amounts due for the same shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General."

You furnish all articles under this statute that you are directed to furnish by the inspectors-general, do you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you advise the committee what is the value of a ration?—A. Well, the value of a ration varies at different posts, principally depending upon the cost of the beef part of the ration; which varies from two cents to eighteen or twenty, according to the section of the country. I should think the average cost, however, would be about twenty cents, or has been during the past year, throughout the United States.

Q. What is the value of a ration in Washington?—A. I cannot tell you definitely at present, but I can give you a statement in a few days exactly of what it does cost. It depends upon so many items that you have got to formulate it.

(The statement will be found in the Appendix.)

Q. How much is allowed to officers detailed here in Washington in any of the departments for their rations per day?—A. Enlisted men on general services, as they are called, performing clerical duties in any of the offices here, are allowed a dollar per day for commutation of rations, by an order of the Secretary of War, dated some time in 1863.

Q. Does the order apply to detailed men on clerical duty throughout the country?—A. No, sir. At other places it is generally seventy-five cents a day; that is, at the department and division headquarters they are allowed seventy-five cents per day in lieu of their rations.

[For additional matter relating to the Commissary Department see Appendix D.]

TESTIMONY OF SURGEON-GENERAL JOSEPH K. BARNES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 15, 1878.

JOSEPH K. BARNES sworn and examined.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Question. State your rank and position.—Answer. Surgeon-General, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Q. Where are you stationed?—A. In the city of Washington.

Q. How long have you held that position and been there stationed?—A. Since August, 1864, and I have been in charge of the Surgeon-General's Office since September, 1863, having been prior to that time Medical Inspector-General. At that time the Surgeon-General was relieved and I was put in charge of the office.

Q. What is your pay proper per month.—A. Four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Q. What provision is made for you for commutation of quarters?—A. I am allowed five rooms, including a kitchen, which are paid for by the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. At what price?—A. Eighteen dollars per month per room for the five rooms.

Q. What allowances are made for fuel?—A. Fuel is delivered in kind—so many cords of wood or its equivalent in coal. I cannot give you the exact quantity without referring to the Quartermaster's records.

Q. About how much, as nearly as you can approximate it?—A. I should say three cords of wood in the winter months and one in the summer. That is my idea; but it is a thing that I can answer only from general recollection.

Q. What is its value?—A. That varies with the market price. Coal now can be bought for public institutions at $5.50 and $6.

Q. Do you live in this building?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you rent the building yourself or does the Quartermaster?—A. I rent it by authority of the Quartermaster.

Q. You buy the fuel also by the authority of the Quartermaster?—A. No, sir; he buys it by contract by a year's supply.

Q. Do you have any allowances on account of forage?—A. I have forage for four horses.

Q. How do you receive that?—A. In kind; there is no other way of receiving it.

Q. Where is it delivered?—A. It is delivered at my private stable.

Q. How many horses do you keep?—A. I own four. My family uses two, and the other two I use, and my son, who is a physician, uses them.

Q. You keep four at your stable?—A. I keep four horses.

Q. Please answer my question. You keep four at your stable?—A. I keep two at my private stable attached to my house, and two in the stable at the rear of my office.

Q. Who uses the two that are kept in the rear of your office?—A. Myself and my son.

Q. Is your son a practicing surgeon here?—A. He is a young physician here.

Q. What use do you make of the horses?—A. I have a good deal of outside work to do. I am president of the board of visitors of the Asylum for the Insane; I am president of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, and I have a good deal of other business in the performance of which I use horses.

Q. Are not those two horses used and kept principally for the purpose of supplying your son in his rides in attending to his business?—A. Yes.

Q. The two that are kept in your own stable are kept for family purposes?—A. They are never driven by anybody except the driver, and are ridden behind by my family.

Q. What is the price of the forage that is furnished you?—A. That varies with the market. The forage is delivered once a month at the stable by the Quartermaster's Departmen'.

Q. What commutation have you for lights?—A. None at all, nor for water.

Q. Have you no other allowances of any kind which come to you by virtue of your position?—A. No; I would have the privilege, if I chose to avail myself of it, of purchasing articles at the commissary depot at cost price, but I do not avail myself of it very frequently.

Q. Do you ever avail yourself of it?—A. I do sometimes, but the finer groceries I never go there for, but do sometimes go to the commissary for soap, candles, and the coarser articles.

Q. What proportion of your supplies do you get from the Commissary Department?—A. Judging from my grocery bill it would be about one-fifth, I suppose. I do not get fresh meat from there.

Q. Do you use canned meats or canned fruit from there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are there any other perquisites or allowances attached to your place?—A. None at all.

Q. Do you have any contingent fund at your disposal?

WITNESS. For the office or personally?

Mr. BRAGG. Personally.

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any for the office?—A. There is always a contingent fund provided for the Surgeon-General's Office in the appropriation bill, with which to pay the rent of the office, fuel, gas, and other expenses.

Q. Are janitors included among the other expenses to be provided for by the contingent fund?—A. No; they are all specified in the appropriation bill; every man who is employed in the office is specified in the appropriation act.

Q. What is the amount of the appropriation for the contingent fund of the office?—A. Last year it was $6,000.

Q. How was it expended? Give us items, if you please.—A. I cannot do it away from my books; I do not want to commit errors.

Q. To whom is the account rendered of the expenditures of your contingent fund?—A. It is rendered with my annual accounts to the Treasury Department—to the Second Auditor, I think.

Q. Do you use or appropriate any portion of that fund for carriages to be used in the business connected with the office?—A. The office for the last five years has owned a little one-horse wagon, but there has been no expenditure made for several years.

Q. Is any portion of that contingent fund used for the purpose of supplying your office with carriages or for the payment of expenses of traveling?—A. I might answer that in a couple of words and say there was none; but I want, before my answer goes down, to say to you that we have a mail wagon——

Q. How much of that fund is so used?—A. A very small proportion. I cannot answer in an examination of this kind without my data.

Q. About how much are the expenses?—A. It is all guess-work, but I should say that $50 would cover the whole annual expense.

Q. Are there horses or conveyances belonging to the department proper; if so, what?—A. There is a mail-wagon, but no horse, belonging to the department.

Q. A mail-wagon exclusively for your department?—A. Exclusively for the office.

Q. Who drives it?—A. One of the men paid as messenger under the appropriation bill.

Q. Is he an enlisted man?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has he any other duties to perform except driving the mail-wagon?—A. Yes; he is constantly at work about the building when not with the wagon.

Q. Who furnishes the horse or whatever is used?—A. The office horse happened to die last year and a person has loaned a horse to the office for the winter, having no use for it himself.

Q. And what were the terms of the loan?—A. The office was to have the use of the horse for taking care of him.

Q. Then the government supplies a man to take care of him and forage for feeding?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is in addition to your four horses?—A. Yes sir; it has nothing to do with the four. I do not use the horse or wagon. It goes down for the mail in the morning and takes it down to the post-office at 4 o'clock, and goes to the Government Printing-Office for blanks, and is used exclusively for office purposes.

Q. How many buildings are occupied by your department in the city?—A. The building at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining Riggs's Bank, a building on G street, near Seventeenth street, used as the Government or Army Dispensary; and the building known as the Army Medical Museum, belonging to the government, on Tenth street, between E and F streets.

Q. That is the old Ford's theater?—A. Ford's theater; and the house adjoining on the south was included in the purchase.

Q. How many clerks or assistants have you in the building adjoining Riggs's bank?—A. I cannot tell you without referring to papers.

Q. How many civilians have you in your employ there, if any?—A. I believe that all the force in the upper office are civilians.

Q. What are their duties?—A. Clerical, in the different divisions of the office that are contained in that building.

Q. Can you tell how many you have here?—A. No, sir.

Q. How are they classified or graded as employés, if there is any classification of them?—A. Into clerks of classes one, two, three, and four.

Q. What are the duties of class one?—A. They are ordinary clerical duties.

Q. What is the compensation paid to clerks of that class?—A. Twelve hundred dollars a year.

Q. How many have you in both buildings?—A. One hundred and thirty-two.

Q. All of class one?—A. O, no, sir.

Q. How many of class one?—A. I yesterday finished a detailed statement for the Committee on Appropriations, giving the name of every man in the office, and the duty he is engaged upon; and I would like to present that to you and have all my answers to these questions struck out.

Q. I should suppose that if you had just finished a compilation of these clerks you would be in a condition this morning to answer?—A. I do not find it so. I do not want to put down an answer to be altered afterward.

Q. Do you know how many $1,200 clerks you have?—A. It would be guess-work if I should answer. If you will let me put in that paper, which is absolutely correct, that will show the employment of every clerk in the office, what duty he is on, and how many clerks there are on each branch of the work in the office.

Q. How many men have you engaged in what is called the pension department; that is, in the business of answering the interrogatories from the Pension Bureau?—A. Sixty-six would be as near as I can come to it by referring to my annual report.

Q. In which building is that division?—A. In the Medical Museum.

Q. In what business are the remainder of the clerks engaged?—A. The office is divided into several divisions—the administrative, financial, property (which includes purveying), library, Medical and Surgical History of the War, artificial limbs and appliances and trusses. That will cover all the divisions, I believe.

Q. How many men are engaged upon the Medical and Surgical History of the War? A. A very small proportion actually engaged in the History of the War, as that comes in with other business of the office in the surgical and medical records. I cannot give the exact number. I have stated it, though, in that report that I have mentioned.

Q. What are the duties of the financial division?—A. Keeping a correct account of all expenditures of every kind and paying the commutations of artificial limbs and appliances.

Q. Are they paid directly from your bureau?—A. They are paid from the Treasury by order.

Q. How many hospital-stewards have you?—A. There are no hospital-stewards in the office.

Q. None in your department?—A. O, yes, there are hospital-stewards. There must

be one at every military post. Wherever there is a medical officer's service required there is a man rated as hospital-steward.

Q. How many are there?—A. It is a variable number, according to the number of posts.

Q. I am not asking about the number of posts outside, I am speaking of these headquarters.—A. There are no hospital-stewards in my office. There are two at the Army dispensary on G street, in charge of Surgeon Norris.

Q. How many of the clerks in your department are engaged in study—that is, with a view of being examined for admission to the grade of hospital-steward?—A. I am not aware of a single one. I would not know it if the fact existed.

Q. Do you know how many attend medical lectures?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any do?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Who has the supervision of the conduct of the clerks?—A. Out of office-hours, nobody.

Q. What are the office-hours?—A. From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Q. Who has charge of the division relating to pensions?—A. It comes under the charge of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, who has charge of the division of records and pensions.

Q. What is this Medical and Surgical History of the War of which you speak?—A. It is the history of the wounds, injuries, and operations performed and of the diseases that occurred which are considered incident to a large mass of men in the field.

Q. Who has charge of that?—A. The work is being published in medical and surgical parts. The medical section is in charge of J. J. Woodward, and the surgical section is in charge of Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis.

Q. Is there an appropriation for the continuation of that work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the amount of appropriation?—A. (Referring to printed paper.) $8,891.64, June 30, 1877.

Q. That is for the fiscal year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What appropriations were made for it during the present fiscal year?—A. None.

Q. Has the work ceased?—A. No, sir; the work is being continued.

Q. The same as if an appropriation had been made for it?—A. Yes.

Q. By what authority?—A. By the authority of the appropriation, which was made for the completion of the Medical and Surgical History of the War.

Q. But that amount has been expended, has it not?—A. Not entirely. We have a sufficient balance to go on with it.

Q. You have a balance remaining from the 30th June, 1877?—A. On the 1st day of July, 1877, the balance remaining was $8,891.64, and at that time the second medical volume was in process of being printed, and about half completed.

Q. There have been already printed several volumes of a work called the Medical and Surgical History of the War, have there not?—A. There have been three volumes printed.

Q. Of this same series?—A. Yes, sir; the original proposition for which the appropriation was made contemplated six volumes—three medical and three surgical.

Q. Have the medical and surgical parts been printed together?—A. Each part consists of two volumes; one volume medical and one volume surgical.

Q. Since July, 1877, have you not been continuing that work upon the balance of the old appropriations?—A. It is upon an appropriation for the completion of the work, and does not lapse.

Q. I asked you if you were not continuing the work upon the surplus of an old appropriation?—A. We are continuing the work upon the surplus in hand.

Q. Has it not been expended already? Have you not already incurred an expense equivalent to the amount?

WITNESS. Between this and last July?

Mr. BRAGG. Yes.

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. The result of the continuation of the work without appropriation will be a deficiency, to be supplied from the Treasury, will it not?—A. No, sir; the work will not be continued so as to create a deficiency.

Q. How can you say that?—A. Because I do not propose to exceed the money in hand.

Q. But still you do not know whether you have exceeded it now or not?—A. My orders are to be kept advised, and the moment that the appropriation threatens to become insufficient to inform me of it and stop.

Q. Who is to inform you of it?—A. The two officers in charge of the work who make the contracts, under my direction, for the illustrations of the work.

Q. Have they since July reported to you the expenditures incurred?—A. They have not, because there was no necessity for it.

Q. How do you know that?—A. They are instructed not to incur a single expenditure for which there is not money on hand. Those are the positive and absolute orders.

Q. But how do you know that those orders are being obeyed?—A. Because they are gentlemen whose reputations are in the work and upon whom I can rely.

Q. How much was expended during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1877?—A. There was disbursed for the first edition of the Medical and Surgical History of the War during the year ending June 30, 1877, $2,967.75. The appropriation proper is for procuring illustrations for the work, and the printing is done at the Government Printing Office; so that by being careful with the illustrations and never giving an order for an illustration if the money is not in hand to pay, I can avoid exceeding the appropriation.

Q. Then if the work continues and this fund fails, the work simply falls short of the necessary plates to properly illustrate it?—A. I would then have to state the fact; but I hope to finish the work on the first edition with the money that was appropriated for it; that is my aim. There was a second edition ordered some two or three years ago which is now coming out with the other, the appropriation for which will not print more than four volumes. That will be a thing to be considered hereafter. But with the money I got for the first edition I hope to complete the work and not ask for a dollar. I will have to trim down the illustrations, but I am working now to complete the work without getting a dollar beyond the appropriation.

Q. Can you tell how far behind your office is in the replies to the Pension Office?—A. We are now about thirteen months behindhand. I have the data here in my annual report. Since that report was made the number has not varied much. There were 18,697 cases on search July 1, 1877. We are not getting behindhand, and I do not suppose that on the 1st January the number of cases would vary fifty from that on the 1st of July.

Q. Which do you consider the more important—the perfection of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, or meeting the requirements of the pensioners of the Government of the United States?—A. Well, for myself, I consider they are of equal importance.

Q. How is it so far as the public are concerned?—A. So far as the public are concerned, I should think the public would consider them of equal importance.

Q. When was the last reduction made in the force of your department?—A. October 10, 1876.

Q. What was the reduction then made?—A. It was a reduction of a certain number of clerks of different grades. I cannot give you the exact data, because I have not the number before me; that is all contained in that detailed statement which I will present you.

Q. How much of that reduction fell upon the force engaged in the Medical and Surgical History of the War?—A. It fell heavier, if anything, upon those engaged upon that work.

Q. Well, how many clerks were taken from those who were employed in the pension division?—A. I cannot answer that, though it is in that detailed report which I will present the committee. I would suggest that Dr. Woodward, who is in charge of that division, can give you more satisfactory information than I can.

Q. How are the reports in regard to the medical history of the men applying for pensions, from which the answers are made to the inquiries from the Pension Office, kept—in what form?—A. The names of the men, with their histories, are transferred into registers.

Q. Is it an alphabetical register?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that register complete?—A. That register is being made complete. It has had to be reproduced one or more times, because it is worn out by reference. The mortuary reports themselves, and the reports of the sick and wounded, and the hospital reports of the medical officers would have been utterly destroyed long ago but for their transfer into these registers.

Q. How many men have you engaged keeping the registers perfect?—A. Several. It is very important. It is one of the most important parts of the duties of the office. I cannot give you the exact number. I would like very much if the committee would go up and see the work as it is done in the office.

Q. From the register are you able to turn directly to the medical history of the men?—A. We find the man's name in the register, and then turn to the sick report, or the reports of those discharged for disability, or whatever record there is in regard to it.

Q. These registers then give you the key to the history from which you compile the answer to be made to the Pension Office?—A. No, it tells you where to find the man if he is on the register, but after you have found the man in one report, you may find that he has been transferred to another hospital, and to still another, and you can't go to the register and look and find the history of the man drawn out there.

Q. It is the same as an index to a book?—A. Yes, it is the index.

Q. The register is of the soldiers' names alphabetically arranged; opposite the name of the soldier is carried out in the pages his medical history, with information of the different hospitals in which he may have been?—A. No, sir; opposite the man's name

is his regiment, and a simple reference to the sick report upon which he will be found; or if his name has been in from the Pension Office before, the number of his pension claim will be stated.

Q. The register shows, then, the hospital report or the sick report which contains his name upon it?—A. It indicates it.

Q. In what form are those kept?—A. Those reports are tabulated as nearly as can be.

Q. Upon what theory—by hospitals, regiments, States, or how?—A. By hospitals. I wish you would defer all that and let Dr. Woodward come before you, who can give you a very lucid explanation of the whole system, and the manner in which it is conducted. These are subordinate branches of my department with which I am not so familiar, and I think in justice to those officers you ought to see them.

Q. We intend to see them, but we did not want to go to the subordinates first. You have examined these registers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And know how they are?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For instance you turn to the register and find a man's name upon it. That register gives you a reference to either a sick report or hospital report. How much time will it take to find that report referred to in the register?—A. The best men as searchers can get through a case and a half a day; they average that. One man will get through two cases, and another one case. If there is no report found in regard to the man—because the registers are not perfect—it takes longer to find out that fact than to find him and trace him through a half dozen hospitals.

Q. Suppose he was not in a hospital at all; it would take an indefinite length of time?—A. It is given up after two men have gone over them and reported.

Q. Then your registers must be imperfect?—A. They are necessarily, but we are trying to perfect them. Every case that comes in gives us a new name for the register.

Q. Why should so much time be occupied?—A. It is an immense business.

Q. I understand that; but take, for instance, a law library of one thousand books: I have a digest of it if I am a lawyer; I turn to the subject of railroads, and I find a case in regard to railroads which covers my point, and I step to the library, take down the volume and turn to the case; that occupies me five minutes. If I find your name upon the hospital register, stating that you were treated at Lincoln Hospital, why can I not turn to the records of Lincoln Hospital, and there find: "Surgeon-General Barnes treated for pneumonia"?—A. This is a very different business. Our registers are not so perfect as a catalogue of law books. I do not think it will be perfected in thirty years with all the force we have. It is increasing in value, but it is already of as great assistance to us as it can be made at present. The records contain the names of hundreds of thousands of men.

Q. But if you had a million men it would still be the same?—A. Taking the difficulty in the work in getting up the rolls we have never had force enough.

Q. The register is already made?—A. No, sir; it is in process of making.

Q. The register is made, with the exception that there may be an odd case which has been overlooked?—A. As far as we can make it, but it is being added to constantly.

Q. As I understand it, you stated to me that the general register has had to be reproduced for several years, on account of being worn out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whenever you find an individual case, not on your general register, of course you amend your register. The next transcript of the register contains the amendment, and so you proceed whenever you find a name which is omitted. The great bulk of the cases, however, are on your register, are they not?—A. Yes, sir; I should think the greater part of them, but I do not know what proportion. I know that it is not perfect; it is in process of growth.

Q. The growth is made by the actual finding of men reported from the Pension Office whose names you have not on your register. That is the way it increases, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who had charge of making the first register?—A. Dr. J. J. Woodward.

Q. How long ago was it made?—A. The record of the pension and record division was commenced, I think, in 1865 or 1866.

Q. When was it turned over as being ready for use?—A. It has never been turned over as being ready for use.

Q. Do you keep men engaged on that register all the time?—A. We keep men engaged in perfecting and correcting it all the time.

Q. Do you have men whose specific duty it is to be looking up records, for the purpose of detecting errors or omissions which may exist in the register?—A. No, sir.

Q. You only make the emendations to the register as they are discovered by chance?—A. As they are discovered, not by chance, but by examination of the records.

Q. You never make an examination of the records, do you, except upon the application of A. B. for a pension?—A. Yes, sir; the examination of the medical and surgical records proceeds independently of the examination for the Pension Bureau.

Q. That does not answer my question. Until your attention is called to a case do you make any examination of the records?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom do you have engaged in that business?—A. Certain clerks are engaged in the examination of the records.

Q. What data have they to go by?—A. The classification of surgical injuries, and the classification of diseases.

Q. That examination is the examination that is made with reference to writing the Medical and Surgical History of the War, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; and they all work to each other's good.

Q. Then this examination that you have is not for the purpose of making reply to inquiries relative to pensions, but in your other division, in which you are occupied in writing up the history of the war. When you get in search of a particular disease then you follow it through; and if, in search of that disease, or the manner of its treatment, you detect an omission in the register, then the register is corrected in that particular, is it not?—A. I do not think you understand me, or else I do not understand you. There are three collateral lines of search; one of them exclusively for the Pension Bureau. A man who is called for by the Pension Bureau may be in the surgical part, or in the medical. The three combine; they do not conflict.

Q. These men that are engaged in the work of preparing the Medical and Surgical History of the War are separate and independent of the Pension Bureau entirely, are they not?—A. A certain portion of the clerical force is at work upon pension business, and others upon the medical and surgical business, and other business of the office, but the information that they get is of use in answering the pension inquiries.

Q. Now, let me ask the question in a different form: The men engaged in the Medical and Surgical History of the War are separate and distinct from those engaged in the pension business of the Surgeon-General's Office, are they not?—A. They are.

Q. Then discoveries which they make in that particular division are discoveries which they make incident to their examination for facts about which the history is to be written?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is that incidental discovery which goes to make the perfection of the register?—A. In addition to that which is made by what you may call the pension division clerks.

Q. The primary object of these gentlemen, who you say correct the register, is to furnish detailed facts upon which the history of the war is to be written, is it not?—A. That is the business of the division of medical and surgical records.

Q. I ask you if that is not their primary business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the business of correcting the records is but a mere incident to that?—A. That depends upon how you use the word "incident." It is a part of their duties just as much to rectify the record as it is to furnish information.

Q. I do not think I understand you.—A. Why not ask Dr. Woodward to show you the books; or go with me and look at the books. You can worry me——

Q. I do not want to worry you at all. You have said that there were men engaged whose business it was to correct this register. What I want to get at is, whether they are engaged in that business alone, or whether, being engaged in some other business, they may, perchance, find an error in the record as the incident to their search in the other business?—A. I mean that they are just as much engaged in one branch of the business as the other; that it is just as much their duty to rectify mistakes, wherever they find them, as it is to furnish information.

Q. That covers the whole question, but does not reach the point I want to make. Is not the attention of the student or clerk who is looking for facts upon which to write the medical and surgical history of the war turned to that as his primary object in examining the condition of the case, its symptoms, its treatment, its peculiarities, so as to abstract it in order to make it the basis of a statement that is to be contained in that history?—A. He has nothing whatever to do with stating any peculiarities of the case. All he has to do is to make a transcript of it, as he sees it before him. It is no part of the duty of any clerk to furnish information from the record, except in the form of a transcript.

Q. What building do the clerks occupy who are engaged in the medical and surgical history of the war?—A. The lower and second floors of the Army Medical Museum.

Q. You say Surgeon Woodward has general charge?—A. He is in chief and has charge of the division of pensions and records.

Q. How many clerks are there under him?—A. It would be mere guess-work. I can tell by reference to my roster.

Q. Is that the only way you have to tell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not give personal supervision to any of these cases yourself?—A. I am there frequently, but the details of it are in charge of an officer, just exactly as the surgical records are in charge of Dr. Otis. The whole of the Tenth-street building is under charge of Dr. Woodward, and he is responsible to me that they shall perform their duties industriously, promptly, and correctly.

Mr. BRAGG. I suppose it is nothing more than proper that I should state the reason why I am trying to get at certain facts. I have been informed by parties connected with the Pension Bureau that the bulk of the force, so far as the principal part of its

time is concerned, is engaged upon matters other than the replies to letters concerning pension cases from the Pension Bureau; and I have had reason to believe it; and that is the reason I have been making these inquiries.

The WITNESS. I am happy to say that if you will take the trouble to look into the report you have permitted me to send to you, you will find that that is just as erroneous and false as the attack made upon me in the Post this morning, and another attack that was made upon me in the Sunday Herald two weeks ago, which was made by a claim-agent because I would not take his client's case out and put it before other cases. That is just the feeling that was exhibited here two years ago, when it was said that men were taken from their duties and put upon other duties, and the pension claims neglected. That was not so, and it never has been so.

Mr. BRAGG. That is the idea that I, for one, had; and that is another reason for my making inquiry. I think it is of more importance to the country at large, and to those who are entitled to the protection of the government, that the business of the Pension Office should be kept up than it is that any medical history of the war should be written for anybody. Now, I understand you to say that only 66 clerks out of 132 are engaged in the pension division?

The WITNESS. That was my estimate.

Q. And the balance are distributed through the other divisions?—A. Through other equally important divisions.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Are any of these clerks outside of the pension department of your office engaged upon work that is not authorized by a law of Congress?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. When was the authority given for the preparation of the Medical and Surgical History of the War?—A. In 1867, I think.

Q. And annual appropriations were made for it up to last year?—A. No, sir; if my memory serves me right, there have never been but two appropriations made for that history of the war; but three years ago a proposition was made and carried without opposition for the preparation of a second edition. An appropriation was made for that purpose which was not sufficient. I was not consulted in the matter. If I had been, I would have begged them to postpone it until the work was completed, because one portion overrides the other and creates confusion. The first two volumes were printed and distributed in 1873. That year Congress gave me the amount of money which I estimated to be necessary to complete the work in six volumes. Of that money I think I have enough to-day to complete the work; but the other edition having come in in the meanwhile, has thrown me back more than a year.

Q. What was the number of copies printed of the first edition?—A. Five thousand of the first edition and five thousand of the second.

Q. The second edition is not yet out?—A. Yes, sir; three volumes are out and distributed; Congress has had them all. The fourth volume would have been out before this but for the second edition keeping it back.

Q. When letters are received from the Pension Office, through what routine do they go?—A. The slips of inquiry, as they are called, stating that the Pension Office desires to be informed of the cause of the death or disability of A. B., of such a regiment, are classified by the clerk in charge of the men working in that division. They are then distributed to the different men to make the search. The clerk notes upon a paper prepared for the purpose the results of the search that he has made, and those results are brought back to the chief of the division, and are transferred by clerks engaged for that purpose, and put upon a printed form, which gives, as far as can be ascertained, the necessary information—that it is found from such a record that private A. B. was admitted to general hospital at such a point, at such a date, with such a disease, and when and where transferred. These are then laid for examination before Dr. Woodward. If correct, they are signed by him and sent back to the Pension Office.

Q. Now, suppose an application made by Mr. Dibrell comes from the Pension Office, and the register shows his name, it shows the place where he was treated, and you turn to it and find that he was there treated for a disease which would produce the result of which he complains, and for which he asks a pension. How long would that take one of your clerks?—A. That would take a very short time if the register showed it. If it did not show it, it would take a good deal longer.

Mr. BRAGG. But I am supposing a case where you find the name. I must assume that the register is right as to somebody.

The WITNESS. I think you have a misconception of the register altogether. The register is not a history of every man.

Mr. BRAGG. I understand that; but the register must be correct *pro tanto*.

The WITNESS. It gives a reference to the place where you will find it.

Q. Are all the cases that come into your department such cases that you can find them in your register?—A. No, sir; not all.

Q. What proportion of the cases that come there?—A. I cannot tell, because these details do not come under my observation. My time is occupied mainly upon other duties connected with the department. Those duties are in charge of an officer who has my fullest confidence, and I am pushing him constantly to get more work, and he is doing his very best. If you would only see the manner in which the work is conducted it would make the matter perfectly clear to you.

Q. How many attachés of the rank of surgeon and assistant surgeon have you in Washington connected with your department?—A. There is the assistant surgeon-general and the chief medical purveyor; there is Dr. Woodward in charge of the pension-record division; Dr. Otis in charge of the Army Medical Museum and division of surgical records; Dr. Billings in charge of the financial division, artificial limbs, &c., library, trusses, and other business of the office. There is outside of the office, entirely independent of it, a medical officer, Surgeon Morris, detailed for the purpose of attending to officers and their families and to the enlisted men about the War Department.

Q. What is his grade?—A. Major.

Q. What is the grade of those gentlemen you have named?—A. Crane is colonel, Baxter is colonel, J. J. Woodward major; G. A. Otis, assistant surgeon; Billings, major.

Q. How often are those different divisions required to report to you the progress of work?—A. There is a daily report required from the record and pension division; of the other divisions more than daily reports. They are not called reports, but they are reports; they come oftener than daily in the regular course.

Q. Let me put you a case and see if we can understand why delay should occur in this pension business. I have in my mind a particular case where a sergeant was shot in the leg; his application for pension is accompanied by the affidavit of his officer, who had personal knowledge of his being shot; by the certificate of the surgeon who treated him in the Army as to his having been shot; his identification is proved, also; and upon an application made by me to the Pension Office to know what was the occasion of the delay, I was informed that last June a letter had been transmitted to your Department, asking for any information which you had concerning it, which letter still remains unanswered. In a case of that kind why should there be any delay?—A. Because that man's case was some eighteen thousand cases behindhand awaiting its turn. There was all this amount of work overlying his case.

Q. Then if you get a letter calling for information in regard to a man whose name you cannot find, you continue hunting to find that man, while the men whom you can find receive no reply to their inquiries?—A. O, no, sir.

Q. Then there should not be any accumulation of that kind, should there?—A. The accumulation is the natural consequence of there being more work than the men employed upon it can do.

Q. These letters, then, are not examined when they come to the office, to know whether they are cases which can be immediately reported upon or not, but they are made to await the disposition of every case in advance of them?—A. They are tabulated. They are recorded, and they take their turn; and if you would come and ask me for this sergeant, and I sent down, they would go back to his application and see on the list just what you have stated.

Q. Then you must admit that all the other cases which are in advance, and about which you are not able to get information sufficient to answer the inquiries, are a clog upon it?—A. No, sir; we make a search. For instance, if one expert goes over it and does not find the record we put another expert upon it, and, if he finds no record, that paper is put to one side, and does not block the work at all. We try to keep things moving.

Q. In all these cases which are accessible from the register, about how many of such cases as this could be disposed of in a day by one clerk?—A. I asked Dr. Woodward, taking the cases as they were coming in, and as they had been, what would be a fair average of the work of the office in a day, and he said that he thought the average would not exceed one and a half cases to each clerk.

Q. That does not answer my question. That is the average per man in those cases about which there are difficulties.—A. The other question I cannot answer absolutely, upon my individual information. I have inquired into the business. I have tried to hurry it forward, and that is Dr. Woodward's statement to me. I said to him, "Now, if a man averages three or four cases a day all through, we ought to get this done." He says it is impossible to do it, and there I have to rest.

Q. That is the point I want to get at—to know if there cannot be an improvement in the method. The moment that a case is reached, which the register does not show, ought not that to be passed over and classified in a list by itself, and ought there not to be experts assigned specifically to that duty; and cases which are plain and can be traced by the register to go forward? Would not that expedite the business?—A. That may be an admirable thing to look into, but we have a system that seems as little objectionable as possible.

Q. But I make this suggestion, whether that idea, which has been in my head, would

not relieve a large number of these cases from delay. But, of course, there are certain cases that will remain there for a very long time, because of an uncertainty of ascertaining about the reports, and in the immense number of men who were treated, it is like looking for a needle in a haystack.—A. And these are the very cases that would be likely to be most clamorous.

Q. If there could be a division of labor?—A. That strikes me favorably.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. If a case comes in there which your register furnishes no index to, are all your men set to work on that particular case?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many men would be set to work on that particular case?—A. One man.

Q. The others would be engaged upon other cases?—A. Upon other cases.

Q. The whole business of the concern does not stop because you do not find that one man's record?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. And it does not stop until you do find his record?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your force is still at work?—A. They are at work upon other business.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Then where do you get the relay of experts that are to go right on?—A. From certain men who have been working as searchers. The chief of the division, when a man reports a case for which he finds no record, hands the case over to one of these experts who has been engaged in the same line of work.

Q. Suppose a man comes in with an application for a pension and his name is not in the register at all, how is it possible to find him except by accident?—A. They turn to the sick report of the regiment or hospital he claims to have been in.

Q. They are not full, are they?—A. That is our best evidence.

Q. Of course, but they are not full?—A. If he has been in general hospital he is very apt to be found.

Q. But suppose he has been in a field hospital?—A. He is very apt to be found in the regimental reports.

Q. How perfect are the regimental reports?—A. During the first year of the war they were very imperfect, but they improved constantly, and now they are pretty fair records. There are a great many cases that are not taken up on them.

Q. What regimental reports could you get during the campaign from the Rapidan to the James in 1864?—A. We got a good many sick reports from medical officers, a good many books that they carried in their pockets; records that they made themselves; and then the Adjutant-General has the regimental muster-rolls.

Q. Ought there not to be a classification in another direction of these applications for pensions? When the application comes in, if it be for wounds, the history of a man would be more likely to be easily discovered, if on the books, than if it was treatment running through several hospitals, would it not?—A. No; I think not. The wounded man, as soon as he was convalescent, was moved rather more than the sick man; he was removed to a hospital near his home.

Q. Yes; but the fact of the wound would be apparent at once, would it not?—A. I do not take your idea.

Q. Without going through all the hospitals in which he was treated, the fact that he was wounded and came under medical treatment would be discovered at once, would it not?—A. His first record would describe the wound.

Q. It would give the diagnosis of the case without the prognosis?—A. Yes; but without the treatment.

Q. Then, upon such a case as that, the advantage of your present certificate would only be to verify the proof of the wound, which is required to be put in his original application?—A. Yes; it would give the extent of the wound and its nature.

Q. Suppose his leg were cut off?—A. Then he would have an amputation.

Q. It would not require any great examination to find if he had his leg off, but would not that, in the method in which your business is done, lie to await its order?—A. If the business was as it was some years ago, so that if a case came in the morning it went out in the afternoon again, it would come in its order.

Q. What was the occasion of the delay in the commencement of the accumulation, if a few years ago it went on in that way? How came this *débris* to accumulate in the office?—A. [Reading from Annual Report of the Surgeon-General, 1877, p. 9:] "The number of clerks and stewards employed in the pension division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was 94. They searched and sent out replies in 18,535 cases, leaving only 975 on hand, unanswered, at the close of the fiscal year. In other words, the division was then only about three weeks behind its work, which was satisfactorily discharged without unnecessary delay. The reduction of force, which took effect July 1, 1874, diminished the number of clerks to 66"——

Q. If 66 clerks can only turn out one and one-half cases a day, on an average, the 94 clerks at that same rate would have made not quite so large an accumulation; but it

would have been an accumulation lacking one-third of what it is now, would it not?—A. Without answering the question, will you allow me to go on?

Q. I do not care to have that report read now. At the same ratio would not the accumulation have increased?—A. The accumulation has increased up to 18,000, and the number of applications has increased several thousand.

Q. How many pension applications do you have daily?—A. They average throughout the year about the same number per day as during the year 1877.

Q. I mean this year; I don't want to go back.—A. They are about as they were last year. I think it is safe to take the average at 20,000; dividing that by 300 (the number of working days in the year) and you have the number received daily. It does not vary much.

Q. About 20,000 a year new applications?—A. New applications.

Q. How many pension cases are disposed of daily in your office?—A. I would rather you would allow me to refer that to Dr. Woodward, because I would have to talk from averages, and I would be making incorrect answers.

Q. Do you know how many rooms are used in the pension division?—A. All the clerks in the office are on two floors.

Q. But I mean that one division only.—A. They are distributed throughout the building. Some of the pension division clerks are on the lower floor, and some of them are above. The records they refer to are on the lower floor.

Q. You know the disposition of the details of the force?—A. No, sir; that is a thing I delegate to persons who are in the building all the time.

Q. Did I inquire how much rent the Government pays for the buildings that you use?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell me?—A. I cannot tell you; it is a very trifling sum, though.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. You may proceed now and finish your answer that you wanted to finish a little while ago in regard to the accumulations.—A. [Reading from Surgeon-General's Annual Report, 1877, page 9:] "And as the number of demands for information did not diminish the work began to fall steadily behindhand. July 1, 1876, the number of cases remaining unanswered was 12,919; nevertheless, October 10, 1876, another reduction of clerical force went into effect, still further diminishing the number of clerks to 46. The inevitable result, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, has been the very large number of cases now reported as awaiting action.

"Congress at its last session authorized the Secretary of War to detail 20 enlisted men for clerical work in this office. This act went into effect July 1, 1877. The assistance thus afforded will certainly be very considerable, as will undoubtedly appear in the report for the next fiscal year; but it is my duty to point out that this additional force is not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. All that can be hoped is that if the number of demands on the office continues about the same as the average number received annually for the last seven years the number of replies will approximate the number of demands made, so that the division will not fall much further behindhand in its work."

Q. In the reduction of force provided for by law in your department in the last two or three years, has that reduction been made disproportionately in the pension department of your office?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. Did you not state just now otherwise?—A. A general answer is that I am willing to state absolutely and unqualifiedly that the favor has been toward the pension division in the matter of reduction.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. The number of reductions in each of the bureaus of your department, you are not able now to state without reference to information that you have in your office?—A. I am not.

Q. But the reduction has been favorable to the pension department, as I understand you to say?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. How do you know?—A. I know it of my own knowledge. It has been my instruction throughout that the shrinkage should be as little as possible there, but I do not know the numbers.

Q. Do you know that your instructions were carried out with regard to that reduction?—A. I presume they were.

Q. Do you know?—A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. Then you are not able to state from your own knowledge what proportion was taken from that division?—A. Not until I refer to data.

Q. Can you tell me how many contract surgeons there are in the employ of the government?—A. Eighty-eight at the last report.

Q. Do you know where they are on duty?—A. There are on duty in the Department of the East, 10; Department of the South, 2; Department of the Gulf, 2; Department of Dakota, 18; Department of the Platte, 9; Department of Missouri, 16; Department of Texas, 8; Department of Arizona, 7; Department of California, 2; Department of Columbia, 4; on special duty at recruiting depots and other points, 10; making 88 on the 31st day of January, 1878. The number of acting assistant surgeons in service January 31, 1874, was 169; for January 31, 1875, 150; January 31, 1876, 150; January 31, 1877, 122; January 31, 1878, 88.

Q. How many surgeons belonging to the regular corps of the Army are there in Dakota?—A. I cannot answer that without papers that are on my desk.

Q. How many contract surgeons are there in Washington, if any?—A. There are three in the Army Medical Museum, provided for by legislation. There are two on duty as assistants to Dr. Norris, and one, provided for by legislation, in the library. I think these are all.

Q. What pay do they draw?—A. $125 a month.

Q. What allowances do they get?—A. They get the allowance of an assistant surgeon of the lowest grade; they get fuel and quarters, but no forage.

Q. Will you furnish a list of the clerks in your own department, that is, in the department where your office is?—A. Yes, sir. I will duplicate the report I have made to the Committee on Appropriations, which gives the employment of every man in the office, and the duties of every division, and that would have saved you a good many questions to me and a good many answers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much were you behind in reports upon pension cases on the 1st July last?—A. 18,697.

Q. I understood you to say that the clerks would average from one and a half to two cases per day.—A. From one to one and a half is what I intended to say. I was speaking of what Dr. Woodward reported to me, and was giving him as authority; he is the man who is in the room and sees the work done.

Q. I understood you to say that there were sixty-six clerks now on duty in that department?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Are those sixty-six provided for by law, or do they include some that have been detailed from some other office and assigned to that work?—A. No, sir; there are none detailed from other offices.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Those are all civilian clerks?—A. With the exception of twenty enlisted men added on last year by legislation.

Q. That would enable you to dispose of about 27,000 cases per year, would it not?—A. You have the calculation there before you.

Q. Taking it at one and a half per man, that would be over ninety per day for the whole force; they would work, say, three hundred days per year; that would make about 27,000 cases per year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to ask you if any more than a limited number of clerks can work in making these reports from the rolls that you have?—A. Dr. Woodward, being in charge of the division, makes the estimate that he could use fifty additional men advantageously. At your calculation, with the twenty thousand cases coming in, and eighteen thousand remaining over, it would take about a year and a half with that additional force to get the work up to date.

Q. As I understand you, these clerks work seven hours a day?—A Yes, sir; from nine until four, except on Saturday, when, by order of the War Department, they are dismissed at three o'clock.

Q. I want to ask you if there is any reason why these clerks might not work more hours per day?—A. It is thought that seven hours of that kind of work is about as much as a man is able to do in a day.

Q. In that seven hours do they have time for lunch?—A. There is no intermission.

Q. I see that in the Medical Department there are one general officer, six colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, fifty majors, sixty-nine captains, forty-six first lieutenants, and forty-two storekeepers with the rank of captain. I want to ask you if you can answer me at this time, and if not to furnish it at another time, how many of these officers are at present unfit for duty by reason of age or other disability.—A. I think I can answer it now (referring to book). There are three or four; but I would rather furnish their names from the monthly reports of disability; there are three or four hopeless cases of officers who have been recommended time and again to be retired.

Q. You, the assistant surgeon-general, and medical purveyor, are, of course, on duty here.—A. Yes sir.

Q. Of the surgeons with the rank of colonel there is Murray. Where is he on duty?—A. At General Sheridan's headquarters.

Q. Where is Southerland on duty?—A. Southerland is just turning over his depot to the officer who succeeds him in New York, and will be ordered to duty as soon as he completes that. Cuyler is on duty on General Hancock's staff as medical director. McCormick has died since that register was made.

Q. The lieutenant-colonels are on duty where?—A. William Sloan is on duty at Saint Paul at General Terry's headquarters; King is in Philadelphia; Simmons is in Baltimore attending to the officers at Fort McHenry and in the city; Charles Keeney is medical director of the Department of California, at San Francisco; Head is with General Ruger at the headquarters of the Department of the South at Atlanta; Edwards has died since that register was printed; he died a few weeks ago in this city; Hammond has just been relieved from duty in New York as attending surgeon and ordered to a post; in other words, he is in the Department of the East; Bailey is medical director at Portland, Oreg.; Cooper has been promoted to be assistant medical purveyor, and is on duty at the purveying depot in San Francisco; Swift has been promoted to be assistant medical purveyor, and is relieving Southerland in New York.

Q. How many majors are on duty in the District of Columbia in your corps?—A. Woodward, Norris, and Billings are all.

Q. How many captains?—A. Otis, only.

Q. How many lieutenants?—A. None.

Q. How many contract surgeons?—A. I answered that question—three or four; I was not positive. That is in the list also which I will send to you. I know that there is one acting as librarian.

Q. Are the duties with the troops now on the Texas frontier and in the Indian country performed mostly by commissioned officers or contract surgeons?—A. Mostly, and so far as possible, by commissioned officers.

Q. State the rent of your house.—A. Ninety dollars a month; $18 per room, and five rooms.

Q. The Government does not supply you stables?—A. No, it would not unless the stables were with the house. Ninety dollars covers the entire rent of the stable and house.

Q. There is no addition made to your pay by reason of the stable?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there such an institution in Washington as an army drug store?—A. There is an army dispensary. The prescriptions put up by the surgeon and his assistants for officers of the Army, their families, and for enlisted men are preferably put up by the hospital steward on duty there as apothecary. It is economy to the government. It it of immense convenience; but, of course, it produces opposition because it interferes with the retail drug trade. After the most careful calculation, it has been found more economical than to get the prescriptions put up at prescription rates at the drug stores all over town.

Q. I understand that with reference to this drug store the prescription is sent there and the party having it pays for it at whatever rates you can give it to him?—A. No, there is nothing to pay on it. The regulations give medicine and medical attendance under certain restrictions. Instead of going to a drug store with a prescription and having it put up for the officer or soldier by the druggist and charged to and paid for by the government, it is put up by an employé from drugs purchased at wholesale prices, with no profit at all.

Q. And there is no pay whatever for any prescription?—A. No pay is allowed. If there is anything of that kind being done, it is a fraudulent transaction, and I do not believe it could be done.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. These prescriptions are for the officers and soldiers of the Army?—A. They are.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who is in charge of this drug store?—A. Dr. Norris, the attending surgeon on duty in the city of Washington, who makes the requisitions and the returns. He shows upon his returns what has become of the articles, what has worn out, what has been used with the sick—the ordinary post return of medicines. In that respect Washington somewhat resembles a military post. There are wives of officers here whose husbands are on duty on the frontier. They are sent to Dr. Norris, and they are considered as entitled to medicines. They would have to pay fifteen or twenty dollars to an apothecary oftentimes for what they receive from him, thus saving that much on articles which I am allowed to grant them; whereas I would not be authorized to pay the bill if they went to a druggist; the Auditor would not pass the account.

Q. The purchase of medical stores for the Army comes through the purveyor-general, does it not?—A. It comes through the chief medical purveyor.

Q. With your approval of the requisitions?—A. He is in the habit of bringing to me the list of purchases needed, the prices and quality of articles offered, before making the purchases. He then instructs the purveyor in New York, Saint Louis, or San Francisco, to purchase such articles as have been found by comparison can be purchased most advantageously at either of these places.

Q. If troops on duty in California want medical stores they make a requisition; to whom do they make that requisition?—A. The requisition is made by the surgeon through the medical director right there at the spot. The medical director sends that requisition, after having examined it and approved it, to the assistant medical purveyor or storekeeper, as the case may be. If the requisition complies with the regulations it is filled and the articles are sent to the post at which they are required. Articles that are in excess or articles that are not on the supply-table would have to be referred to me before their issue would be allowed.

Q. But all the articles that are on the supply-table are given out in that department without the requisition coming to Washington?—A. Yes, sir; the requisition in that case does not come to Washington.

Q. It merely goes through the purveyor there?—A. It goes through the senior medical officer who is on the staff of the general commanding, and he approves it or disapproves portions of it, and sends it to the medical purveyor or medical storekeeper, as the case may be. In Saint Louis there is a medical storekeeper acting as purveyor. There are three depots; one of these is in charge of a medical storekeeper. There are two assistant purveyors, one in New York and one in San Francisco. The medical storekeeper in Saint Louis has the rank of captain.

Q. Now the requisitions for all medical supplies to be used in these different departments go to those officers without coming to Washington?—A. Yes, unless it is for something outside of the regular order, not on the supply table.

Q. If there were a consolidation of Army posts—I believe there are now two hundred and seventy-four in all—that would reduce the necessary number of contract surgeons, would it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The number of contract surgeons is largely increased, in other words, and the number of surgeons required is largely increased by the great number of posts in the Army, is it not?—A. The necessity for contract surgeons depends almost entirely upon the distribution of troops at remote points. One medical officer will answer for twenty, thirty, forty, or one hundred men, and I have served with an entire regiment in Louisiana during the whole summer, the regiment being all together at one post. It is more dependent on the distribution of troops than it is on the numerical strength of the Army. A detachment of fifty men would require medical aid, and the same medical officer would answer for five hundred men.

Q. You are compelled to put hospital-stewards in charge of medical attendance on troops by reason of this distribution, are you not?—A. I avoid it if it is possible. It is only by accident that a hospital-steward should ever be in charge even of a detachment only.

The CHAIRMAN. In this estimate that I made of the number of days that the force in the pension division would work I omitted to mention that each clerk is entitled to a month's leave during the year?

The WITNESS. Yes; that is provided for by legislation, too.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. BAXTER, CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1878.

J. H. BAXTER sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank in the Army.—Answer. I am chief medical purveyor, United States Army, with the rank of colonel.

Q. Where are your headquarters?—A. In the office of the Surgeon-General.

Q. You draw the pay of colonel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much is it a month?—A. It is $3,500 a year with 10 per cent. added for each five years' service—$375 a month.

Q. How much fogy rations have you?—A. After I have been in the service fifteen years I cannot get any more fogy rations, as you call it, or percentages. The pay of a colonel can only amount to a certain sum. It is limited by law to $4,500 a year. My pay now amounts to $375 a month.

Q. That is the regular pay?—A. No, $291.67 is the regular pay, and $83.33 is additional.

Q. State how much that amounts to for the year.—A. Four thousand five hundred dollars, of which $3,500 is the pay proper and $1,000 the increase for length of service.

Q. How much are you entitled to for quarters?—A. I am entitled to no money for quarters. I am entitled to five rooms, which are rented by the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. At how much a room?—A. Eighteen dollars a month for each room.

Q. By whom is that rent paid?—A. By the Quartermaster to the person from whom he rents the rooms.

Q. Do you live in a rented house?—A. I do.

Q. Who rents it for you?—A. The Quartermaster rents five rooms.

Q. What rent does he pay for it?—A. Ninety dollars a month.

Q. How much are you allowed for forage?—A. Not anything. I get forage in kind for two horses.

Q. Would you be entitled to more?—A. No, sir; that is the full extent.

Q. Do you keep two horses?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know how much that forage is worth per month?—A. I should judge that it might cost the government $10 a month for each horse, on the average.

Q. Are there any other allowances of any kind which you receive?—A. Fuel.

Q. How much is the fuel worth per month?—A. It depends on the contract price. At present about $12.50 per month.

Q. Do you receive any other allowances whatever besides those?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say your office is in the same building with the Surgeon-General?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any special allowances in money for the headquarters of the medical purveyor?—A. No, sir. He is entitled by the Army Regulations to two rooms for his office and to fuel for the same, but this I do not avail myself of.

Q. What are your duties as chief medical purveyor?—A. To supervise, under the directions of the Surgeon-General, the purchase and distribution of medical and hospital supplies. That is the legal definition.

Q. How many purveyors have you to assist you?—A. Two.

Q. What are their names?—A. Lieut.Col. George E. Cooper, assistant medical purveyor at San Francisco, and Lieut.Col. E. Swift, assistant medical purveyor at New York.

Q. What are their duties?—A. Dr. Cooper has charge of the medical purveying depot in San Francieco, and Dr. Swift has charge of the medical purveying depot in New York City.

Q. Are they the purchasing purveyors?—A. They are the purchasing purveyors at those two points.

Q. At what other points do you purchase medical supplies?—A. At Saint Louis, Capt. George T. Beall, medical storekeeper, is in the charge of the depot there as acting assistant medical purveyor.

Q. Are there any other points at which you purchase medical and hospital supplies?—A. We purchase medical and hospital supplies at any locality in the United States where we can purchase the best articles at the lowest price, but those three points are the places where the supplies are delivered for distribution.

Q. How many clerks have you in your office at Washington?—A. Nine.

Q. What are their duties and salaries?—A. I have six clerks at $1,200 each, one clerk at $1,600, and two at $1,800; the total annual cost is $12,400.

Q. What is the business of the chief clerk?—A. To supervise all the business that comes into my office, to see that all papers coming in are entered on the books, that all accounts coming in for examination are properly recorded, and that all the duties of the clerks are performed in a faithful manner under my direction. After the papers are recorded all papers that require my decision he brings to me. We go over all those papers together and I state what must be done with all those matters. He writes out the letters or takes down the rough notes of what I want written, and sees that the letters are properly written out and recorded on the books, and are brought to me for my signature. Then he supervises all the accounts that come in and looks them over to see whether they are correct.

Q. Is this chief clerk your brother?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?—A. Dr. M. L. Baxter.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Beardsley.

Q. How long has he been in that office?—A. Mr. Beardsley has been there since October 1, 1876.

Q. What is his business?—A. Mr. Beardsley takes up all matters in reference to the purchases of supplies and the bids which come in, and examines accounts. He and the chief clerk have each $1,800 a year.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Dixon. His pay is $1,600 a year.

Q. What are his duties?—A. He has supervision of settlement of the returns of medical officers, and examines the quarterly returns of medical purveyors.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Stosch. Mr. Stosch keeps the financial book in which are recorded all the expenditures. His salary is $1,200.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. The next clerk is Mr. Geib. Mr. Geib keeps the indorsement book, and indorses the papers. Mr. Geib assists in pasting on the indorsements made upon the papers that are sent out (and also keeps the book of letters received and sent). Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Johnson are connected with Mr. Dixon in the examination of the accounts of medical officers. Mr. Richardson assists in keeping the

books of letters received, and assists on the indorsements and in the examination of accounts.

Q. These are all the clerks at this point in your department, are they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State the names of the clerks in the depots at New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis, their duties and salaries. State how the medical and hospital supplies for the Army are purchased.—A. I know from monthly statements from each depot the amount of supplies on hand. I take advantage of the market on any particular supplies which I see may be required. Once in six months the medical [purveyors'] depots in New York, Saint Louis, and San Francisco send in [an] estimates of what they think they will want for their depots. I examine those estimates, referring to records in my office which show how much those depots have issued in the preceding year, and judge from that how much they will require. I examine the record of the amount on hand at each of the depots to see if one depot has not a surplus of any article which it can supply the other depots with, and thus render a purchase unnecessary. I then make up a list of such supplies as I have concluded to be necessary for purchase. I submit this to the Surgeon-General, with a request for authority to purchase those supplies as required for medical depots. If he approves my request, I send a consolidated list of all supplies required to the officers in charge of the medical depots at New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis, with a request that they will obtain bids and forward samples of such articles as can be purchased to advantage at those places. They having secured bids with samples and forwarded them to me, I take those samples, together with other samples which I may obtain from dealers myself, remove all marks from the samples by which they might be known to the chemist (I mean manufacturers' or bidders' marks), and send those samples to the chemist, with a simple number referring to the office or file number of the bid for each article, and I request that he will make careful examination and report as to their relative order of merit. Having received the report of the chemist, I examine the bids and place on the margin of the paper on which he has reported the names of the bidders and their prices. I then select the best article at the lowest price, and having exhibited this report with my recommendation to the Surgeon-General for his approval, I send an order to the medical purveyor at the depot from which the accepted sample has been sent to make a purchase of those supplies at a definite price from the party whose bid has been accepted. I get bids on every article from two or more reputable dealers, so that there is competition in every locality, and there is also competition of each locality against every other locality.

Q. Do you know the amount appropriated last year for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies?—A. For the year ending June 30, 1877, I made an estimate on August 21, 1875, for $225,000. Congress by act of July 24, 1876, appropriated $175,000. On August 12, 1876, I was obliged to make a deficiency estimate of $50,000, on account of Congress having limited the appropriation for pay of contract surgeons, thus necessitating the discharge of about fifty contract surgeons, and leaving many posts without a medical officer, necessitating the employment of private physicians, who were paid by the visit out of the medical and hospital appropriation. Of that $50,000 deficiency estimated Congress gave, by act of March 3, 1877, $25,000. On November 9, 1877, I was obliged to ask for a deficiency of $2,500, which has not yet been given. For the year ending June 30, 1878, I made an estimate of $250,000. Congress, by act of November 21, 1877, appropriated $200,000. For the year ending June 30, 1879, my estimate was $250,000.

Q. Does that include the amount to be paid to the contract surgeons?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were the contract surgeons paid out of the fund for the purchase of medical and hospital stores either last year or the year previous?—A. No, sir.

Q. About how much of the amount appropriated for medical and hospital supplies is paid annually to private physicians other than contract surgeons?—A. I should say that last year approximately the amount was $15,000.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Did you pay more last year than you have paid in previous years?—A. I should say yes.

Q. What is the prospect for this year?—A. The prospects are that we shall have to pay very much more this year, because there are many bills that will come in incident to the Indian expeditions and labor riots. For example, at Fort Walla Walla, an expedition started out after the Nez Percés, and it not being considered that the expedition would be absent a very long time, they took the only medical officer at Fort Walla Walla to accompany the expedition. During his absence a private physician at Walla Walla was employed to attend the small number of troops left at that place. He has sent in his account for attendance, one hundred and nine days, and his bill is $1,248.

Q. Has that been paid?—A. We have not allowed it yet. The expenses attending a contract surgeon at that point would not have amounted to $450.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then you disburse as chief medical purveyor about $200,000 a year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The expenses of the officers and clerks to disburse this fund in your department amount, do they not, to about $33,000 a year?—A. No, sir.

Q. State how much the cost is.—A. The cost for expenses of medical purveying depots, receiving the supplies, packing the supplies, and sending the supplies out is included under this head. I will answer the question more fully when I have ascertained the cost at the New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis depots.

Q. State what amount was paid during the last fiscal year for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies and the medical care and treatment of officers and soldiers on detached duty.—A. There was paid for medical and hospital supplies $140,000, and for medical attendance and nursing $13,324.74.

Q. What was the total amount of money expended in your department for that year?—A. Two hundred thousand dollars.

Q. In what way was the balance used?—A. For the year ending June 30, 1877, the cost of medical and hospital supplies was $139,800; the expense of purveying depots, including $7,000 rent at New York, gas, &c., was $7,593.07; and the pay of employés was $34,406.01.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Does that include the cost of packing-boxes?—A. No, sir. It includes the expense of all the employés at the depots in New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis, and, too, in my office, as Chief Medical Purveyor. It does not include the expenses of packing.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The employés who are paid for out of this fund are all citizen employés, are they not?—A. They are all citizen employés.

Q. Was there any inconvenience or suffering in the Army for the want of medical supplies by reason of the failure to appropriate money for the support of the Army before the adjournment of last Congress?—A. No, sir; I should say not.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Give a statement of the amount of work performed in your office for the calendar year 1877.—A.

Letters received and recorded	3,303
Letters sent and recorded	1,601
Indorsements sent and recorded	514
Papers referred and charged	1,339
Claims and accounts settled	639
Notifications of action on claims, &c., not recorded	639
Notifications of action on requisitions not recorded	369
Accounts of sales settled	102
Certificates of deposit recorded and forwarded to Treasury with letter of transmittal	102
Accounts current of medical disbursing officers recorded, examined, and forwarded to Second Auditor for settlement	75
Vouchers pertaining to same recorded in detail, examined, and approved for settlement	986
Post-hospital returns examined and settled	624
War returns examined and settled	39
Purveying returns examined and settled	16
Post-hospital returns examined and suspended	47
Purveying returns examined and suspended	11
Post-hospital and purveying returns recorded	651
War returns recorded	39
Certificates of correctness sent	581
Post-hospital returns prepared in Surgeon-General's Office	16
War returns prepared in Surgeon-General's Office	11
Settled returns contained in schedule T, labeled, recorded, and numbered	1,197
Aggregate	12,901

In addition to the ordinary work on sixty-eight (68) reports from medical officers of the Army on the proposed revision of the standard supply table of the Medical Department, two clerks were engaged twenty-eight (28) days in their compilation.

These reports consist of about four hundred (400) pages of manuscript, and their compilation and analysis involved the writing of one hundred and twenty-three (123) pages more.

Q. State whether the discharge of so many contract surgeons would not be likely to enhance the expenditure for private physicians for the coming year?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much, in your opinion, might the expenses of your office be reduced by put-

ting it on a good sensible footing; on such a footing as a business man would conduct it on in the transaction of his own business?—A. I cannot give an estimate of that. I have no idea of it.

Q. It appears from your statement that you disbursed about $200,000 per annum; that of that amount, $139,800 goes for the purchase of medical supplies and some $15,000 for private physicians and nursing, leaving about $47,000 to be expended in the pay of employés and clerks and rent ($7,500). In your opinion, does this show the best possible business management of the office?—A. I think it does, under existing regulations in regard to the mode of keeping the books of the War Department.

Q. Since you have been Chief Medical Purveyor, have you been able to reduce in any manner the expenditures of the department; if so, how, and how much?—A. I believe that I have saved about 25 per cent. in the purchase of medical and hospital supplies. This saving has been effected by bringing into competition with each other manufacturers and dealers in different sections of the country.

Q. Do you not think that you could reduce the expenditures of your office without injury or disadvantage to it by doing away with the medical purveyors at New York and San Francisco?—A. No, sir; we require to have places there for the reception and distribution of supplies.

Q. The book on medical statistics of the Provost Marshal's Bureau which was prepared by you is finished and distributed, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; I have no employés on it. The clerks who were engaged on it are all discharged.

Q. And your duties now are confined entirely to those of Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. State the amount of medical supplies issued last year.—A. The value of supplies issued was $203,363.49. The difference between the amount expended and the value of the supplies issued is made up from old stores that were left over after the war, but they are now getting so low that our estimates for appropriations have been increased to meet that emergency.

By Mr. EVINS:

Q. Are any of those medical stores issued except to soldiers and officers?—A. There are some posts on the extreme frontier where there is no physician within two or three hundred miles, and where there may be sick Indians or sick travelers they are allowed to have prescriptions. If they have money they pay for them, and in case of Indians the Indian Bureau pays for them, and the money is turned over to the Medical Department.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you supply the stores which are issued in Washington to officers and soldiers and their families?—A. Those stores are issued to the medical attending surgeon in this city, Dr. Basil Norris, who is accountable for them.

Q. Do you know how much his annual returns amount to? There was issued to him in year ending December 31, 1877, supplies amounting in value to $5,569.33.

Q. As to your own quarters, you say that your house is rented for you?—A. Yes; five rooms are rented by the quartermaster.

Q. Where is it?—A. 1504 H street.

Q. Are there more rooms in that house than you are entitled to?—A. Yes, there are more than five rooms in the house. I pay for the rest myself.

Q. You rent the house, and there is $90 per month paid for it by the quartermaster?—A. Yes, the quartermaster pays $90 a month for five rooms, and I pay the owner for the remainder.

Q. State what you pay for the remainder?—A. $10 a month, and put the house in repair at an expense of about $250.

Q. You say that you use two horses?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you need those horses in the management of your official duties?—A. I do.

Q. And do you use them in that way?—A. Yes, sir; I use them when I am summoned before a committee of Congress, as on this occasion, or when I have to go anywhere.

Q. Are there any special duties attaching to your office as Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army which make it necessary for you to use two horses?—A. I think there are.

Q. State them?—A. To obey any orders which I may receive from my superior officers and which require travel.

Q. Have you received any orders since you have been Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army the performance of which required the use of those two horses?

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 18, 1878.

JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD, sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State your rank, residence, and where you are on duty?—A. I am surgeon with the rank of major, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet. My residence is 620 F street, Washington, D. C.; and I am on duty in the Surgeon-General's Office.

Q. What are your duties?—A. I am in charge of the record and pension division of the Surgeon-General's Office, of the medical division of the Army Medical Museum, and of the preparation of the Medical History of the War.

Q. Have you any commissioned assistants?—A. I have no commissioned assistants.

Q. How many clerks have you?—A. I have sixty-four clerks in all. I should say that in the internal organization of the office, the three duties are spoken of as one division, and sixty-four clerks cover the three.

Q. How many chief clerks have you?—A. I have one chief clerk who is charged directly with the pension work, and who receives a salary of $1,800.

Q. What is his name?—A. J. Price Kepner.

Q. Have you any other $1,800 clerks?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are the salaries of the other clerks?—A. One has $1,600, two have $1,400 each; twenty are enlisted men, whose salaries I cannot state with precision, but I understand it to be in the neighborhood of $1,100 a year; and the others are $1,200 clerks.

Q. How many of these are in the pension department?—A. Fifty-seven on the pension work alone.

Q. How much are they behind hand with the pension work?—A. 18,767 cases on the 1st February, 1878. With our present force we are about a year behind hand. Since those twenty enlisted men have been engaged in that duty, the office is disposing daily of about as many cases as it receives; with the force we had during the last fiscal year, we were about a year and a half behind hand. Since the 1st July, 1877, the average number of cases received daily has been $68\frac{81}{174}$ (174 being the number of working days considered), and we have sent out $68\frac{11}{174}$ daily so that we have fallen behind just about one hundred cases since last July, with the fifty-seven men employed.

Q. When was the reduction made in your force?—A. The first serious and embarrassing reduction was made by legislation in the spring of 1874, to take effect on the 1st July following.

Q. How was the work at that time?—A. The work at that time was going on, you may say, flush; that is, we were behindhand from three or four days to a week or two. Cases were answered promptly, and the total number of cases left on hand at the close of that fiscal year was 900 and odd. To simplify my testimony on that point I have a memorandum which I will hand you at this point giving the variations in the force of this division alone since that time.

The following is the memorandum referred to:

The clerical force of the Record and Pension Division, July 1, 1873, was 99 men. July 1, 1874, it was reduced from 94 to 66, and again reduced, in October, 1876, from 66 to 44. April, 1877, two general service men were loaned from the War Department, and on July 1, 1877, eighteen general service clerks were added, making the total force of the division 64 men, which is the number now employed.

The WITNESS (continuing). I have also prepared a memorandum of the number of cases received and disposed of annually, with the number that we were behind at the close of each fiscal year since June 30, 1873.

The following is the memorandum here referred to:

Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1873	1,353
Number of cases received during the year ending June 30, 1874	17,957
	19,510
Number of cases reported upon during the year ending June 30, 1874	18,535
Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1874	975
Number of cases received during the year ending June 30, 1875	20,332
	21,307
Number of cases reported upon during the year ending June 30, 1875	15,542
Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1875	5,765

Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1875	5,765
Number of cases received during the year ending June 30, 1876	25,406
	31,171
Number of cases reported upon during the year ending June 30, 1876	18,252
Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1876	12,919
Number of cases received during the year ending June 30, 1877	20,428
	33,347
Number of cases reported upon during the year ending June 30, 1877	14,650
Number of cases on hand unanswered June 30, 1877	18,697
Number of cases received from June 30, 1877, to February 1, 1878	11,913
	30,610
Number of cases reported upon from June 30, 1877, to February 1, 1878	11,843
Number of cases on hand unanswered February 1, 1878	18,767
Total number of cases received to February 1, 1878	337,836
Total number of cases reported upon to February 1, 1878	319,069
Number of cases on hand unanswered February 1, 1878	18,767

Q. Prior to 1874 will you please tell us how many clerks you had in the pension division of your bureau?—A. I could not answer that question with precision without going to the office and consulting the records, but in a general way I should say that about eleven to thirteen of the ninety-nine men that we had prior to July, 1874, were on the current work of the office—the work pertaining to the Museum, the Medical History of the War, and the pension work.

Q. You say you have fifty-seven men now employed in the pension bureau; please tell us how many more than fifty-seven men you had employed in that bureau prior to the reduction?—A. I had at that time employed about eighty-seven men on the pension work alone. I could give you the exact figures by reference to the rolls of my office, but I cannot speak positively from memory.

Q. Then there was a reduction of thirty men engaged upon that work; your books will show this?—A. They will show within one or two men.

Q. What has been about the average amount of work performed since the first of last July?—A. It has been about one case and one fifth per man per day.

Q. Has the number of applications for pensions increased since 1874?—A. By reference to the memorandum I have handed you it will be seen that during the year ending June 30, 1874, the demands upon our office were 17,957; that during the year ending June 30, 1877, there were 20,428 cases; being an increase of over 2,000 cases per annum.

Q. You did not need the thirty clerks that were disallowed in 1874 in order to keep up the work of that bureau, did you?—A. We needed them at that time, but if the force had been continued it could have been annually reduced slightly to about our present number without having thrown us behindhand at all.

Q. Since that time the accumulation has been 18,767; those clerks that were disallowed would have been able to dispose of 48,000 cases if they had been continued?—A. Yes, if the force had been kept up to that number.

Q. The reduction was about 50 per cent. too much, was it not?—A. Yes, that is substantially the case. I think if we had had fifteen more clerks we could have gotten along and kept up.

Q. State, if you please, what part of that reduction was made from those engaged in the preparation of your medical history?—A. I have charge only of the medical part of the history of the war, there being also a surgical part. There were at that time four clerks engaged on the medical history and I reduced the number at once to one, and that is all I have at the present time. There is also one man engaged in connection with the Museum.

Q. Of the reductions in 1874, how many were made in your department?—A. Twenty-eight.

Q. Can you state how many of the twenty-eight were discharged from the pension division?—A. I could tell you precisely by looking at the rolls. I had then, we will say, twelve on other work than pension work, and now there are seven; that makes a reduction of five on the other work, and twenty-three on the pension work.

Q. Then, from the reductions made, twenty-three men were taken from the pension work, leaving how many to perform that duty?—A. Leaving fifty-nine to perform that duty.

Q. Then you had eighty-two men at work on that duty when you kept the work up

in 1877?—A. Yes, sir. I will state that a given number of clerks will perform more work of the same kind now than the same number would in 1874, for the reason that they are now more experienced and familiar with the work, and from the fact that a great many of the papers which had to be written at that time are now printed in the form of blanks. There is a great difference in the cases sent to us from the Pension-Office with respect to the time it takes to answer. The case in which the Pension-Office simply asks, "Was such a soldier in such a hospital at such a time?" can be answered in a very short time. But in the case where the soldier has gone through a great many hospitals, and the claimants do not know what hospitals, we may find him in the first hospital that we refer to with the simple statement that he was transferred, without stating where; and it may be that he would have to be traced ultimately through some twenty hospitals as happened in a case on my desk a few days ago; in such a case it takes a good while to have an answer prepared.

Q. What would you recommend to be done to clear up the old applications that are now pending?—A. I would recommend a temporary increase of fifty men to the clerical force. I would earnestly recommend, after the arrears are cleared up, that at least a part of these men be put at work on copying the mutilated records. The records were not in new books at the time they were received. They were the record-books of hospitals in the field, and have been thumbed and turned over every day by clerks until they have become very much worn. Many of them were torn when they were first received. At the present time there are sixteen thousand folio volumes, and over six hundred of these are in such a condition that pieces of the corners are torn off every day, and valuable records are thus being gradually obliterated. Whether it would be wise to go to work and index the cases of sickness is another question for future consideration. I have never had any encouragement to hope that I could have a force to index them. At present, there is no room in the office for a force sufficient for that purpose. To show on paper the amount of work that has been done, I will state that there are eleven great books with nearly three hundred thousand names, the name of each soldier indexed, with his company and regiment, the disease of which he died, the surgeon who attended him, &c., together with a reference to the original papers, so that in case of dispute we could turn to those original papers and learn the truth in regard to it. Those valuable papers were thumbed almost to pieces in the first seven years of use. They were then recopied, and the second copies are now so badly thumbed that I doubt whether they will hold together for another year. When we set forty men to search one set of books all day it is pretty hard on the books.

By Mr. BRAGG:

Q. How many registers have you in the office?—A. We have sixteen thousand folio volumes.

Q. How many indexes?—A. We have one index of men who are actually known to have died (that is contained in a set of twelve or thirteen books). We have one alphabetical index of men actually known to have been discharged for disability, and one index of the men who are actually known to have been wounded or to have been mutilated by surgical operations. We have no index of the cases of sickness. Such an index would be very desirable.

Q. Then, if I understand you, in cases of wounds and of men discharged for disability you have indexes which will enable you to turn to the medical history of such men with facility?—A. To the medical history of the wounded with facility while in the hospital in which they died or whence they were discharged. If they come to that hospital from some other hospital we would have to search. If it could be so arranged in any way as to give the wounded the preference over the sick in these searches, I think it ought to be done; but the Commissioner of Pensions ought to be instructed to ask us to do so.

Q. Has the Commissioner of Pensions any authority to regulate the form and order of business in your department?—A. None at all; he could only request.

Q. Would not a wise reorganization of the reception and disposition of cases in your department require that the cases of those who were wounded should be classed to themselves and not be delayed while search is being made for other cases, the medical history of which is so hard to find?—A. The question can be viewed from two standpoints. If the widow of a man who died with chronic diarrhea, before Petersburg, should make application for a pension, she would implore that that claim should not be made. It is simply a question whether it is wise. It would not affect the total arrearages to give the preference to that class. I sympathize with your view, but I would not like to make the change on my own responsibility.

Q. In filing and abstracting cases as they come to the office, is the work so done as to show upon the books the class to which they belong, whether of wounded applicants or of persons claiming pensions as heirs of those who died from wounds?—A. No, sir; all the classification is made in the Pension Office. We have been in the habit of filing cases in the order in which they were received in pigeon-holes where they are kept securely, without even making a record, in order to economize in clerical force; and we

work upon those cases that have been on hand the longest, unless the Commissioner of Pensions sends for a special case, which is readily found, because each case is numbered on the book.

Q. The cases which are simple and could be readily answered are not reached because they are delayed by intricate and complicated cases which come first in the order of reception?—A. That may often happen, except in the cases of the wounded, in which the interrogatory of the Commissioner of Pensions is generally covered by the entry in the records of the last hospital. It is impossible to tell whether the case is simple or complicated until the records are searched.

Q. How many clerks can work at an index at the same time examining cases?—A. Only one man at one book at one time. But there are many indexes. At one time in 1866 or 1867 we had as many as one hundred and twenty clerks working in that room. Each index is in a great number of books; for instance, I think there are thirty volumes of the index of the wounded; there is one volume of indexes of amputations of the thigh. If you inquired about any one who had had that operation performed and could give his name, even without his company and regiment, it could be found in that book if the evidence ever came to our office.

Q. All these cases, like amputations of the thigh and hip, or any of these serious and curious cases, would be of great value to the medical fraternity, and they are all indexed, are they not?—A. Cases of desperate wounds and mutilations are almost all indexed, and so are the cases of dead men.

Q. The way they came to be indexed was to bring up the records so as to make complete the Medical and Surgical History of the War, was it not?—A. The way the records came to be called for was to prepare the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and the fact that they are of immense practical importance to science was only subsequently discovered.

Q. Then the scientific part is in a better condition than the other portion?—A. The scientific part is in a very unfortunate condition. It has dragged on and is behindhand. The Medical and Surgical History of the War would have been published long ago but for the other demands made upon the office.

Q. Which is of the more consequence to the people at large, do you think—the medical history of the treatment of gunshot wounds, amputations, and things of that sort, or the general business of the office relating to pensions?—A. We have shown by reducing the force at work on the Medical and Surgical History of the War to the smallest possible figure that we were willing to sacrifice everything in connection with that to the other work, without stopping it; but if you ask me my own opinion I will state that the Medical and Surgical History of the War is the accumulated experience of 3,000 physicians who served their country during the war. Its usefulness is not confined to the medical profession of this country or to this time, but will serve to diminish the mortality, and consequently the expense, of every American army that shall hereafter be put in the field. That is my deliberate judgment.

Q. Did you ever have a force assigned specifically to the perfection of indexes in order to expedite business?—A. No, sir; not a force assigned specifically, but I had at one time a force of twelve or fourteen men on these indexes by the permission of the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General assigns me so many men, and I confer verbally with him from time to time, stating to him my plans, which he approves or disapproves, and I then make the assignments myself.

Q. Would it not be wise for a corps in your department to be specially detailed to the work of perfecting the indexes, taking those who are the most expert?—A. It would be very wise; but permit me to state that, at the present time, of the force under my control, there is but one man beside myself at work on the Medical History; there is but one man at work on the museum beside myself; and those two men cannot be taken off without stopping the work. To assign a corps of experts to make indexes, which I hold to be a most important work, would simply be to stop that many clerks from the pension work and leave that work to fall that much more behindhand. In my judgment it would take the whole force now engaged in the pension division several years to make an index of the part that has not been indexed. You must consider that there are 16,000 folio volumes of this material. I suppose there are over 6,000,000 of entries to be indexed.

Q. There are not that many names?—A. There is the same name over and over again in different hospitals.

Q. In making the index do you not write "A. B. in such a hospital" and carry it right along, so as to show the number of hospitals he has been in, on the same page?—A. My plan would be this, if I were allowed to carry it out, and I will state that I actually began it in the spring of 1874, but it had to be stopped: to copy each entry on a thin sheet of paper like a librarian's card, and each of these cards would have a man's name, company, and regiment; then these cards could be assorted alphabetically, thus making a complete index of everything, with the least possible delay. The cards of each regiment and company would be assorted and placed together and tied with a string,

and if I were asked the history of a man I could go to the pigeon-hole and there it is all before me.

Mr. BRAGG. Suppose that you index your books as a lawyer makes a digest of authorities from perhaps one hundred and fifty volumes. He takes the first volume and looks up the title of a case, the same as you would for a man's name. There is volume one with the number of the page on which the case is to be found; then another volume and another page, so that in a short time he has noted every one of those records in which that case appears. He gets the different volumes and finds the entries and follows them right along, and in the course of a half hour he has a rough digest of the case as it appears in all the books and is prepared to answer.

The WITNESS. Now let me show you the difficulties in the way of that method in this case. I am one of the clerks who has prepared this entry, we will say, and you are the chief clerk and have just directed me to take the register of the Satterlee Hospital, at Philadelphia, and index the names there. The register of the Satterlee Hospital contains forty or fifty thousand names; I begin on the first man, who was in an Illinois regiment. They are not there arranged alphabetically, but they must be so arranged.

Mr. BRAGG. Irrespective of where the man is from, we will suppose his name commences with A.

WITNESS. Your idea is that it would be easier to index by the names of the men than by the company and regiment?

Mr. BRAGG. Altogether.

The WITNESS. My experience would lead me to think the reverse, because the number of names to be indexed is in the neighborhood of two million, and the number of regiments to be indexed is in the neighborhood of two thousand. I would not index them separately at all; I would have these little slips and assort them as I have stated.

Mr. BRAGG. Suppose you index by regiments; then there would be a double index, because the number of regiments would have to be stated also by States.

WITNESS. Let me show you the practical difficulty of indexing names while the number is so great that one man cannot do the indexing. I will begin with the register of the Satterlee Hospital. The first man's name begins with A, and I have the A book, and I enter it. Shall I skip all the other names and only take the A's?

Mr. BRAGG. First go through your A's, and then with your B's, and so on, and then you will have a volume of A's and a volume of B's, and so on. And then upon the binding you could have the volumes marked "from A to C," "from C to F," &c., and when an application comes in, if the name is Jones, instead of going over the index to find it you turn to the volume containing the J's, and from that you take a check of the different books in which the name appears and then devote yourself to going through them; and when you have made your rough abstract in pencil you are prepared to sit down and answer the interrogatories from the Pension Office from that abstract. My idea would be that letter-press-copy books should be kept in your office with the examination carried right on to a letter-press copy and there remain, so that if there should be any additional information required you have a letter-press record of the examination already made to refer to. That is the way they do it in abstract-offices.

By Mr. DIBRELL:

Q. What is your salary?—A. I am surgeon with the rank of major, and my pay is $270.83 per month.

Q. How much is allowed you for quarters?—A. Seventy-two dollars per month.

Q. What, if anything, is allowed you for rations or forage?—A. No money; I am allowed forage in kind for two horses.

Q. Do you keep the horses?—A. I keep two horses.

Q. Your department has use for them?—A. My department has no use for them; I have use for them.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. These horses are yours?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are a major of how many years' service?—A. I am a major of fifteen years' service, entitled to 30 per cent. upon my pay proper, which makes $3,250 per year.

Q. How much did you say was allowed to you for quarters?—A. Seventy-two dollars per month for four rooms.

Q. That is $864 a year for quarters. You are allowed forage for two horses; how much is that per month?—A. It is not anything in money. It is furnished in kind.

Q. How much is that worth per month in the Quartermaster's Department?—A. I do not know; it is out of my line. Any quartermaster can tell you.

Q. How much are you allowed for fuel?—A. I am not allowed a cent for fuel; they deliver me coal and split wood.

Q. Do you know how much it is worth per year?—A. I do not. The quartermaster pays for it. It varies at different times.

Q. Are you allowed anything for lights?—A. No, sir. These are the only allowances in kind that I receive.

Q. Are your horses used by you in the service as an officer of the Army?—A. They have been so used at times; they are generally used to drive me out after my day's work to get some fresh air. They are my private horses. I am not allowed anything for a vehicle.

Q. Do your present duties as a major and surgeon in the service require in their performance the use of those horses?—A. No, sir. My duties do not absolutely require them; I could walk and perform them all. If I were ordered to-morrow to some special duty they would perhaps be absolutely required, but so far as my present duties are concerned they are merely a means of health.

Q. Has your duty required them at any time within the last three years any more than now?—A. No, sir; I do not think it has. It has within the last four or five years at intervals, but I think not within the last three.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BASIL NORRIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 27, 1878.

Dr. BASIL NORRIS sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank and post in the Army.—Answer. I am a surgeon in the Army, with the rank of major, and am stationed at Washington.

Q. What are your duties?—A. My duties are to attend officers of the Army and their families professionally; also to attend enlisted men and everybody entitled on behalf of the Army to medical attendance.

Q. How long have you been stationed here?—A. Fifteen years.

Q. Have you been on this duty all the time?—A. All the time.

Q. How many assistants have you?—A. Two.

Q. What are their names?—A. Dr. Samuel Radcliffe and Dr. Joseph D. Barnes.

Q. Are they army surgeons or employed surgeons?—A. They are employed surgeons.

Q. How long have they been employed surgeons?—A. As I recollect, one since 1868 and the other since 1870.

Q. Do they have any other allowances except their pay as employed surgeons?—A. I believe they have; I do not know. That belongs entirely to the Pay Department.

Q. Has either of them any official duties?—A. It is their duty to attend to enlisted men.

Q. Do you know about how many enlisted men they take care of?—A. Generally about two hundred in the several bureaus; but I do not know the number. I have not been able to get the exact number. I once inquired for that information, and was told that it would take too much time to prepare the report of the number since I came here in 1863. At one time there were as many as six hundred, but Congress reduced the number, and I guess they come to about two hundred.

Q. About how many officers do you have to care for?—A. The number stationed in the District, as reported officially, is one hundred and ten officers, with and without families. Some few of these are at the arsenal and Soldiers' Home, where we do not attend them. I think there are about one hundred officers with families.

Q. Do you supply them also with medicines?—A. Yes, sir; they and their families are all supplied with medicines.

Q. By prescription on the Army drug-store?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Who has charge of the Army drug-store?—A. I have.

Q. Have you any assistants in it?—A. The two assistants whom I have named are there on duty. They are always there at nine o'clock to attend sick calls, just as at other military posts.

Q. Have you any hospital stewards?—A. We have.

Q. How many?—A. Two.

Q. What are their names?—A. Francis Marshall and William Reed.

Q. Do they take charge of the drug-store?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are their duties?—A. One of them is clerk, and has charge of all the papers and returns; the other assists the apothecaries.

Q. In making up prescriptions?—A. Yes, sir—compounding.

Q. Who are the apothecaries?—A. William White chief and Washington Crusaw assistant.

Q. They have charge of the drug store, have they?—A. They are the apothecaries.

I should say that it is in my charge. I superintend it. They compound the medicines; but the surgeon in charge is responsible for it all, and is therefore said to be in charge. These are his men employed there.

Q. Are there any other assistants beside the apothecaries and hospital stewards?—A. Yes, we have three men on duty there who are mustered as messengers.

Q. What are their duties?—A. They attend to any messages or business. One of them is more particularly the man who makes fires, keeps the place clean, attends to the washing of bottles, the pasting of prescriptions in the proper places in books, &c. The second is the watchman. He sleeps in the place and drives one of the assistants. The other drives me half the day. He is wounded through the lungs and is not capable of working the whole day. He drives me half the day and the rest of the day I employ a man at my own expense.

Q. Does this make up all the help that you have?—A. All except one woman at $13 a month, who is called scrubber or laundress. She washes the towels and washes whatever washing is required. She corresponds to hospital matron, though she is not so mustered.

Q. Are there any other duties performed by yourself or your assistants, or by those persons whom you have named, aside from taking care of the officers and enlisted men in the district?—A. I extend my services to all the widows of officers of the Army and of soldiers who are in Washington. That is done voluntarily, but I regard it as an implied duty, as a duty which devolves upon us, and which might as well be assumed cheerfully as not. We also attend to anybody who has been in the service—any man or woman who claims some consideration for service in the Army—when they are sick and poor. We give them advice and prescriptions. There is no law for this; there is none forbidding it and none in favor of it; but we do it because we think it is right and feel obliged to do it. We have issued medicines to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home since its establishment. Sometimes the number of inmates has amounted to 75.

Q. Do you supply the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home with medical attendance?—A. No, sir; not with medical attendance, but with medicine.

Q. Are there any other duties which you perform besides those which you have named?—A. We examine officers and give them their certificates of inability to join their regiments. In fact we do all the business that is required of a medical officer.

Q. That is to the officers who are here?—A. Who are here or who may be here. Some families are always in the city whose heads are at military posts or in the field. Washington is preferred by very many such. It is the headquarters of the Army and the seat of government, and the place to which all officers of the Army love to come. It is the place from which all authority emanates, and they seem to be attracted by it.

Q. Do either you or your assistants practice your profession other than among officers and men of the Army?—A. I think they all do. I do to that extent only which cannot be avoided.

Q. You mean by that, as I suppose, that where people are sick and want your service, you feel bound to give it to them?—A. Yes; that is what I mean.

Q. The other two assistants practice medicine regularly?—A. I think they regard it as a profession, and they use it as such. Their pay alone in the Army would not be sufficient to induce them to accept the position. Through a series of years it would leave a practicing physician only where he began. He would not have enlarged his circle of acquaintance and would not have advanced his profession in the community. He could not very well afford to take only a government appointment without the privilege of practicing medicine among the citizens. His position would then only amount to that of an employé with no privilege. The position of surgeon in the Army always carries that privilege.

Q. Where do you get your supply of drugs?—A. The requisition is made quarterly, and is sent to the Surgeon-General, who cuts it down, approves it or disapproves it as he may see fit. The chief medical purveyor at the office of the Surgeon-General forwards it to the assistant medical purveyor in New York City, who makes the purchases.

Q. Can you state about the amount in value of drugs that you use in a year?—A. I cannot even approximate it. I could give you the figures which we have upon our invoices, but many of the medicines are issued to us from stores already on hand in New York. Some of these articles come to us from purchases that were made during the war, notably so the adhesive plaster, which we can recognize, and it does seem as if we were never to get out of it.

By Mr. McCook:

Q. Can you mention anything else than adhesive plaster?—A. I suppose almost everything, but I know that particularly, because we see its color and its deterioration—not sufficient to condemn it, but sufficient to make us wish that it had been all used up with the war. It does not adhere well.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Can you state the number of prescriptions filled in the year?—A. We average twenty-five thousand a year.

Q. But you cannot give an estimate as to the cost of drugs used during the year?—A. I cannot. It would be only a guess, and it might appear on examination to be a very ridiculous guess. I cannot form an opinion about it. Of quinine we use a great deal—more than any other medicine, because it is a tonic. It is used almost as families use tea. It is a harmless tonic, and people have learned to value it as a tonic, and physicians have learned to regard it as a valuable medicine in almost any condition of a patient. Therefore we use a great deal of it. We made a requisition for 75 ounces for the quarter beginning January 1st and ending April 1, 1877. We made no requisition for any for the quarter from April till June. We made a requisition for 100 ounces for the quarter from July 1st to September 30th, and we made a requisition for 60 ounces from the quarter from October 1st to December 31st. Quinine is probably worth $3.50 an ounce; but at wholesale, as the government buys it, it may have cost less. I think that a good deal of the quinine on hand was bought during the war. I do not think that our supplies here cost more than $5,000 a year, perhaps much less and perhaps more.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. How many ounces of quinine did you have during the year?—A. This last year we had 235 ounces.

Q. And that is the most expensive drug which you use?—A. Yes, sir. Drugs really cost the government very little. The expense is in compounding. Medicine costs a good deal of money at private drug-stores, as the druggist makes 300 and 400 per cent. upon every prescription. This dispensary here was established to promote economy, dispatch, and safety. Our apothecaries have never made a mistake.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. You think that these three objects have been promoted?—A. Yes, sir. If we were to send twenty-five or thirty prescriptions to a private drug-store the man would be obliged to spend probably half the day before he could get them filled. Anybody who has been at a drug-store to get a prescription filled will recollect how long he has been obliged to wait for it; but our men direct themselves to the business before them, having no interruption, and they dispatch it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you had this drug-store here?—A. Since April, 1868, I think. Part of the time it was in an abandoned government building, and for the last five years it has been at a building rented at $100 a month.

Q. What is your pay?—A. For pay proper and length-of-service pay it is $3,500 a year.

Q. Are you supplied with quarters?—A. I am supplied with quarters and fuel.

Q. What quarters are you allowed?—A. Four rooms all the year round at $72 a month.

Q. How much fuel are you allowed?—A. Three and a half cords of wood during the winter months, and one cord during the summer months.

Q. Is the wood supplied to you?—A. It is supplied to the house where I live—either wood or its equivalent in coal, just as we may elect.

Q. How many horses do you keep?—A. Two.

Q. Do you get forage for two horses?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you keep house?—A. I do not. I live in the family of a gentleman, and turn over to him my allowance as part of my pay for board.

Q. Are you a married gentleman?—A. No, sir; I am a bachelor.

Q. And you turn over your allowance of fuel and quarters to the gentleman with whom you board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that goes to pay your expense of living?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you use four rooms in his establishment?—A. I have the privilege of the whole house, pretty nearly, although of course I occupy as a sleeping apartment but one room. I have the use of the parlor and dining-room, and have really the privileges of the house.

Q. You use your horses in attending on the officers and men of the Army?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. I understood you to say that, on the average, twenty-five thousand prescriptions a year are put up at the dispensary?—A. Yes, that is the number reported to me by the apothecary.

Q. Have you any information as to the number of these that you can call purely charitable?—A. No, sir. We are required to attend only the officers and men of the Army and their families; and of course we attend to all officers of the Army who come

to Washington and present themselves to us. All the rest is charitable, except that in regard to enlisted men on duty in the city.

Q. Have you any idea, approximately, as to the proportion of these prescriptions that might be called charitable?—A. I have not; but it is a very considerable proportion. Some of the practicing physicians think that we ought to do nothing charitable at all—that we should keep within the limits of the law; but we cannot do that.

Q. I understand you to say that this is in the interest of economy, in your judgment?—A. Yes, sir; very much so.

Q. A prescription put up at the government dispensary costs the soldier nothing?—A. Certainly not.

Q. And that prescription would cost him a considerable amount if put up at a private drug-store?—A. No, sir; the government would pay for it at a private drug-store as well.

Q. What would be the cost to the government of an ordinary four-ounce cough prescription?—A. A common brown mixture—officinal brown mixture—of four ounces, would really cost the government not more than twenty cents, including the vial and the medicine. I suppose it would cost nearly that, though it might prove on inquiry that it would not cost five cents.

Q. What would that prescription cost the government if it were put up at a private drug-store?—A. I think that the charge for that particular article would be fifty cents, and probably more.

Q. And that is about the proportion all the way through?—A. Yes; and in some things much greater.

Q. In other words, an ordinary prescription which would cost the government from five cents to twenty cents when put up at the dispensary here, would, if put up at a private drug-store, cost the government from forty cents to fifty cents?—A. Yes, sir. The druggist must make a large profit, because he only deals with the sick, which is a small class of people compared with the whole number.

Q. Your pay proper, with the longevity allowance, is $3,500 a year; and your allowance for quarters $72 a month. That makes $4,364 a year?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you consider that an extraordinary amount of pay for a physician and surgeon who has been twenty-five years practicing his profession?—A. We think that as a business it does not pay well. We go into the service for the honor of it and for the regular pay of it, and for the certainty of an established pay throughout our lives.

Q. And having gone into the profession as young men, you remain in it?—A. Yes. I think that no young man who can pass the examination required of him would be willing to go into the Army to practice medicine if he felt that his pay was uncertain.

Q. Is not this the feeling of gentlemen in your profession in the Army: that, while it is possible that when you first enter the service as assistant surgeons you may receive as much pay as your services are entitled to, as you grow older—with the natural increase which would come from practicing outside of the Army—the additional increase of pay coming from longevity allowance does not keep pace with what you would naturally receive if you were practicing your profession outside? Is not this the feeling of gentlemen?—A. When a surgeon or physician once attains reputation outside, his fortune is made, if he can practice in a city. The lowest charges are $2 a visit, and $2 for consultation in the office, and any physician with a good reputation can expect to have at least twenty cases a day, which is $40, and he can afford to turn off the non-paying cases to the young men of the profession, who do just as well.

Q. All of this professional distinction gentlemen in the Army are, to a large extent, necessarily debarred from?—A. An officer of the Army obeys his orders in all the branches of it, and no one can expect to be so long in one place as I have been in Washington. We usually serve four years and then go to another station, so that we cannot benefit by the advantages which time and residence usually bring. I am an exception to the general rule, as I have been here fifteen years.

By Mr. DIBRELL:

Q. You were asked about the salary and allowances being sufficient compensation for an Army surgeon. What is your outside practice worth?—A. I do not think I have collected $300 a year from outside practice. I have visited a good deal among the needy without charge. That was when I was younger and when it was not difficult to do, and when I regarded it as advantageous in the way of enlarging my experience.

Q. In reference to the twenty-five thousand prescriptions put up at the dispensary, what proportion of them goes to enlisted men, of whom you say there are only two hundred in the District?—A. A very large proportion goes to them, because, feeling as they do that it is a part of their allowance, they see to it that they do not get anything less than they are entitled to. They come and ask for this and for that, and they seem to endeavor really to obtain all that they are entitled to.

Q. Are not your employés allowed the use of anything they want in the dispensary, such as towels, linens, napkins, brushes, brandies, alcohols, &c.?—A. No; we have nothing of the kind in the office except towels, which may be needed in any surgical

operation. The men are not allowed anything but by order. We do not require a man to be absolutely ill before he can get any favor or medicine. The men here are intelligent men, who are engaged in clerical duties, making maps in the signal office, writing up pension accounts, &c., and they are not obliged to observe discipline as if they were at a military post. So we give them generally what they ask for. If a man comes into the office and says, "Doctor, give me, if you please, a vial of Jackson cough-sirup," the doctor gives an order for it without asking him if he is sick. We take it for granted that he needs it and it is there for him. We are not particular as to inquiring just how many times he coughed last night.

Q. If he asks for it he always gets it?—Very generally; almost always. Of course if we find a man who seems to be deceiving us we do not give it to him.

Mr. DIBRELL. I am told that the men there are allowed to have anything they want, and that they give it to their friends—brushes, cologne, soaps, &c.

The WITNESS. We have no brushes, no cologne, no soaps except castile soap, which is used in medicine.

Q. Is Dr. Barnes, your assistant, a son of the Surgeon-General?—A. He is.

Mr. STRAIT. We see it reported in the papers that there are toilet-sets kept at the dispensary—brushes, combs, soap, linen, pocket-books, &c.

The WITNESS. In fact we are almost ashamed to have strangers come into the building because it has nothing in it except articles needed for the sick. We cannot expend much money for ornamentation, even for painting it and keeping it as fresh as we think it ought to be kept. I am sure that any gentleman visiting it would be impressed with the fact that we have nothing there but medicines. We have no toilet-sets and no perfumery.

Mr. STRAIT. These things are not kept there, as reported, to be issued?

The WITNESS. Not at all.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. No brushes?—A. Nothing of that kind; nothing at all for the toilet. That is quite a mistake, growing entirely out of fancy.

Q. Have you noticed any of these articles in the newspapers?—A. Certainly.

Q. The committee would be glad to have you make any statement you desire in regard to them.—A. I can only say regarding the newspapers that we cannot help ourselves against them; I suppose that neither gentlemen in political life, nor in the Army, nor even in social life, can do anything else except submit to whatever is said about them in the newspapers. They cannot quarrel about it.

Q. What we want to know is as to the truth or falsity of these statements.—A. There is no truth in them. I think that newspaper correspondents endeavor to cater to the morbid taste of the public. They think there is something in the wind—something wrong. It seems to be generally supposed by them that there is something wrong in every department of the government, as if government officers were all bad men; and they seem to think that if they only persevere they will find it out. But I do not think so. I think that everywhere government officers are men who know that they will be pursued, and they are generally ready for the pursuit. They are obliged to be so, or they will be hunted down. I think that they all live and act under that belief—that they must comply with the law and do only what seems to be right.

Q. You spoke of there being one hundred and ten officers and their families in Washington; what proportion of that number is made up of retired officers?—A. I think I counted twenty-seven retired officers in that number—nearly all with families. They prefer to live in Washington because they are able to find congenial society here.

Q. Could you well get along with less than your present allowance of horses in the performance of your duty here?—A. I could not. Indeed I do not get along with that allowance. Horses frequently fall lame, especially in cities, and we are obliged to have more than two horses.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you use your horses in visiting these Army officers who are on this list which you have handed me?—A. Yes, sir; and Army officers who happen to be here on business or on leave.

Q. They are generally in the thickly settled parts of the city, are they not?—A. Generally, although some officers live on Capitol Hill, which we think is remote, and in Georgetown.

Q. In this list I see the name of Major Whitlesey retired, who lives at the Soldiers' Home. Have they not a physician at Soldiers' Home?—A. Yes. I am not required to attend the officers at the Soldiers' Home.

Q. Do you attend General Carroll at Brightwood?—A. I have made him visits, but I have been obliged to stop them.

Q. Do you attend the officers living at Georgetown?—A. Yes, sir; we attend Georgetown.

Q. Do you attend the officers at the arsenal?—A. No, sir; they have a physician at the arsenal.

Q. Then your visits are all confined within the limits of the city?—A. Yes, sir. In the summer officers have gone beyond the limits of the city into the country, and we never decline to go and visit them.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. You feel it your duty to visit these retired officers whenever you are called upon?—A. Yes, sir; I feel it my duty to attend to them, although I am not required by the law to do so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Taking out the retired officers, the officers at Soldiers' Home, and the officers at the arsenal, how many officers have you to attend upon; in other words, under the law how many officers are you required to attend upon here in Washington?—A. There are seventy-eight permanently here. The number visiting here varies.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Does that include the families of officers here, the heads of which are at some other posts?—A. No, sir; it does not. The families of officers who are in the field or at some other post are not included in this estimate, nor are the widows of officers. We consider them to be really our widows for whom we must provide. There are as many as forty of them here, and nearly every one with a family. If we did not give them attendance and medicine they would feel obliged to deny themselves what they need, or to ask it of others, and it would seem to come much better from our Medical Department to give that kind of help to widows of the Army.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your pay, as you estimate it, would be $3,500 a year for pay proper and length of service pay, $864 for quarters, and $240 for fuel, making $4,604. You were asked whether physicians of such length of practice as yours would not, as a rule, be making a larger income in the practice of their profession. Is it your opinion now that physicians of your own age and experience throughout the country do as a rule make a larger income?—A. It is. First-class physicians and surgeons make that much certainly.

Q. Do you know how many physicians there were in the entire country who returned an income under the income-tax law when $600 a year was exempt?—A. I do not, but I heard that a man in New York who was supposed to be worth $5,000,000 made an income return of $1,500. I think that that was said of George Law.

The CHAIRMAN. But physicians are not to be put down in that category, are they?

The WITNESS. Not unless they happen to be very good business men.

Q. Is the building in which the government dispensary is situated a rented building?—A. It is.

Q. Is your office in that building?—A. It is.

Q. Has the government the entire building rented?—A. It has.

Q. How much is paid for it?—A. One hundred dollars a month for the entire building.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. How much fuel do you receive?—A. I receive three and a half cords of wood per month during the winter months, and one cord a month during the summer months, or its equivalent in coal. Sixteen hundred pounds of coal, I believe, is equal to one cord of wood. That would make about nineteen tons of coal in the year.

Q. Do you know how much coal is worth in this city?—A. I do not know the market price.

Q. You do not know how much the government pays for it?—A. No, sir; the government buys it under contract.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is your fuel furnished to you in coal or in wood?—A. It is furnished in coal.

Q. Do you take the wood and then get the value of the wood in coal?—A. No, sir; if we prefer coal and the quartermaster is notified that we want our fuel in coal, it is delivered in coal. From September 1 to April 30 we are entitled to three and a half cords of wood per month, and from the 1st of May to the 31st of August to one cord per month.

Q. Who makes the arrangement to furnish you your quarters in kind?—A. The depot-quartermaster.

Q. Is there any special arrangement about your quarters?—A. None at all. I go to him and he provides and pays for them, and that is all I know about it.

Q. He pays the amount to your landlord?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARSH. If there is any statement which you desire to make to the committee, you may do so.

The WITNESS. Nothing at all.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 14, 1878.

STATEMENT OF DR. HUNTINGTON, OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. MAISH read to the committee the following letter from the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., ——— —, 187-.

SIR: Your attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from the Army Regulations pertaining to the medical corps, and from the Revised Statutes, in relation to the Army, to wit:

Revised Army Regulations, 1863, *section* 1315.—"A board of not less than three medical officers will be appointed from time to time by the Secretary of War to examine applicants for appointment of assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons for promotion." "And no one shall be so appointed or promoted until so examined and found qualified."

* * * * * * *

Section 1318.—"When an assistant surgeon has served five years he is subject to be examined for promotion. If he decline the examination, or be found not qualified by *moral habits* or *professional acquirements*, he ceases to be a medical officer of the Army."

Revised Statutes, U. S. Army, chapter 1, *section* 1229.—"The President is authorized to drop from the rolls of the Army for desertion any officer who is absent from duty three months without leave; and no officer so dropped shall be eligible for reappointment. *And no officer in the military or naval service shall in time of peace be dismissed from service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial to that effect or in commutation thereof.*" (Act of July 13, 1866.)

It is evident from the language of the final clause of the statute (section 1229) that the latter portion of section 1318, Army Regulations, is rendered inoperative, although it is very doubtful if it was the intention of Congress to include the cases of medical officers found disqualified by reason of professional incapacity under the meaning of the statute.

One of the evident intentions of the regulations was to provide a means for removing from the Army such medical officers as should be declared *professionally disqualified* for their position by a legally constituted board of medical examiners, and in such cases as fell without the jurisdiction of a court-martial.

The regulations on this subject date back, without material change, to the year 1841, when the regulations for the government of the Army were promulgated by the President and acquired the force of law; they were continued in force through the several succeeding administrations until the passage of the act of July 13, 1866, and during these years action in accordance with the clause under consideration has been taken in several instances.

It will be seen that the practical working of the statute is to retain in service an officer declared *disqualified* and *unworthy of confidence professionally*, and to withdraw the stimulus needed, in some cases, to maintain a high degree of professional efficiency in the corps at large.

It is, therefore, respectfully urged that this matter may be brought to the attention of Congress, that such legislation may be enacted as will relieve the embarrassment liable to result from the repeal of the above quoted portion of section 1318 Army Regulations.

Should you approve, it is respectfully suggested that this matter be referred to the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives for the action of that committee, with your recommendation. It is submitted that the section relating to this subject shall read:

"When an assistant surgeon in the Army has served three years he is subject at any time to be examined for promotion. If he decline the examination, or the medical board report him not qualified by *moral habits* or *professional acquirements*, then, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General to the Secretary of War, he shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A true copy:
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Approved.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

JANUARY 26, 1878.

Mr. MAISH. Make a statement in regard to this matter.

Dr. HUNTINGTON. The Surgeon-General, in an interview with me one day, asked me (I presume from the fact that I had had some experience in medical examining boards) what I thought had better be done in reference to a class of medical officers who are beginning to show that they take very little pride in their profession. From 1867 up to 1875 there had been no promotions or appointments in the medical service of the Army, and consequently there had been no annual or biennial boards convened, but at the close of that time it was necessary to make some new appointments or promotions, the bar to promotion being then removed from that corps, and a number of officers who had been ordered before boards of examination had failed to come up to a certain standard of medical acquirement. It then became a matter of interest to know what should become of such cases. They affected the *esprit de corps*, and if things are allowed to stand as they now stand there will be very little incentive for an assistant surgeon in the Army to study. They are well supplied with all the necessary medical works by which they can keep up with the profession. These periodical examinations would test them as to whether they have continued to study and keep up with the advances in medical science. Acting on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, I called upon Mr. Maish, of this committee, and asked his advice as to how the matter could be best reached. At his suggestion I prepared the paper which he has just read, and I handed it to the Surgeon-General for his approval. The Surgeon-General approved it, signed it, and sent it to the Secretary of War for his recommendation, and it has reached the committee in that form. That is the history of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any instances in the Army of the character which this law is intended to cure?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. I am afraid that there are.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. I cannot say. A good many assistant surgeons have gone on for years without examination, and when they are brought up for examination they are found totally disqualified. In fact, they seem to have forgotten everything they had known on their original examination. In 1874 or 1875 I was a member of a medical examining board, and there were one or two such cases brought before us.

Mr. MAISH. There is now provision by law for medical examining boards?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir; the Secretary of War may, at his pleasure, when necessary to make appointments, convene a board of not less than three medical officers.

Mr. MARSH. I understand, however, that when men are found incompetent and unfit for promotion there is no provision of law to drop them from the service?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. No, sir; and I think that that breeds a bad feeling in the Army at large. It always leaks out that such a man has been found disqualified, and it gets back to the Army, and of course it breeds want of confidence in that man on the part of the families of officers and enlisted men at posts. I have frequently heard enlisted men say that Dr. so and so knew nothing about his duties, and that they would rather do anything than go to him. That is the tendency of retaining a disqualified man. The fact that he has been found disqualified will, as I say, leak out and get back to the Army, and cause lack of confidence in him.

Mr. MAISH. You say that assistant surgeons become rusty. I suppose there are some cases where surgeons also become rusty?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Undoubtedly; all men require some stimulus and incentive.

Mr. MAISH. What would you do with those surgeons who are found rusty?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. That is a matter which I do not feel called upon to advise about.

Mr. MAISH. Would you advise perodical examination of them also?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. I believe that an examination, before the attainment of each grade, is a proper and necessary thing, in order to keep alive the proper professional *esprit de corps*. Promotions in the medical corps are so slow, that a man gets to be forty-five or fifty, or even older, before he is promoted to the rank of surgeon; and after that time he will do nothing more. A man of that age is more fit to be retired than to be promoted.

Mr. MAISH. An assistant surgeon having served five years, would be subject to this examination, would he not?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAISH. And if not qualified for promotion after the lapse of five years, is he qualified to be in the Army at all as assistant surgeon?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. In case of a man being found disqualified on his first examination, the invariable custom is to give him a second chance of examination at the expiration of a year. If he has not used that year to bring himself up to the proper advance, I think the case a hopeless one, and I think he ought to go out of the Army.

Mr. STRAIT. Should not an assistant surgeon, during that year, be at the station where he would have an opportunity of fitting himself for examination. A man should not be stationed in Alaska and subjected to that examination?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. No, sir.

Mr. MCCOOK. What are the conditions of the original entry of assistant surgeons in

the Army. He must, in the first case, be a regular graduate of a medical college, must he not?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir. He must have acquired the age of twenty-one years, and his age must not exceed twenty-eight years. He is taken up on his general education, and his knowledge of such topics as ordinary physics, natural philosophy, and the common routine of English education. He is then examined on the different points embraced in a thorough medical education; and if, in addition to them, he has acquired any particular arts or sciences, and particularly if he is familiar with the languages, that counts so much more upon his record and standing, although the mere knowledge of those things would not give him his appointment. It generally happens, however, that a class of young men fresh from medical colleges, or from hospital service, come before the Army board for examination; come at a time when everything is fresh before them, and it is not to be wondered at that the consequence is that they pass a good examination. They are then sent off to the frontier, get into habits of indolence, and when five years have rolled past, it is found that they have not kept up with the advance in their profession, so that they make a very poor showing.

Mr. McCOOK. These two conditions must exist in the medical corps; first, a graduation from a medical college; and, second, to pass this critical examination?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCOOK. And then at the expiration of five years they are ordered before another board for examination?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir; not before five years. After that they are liable at any time to be ordered before another board. Some of them may go ten, twelve, or fifteen years before they are ordered before an examining board, either because they are stationed at too great a distance or because there is no promotion going on.

Mr. McCOOK. And your idea is so to modify the statute that at the expiration of three years they must of necessity go before a board?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Either three years or five years.

Mr. McCOOK. And then to drop from the rolls those who fail?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCOOK. Who convenes the board?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. The Secretary of War.

Mr. McCOOK. Where are those boards held?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. They are generally held in New York.

Mr. McCOOK. Is there more than one board?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Not generally.

Mr. McCOOK. And an officer stationed in Washington Territory, in order to pass an examination, would have to go to New York?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, as a general thing; but in order to meet that class of cases a board was convened in 1874 or 1875 on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the second examination differ from the first?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. It is a practical examination. A man is taken up on the general advance in medical science during the years that have elapsed since his entry up to the present time. These officers are supplied during those years with all the journals and books that are published on the different topics of medicine, and they are supposed to study and inform themselves of the changes in views, changes in theories, and changes in treatment. All of these periodicals tend to keep a man up in his profession. Medicine is not now what it was twenty-five years ago, nor was it twenty-five years ago what it had been twenty-five years before that. A medical officer at a post is expected to be at the same time an obstetrician, a surgeon-physician, and veterinary physician.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe that under ordinary circumstances it is possible for a man so to retrograde in five years (after having passed his first examination) as to be unfit to care for the ordinary duties of assistant surgeon at a post?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. It seems to be so; the results of examinations prove it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been many instances of the kind?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. I do not know how many there may have been. I know that within the past year or two some failed to pass our examination, although a good number of them succeeded at their second chance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact, that this second examination, conducted on what you call the higher branches of the profession, is favored by constant intercourse with distinguished professional men at the East and by the constant reading of books?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. It is not so much that as it is a man's experimental knowledge, derived from his contact with active practice and from reading. A man grows in experience, of course, as he grows in years. If his experience is worth anything, it is worth more after the lapse of several years.

The CHAIRMAN. But suppose he is at some post where, from necessity, he has little practical experience in his profession?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. I can hardly conceive a post where he will not have a great deal

of practical experience in his profession, and at the same time he is furnished with all the necessary books and all the latest works, both foreign and domestic.

The CHAIRMAN. So that his facilities for information there are equal to those here?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Just as good.

Mr. MAISH: Are there any special cases which it is designed by this bill to reach?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. No, sir; I think it is impossible that there should be any special cases to be reached by the bill, because it applies to every man in the corps, who must, as his time comes up, pass his examination.

Mr. MAISH. This bill is not suggested maliciously, in order to affect any person?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Most assuredly not, so far as I have any connection with it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the recommendation of the Surgeon-General?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Approved by the Secretary of War?

Dr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

[For additional matter relating to the Medical Department see Appendix A.]

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL ALVORD, PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 27, 1878.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. You are the Paymaster-General of the United States Army, stationed at Washington, are you not?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How many Army paymasters are there?—A. There are two assistant paymasters-general, two deputy paymasters-general, and fifty paymasters. The assistant paymasters-general and deputy paymasters-general are required to perform the duty of paymasters besides taking charge as chief paymasters of departments and divisions; they are required to disburse money like the rest.

Q. What was the last increase made by the Paymaster-General's Department?—A. There was a law passed on the 3d of March, 1875, to reduce the number of majors from sixty to fifty (the act of 1866 fixing them at sixty), and all appointments and promotions had been prohibited by the act of 3d of March, 1869. That prohibition was repealed on the 3d of March, 1875; but the repeal only extended to the grade of major; and an act was passed on the 3d of March, 1877, by which the prohibition of appointments and promotions in all grades was repealed which enabled promotions to go on, and the two senior majors were made lieutenant-colonels, which made two vacancies at the foot of the list.

Q. This statement that you bring here giving the name and station of each officer of the Pay Department of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, together with posts visited and paid and time consumed by each in making payment on the musters of June 30, 1877, is a correct statement, is it?—A. It is.

Q. How do the paymasters draw their money to pay the troops with?—A. The chief paymasters make estimates which come to my office, and I send to the War Department requisitions for the Secretary of War to sign, if he thinks proper, and forward to the Treasury.

Q. Do you approve the requisitions?—A. I recommend certain requisitions to the Secretary of War.

Q. Then the paymaster himself draws the money?—A. The money is deposited to the credit of chief paymasters in various depositories over the country, sometimes the assistant treasurer, sometimes United States depositaries, and sometimes national banks acting as depositories.

Q. None of the money passes through your hands?—A. No, sir; I never disburse a dime, but I make requisitions and give orders.

Q. How many assistants have you in your office?—A. There are three: Major Larned, Major Carey, and Major Wingard.

Q. And how many clerks?—A. There are thirty-seven clerks.

Q. The accounts of all the paymasters are audited in the Treasury, are they not?—A. Yes, sir; by the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Q. Then the business of your office is to examine requisitions, review them, and approve them?—A. These requisitions really occupy but very little of our time. The great burden of labor in our office is the overhauling of payments and strict examination of the vouchers, the settling of questions in regard to the interpretation of the laws, and the execution of the laws so far as the Pay Department is concerned. All the accounts and vouchers are overhauled and a critical examination is made by us. There is a room in charge of one of the clerks where they are thoroughly examined and each individual voucher looked into. A statement of the suspensions by my office is sent to each paymaster and he is notified to make explanations and corrections. When they come back they are a second time examined in my office, and not until

then are they sent to the Second Auditor. His office gives them still another review and examination, and the disallowances are sent back to my office. The duty of the distribution of the funds is very critically and thoroughly done, but it really does not consume as much time as all these questions of the interpretation of the law. There are always new questions arising, as there are in every law business—doubtful questions and often matters that have to be settled by higher authority, which I put into shape for examination, and they often have to go up to the Comptroller or law officers of the government for decision.

Q. The paymaster pays upon duplicate rolls, does he not?—A. There are four rolls; one remains with the company commander for his information, one goes to the Adjutant-General of the Army, one is retained by the paymaster, and the fourth comes with his accounts to my office.

Q. The one that he sends with his account goes directly to the Second Auditor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Second Auditor has those vouchers?—A. Yes, sir; after they are examined in my office.

Q. Do you review those vouchers, too?—A. We review each individual voucher.

Q. You do not review any of the pay-rolls?—A. Yes, sir, each individual payment on each roll is overhauled in the examining division of my office.

Q. There is a copy of the pay-roll sent to your office when the paymaster makes his report?—A. Yes, sir, when he renders his account current, and that is sent by us to the Second Auditor after we overhaul it.

Q. Does not one of the pay-rolls go immediately from the paymaster to the Second Auditor?—A. No, sir.

Q. It goes through your office?—A. It is critically examined first in my office.

Q. In this statement you give the number of days consumed by each paymaster in the payment of troops as the June payment of 1877; how do you get that statement and know it to be correct?—A. I have a clerk whose business it is to make out these monthly returns at the end of the month for the Adjutant-General. I furnish these on a blank, and he has to trace up where every paymaster is at any date and his tour of payments, and recently this has become more necessary under calls for information by the Second Auditor. The monthly return has been more critically made for the last six years than it ever was; and we can now refer to dates of payments made at certain posts and by certain paymasters very thoroughly and systematically.

Q. The first man on this roll is Nathan W. Brown, colonel, stationed at New York City. He seems to have paid the troops in Reading, Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pennsylvania; time consumed, twelve days. You pay the troops, do you not, every two months?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the time, as stated here, is the time consumed in that two months' payment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see there are three paymasters stationed at New York: George Febiger, Nathan Brown, and P. P. G. Hall.—A. One goes to Eastport, Maine, and back; the other goes to Sacket's Harbor and back.

Q. Would not one paymaster be able to perform all the payments made by these three, easily, within the period at which you pay?—A. He could not by any means. One paymaster has to remain in New York for the payment of discharged men and officers passing through there.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Why cannot one paymaster make these payments?—A. Because the number is so great and the posts to be paid so distant.

Q. State how many posts there are.—A. One paymaster to pay the post at West Point, Fortress Monroe, Fort McHenry, Fort Foote, Maryland, Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania. Another paymaster at Fort Trumbull, Fort Adams, Fort Warren, and Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; Fort Preble, in Maine; Watertown, Massachusetts, and Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine. A third at Willet's Point, Fort Columbus, Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth in New York Harbor; Plattsburgh Barracks and Watervliet Arsenal, and Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks and Sacket's Harbor, New York. The general in command at the end of each month distributes as he chooses, and one of them generally remains in New York to make the local payments.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I see by the statement you make that one of these paymasters in making these payments consumes 9 days, one 12 days, and the third 11 days; being 32 days in all that were consumed to make the two months' payment. That was the reason why I asked the question if they could not pay more troops than they are paying now.—A. If concentrated, undoubtedly.

Q. But one of these men only paid for 9 days, one 12 days, and one 11 days. That was the amount of time consumed in the payment and travel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What I want to get at now is, could not one paymaster have conveniently paid all

these troops within the period of the two months that would intervene before the next payment?—A. I don't think he could properly. There were twenty-four posts to be paid.

Q. These posts were all reached by railroad, were they not?—A. Railroad or steamboat.

Q. Well, in your opinion, could not two paymasters have conveniently paid all these troops within the time before the next payment would come on?—A. It might be done with great industry. I mean two besides Colonel Brown, the chief, who has charge. One should remain in New York all the time.

Q. He seems to have been paying the troops in that time?—A. Yes, sir; he generally does; he prefers it.

Q. Colonel Brown appears to have spent twelve days paying the troops at that time, which was more than either of his assistants spent in paying troops, one having spent only nine and the other only eleven days. Do you mean to say that the chief, or Colonel Brown, should not pay the troops?—A. One of them should stay in New York. He liked to go himself, and if he chose to, General Hancock consenting, one of them would remain there on account of the transit of officers and discharged soldiers. There should be one to do office work in New York. A large number are always traveling through New York City.

Q. In Atlanta you have two paymasters stationed, and at this payment one consumed fourteen and the other eleven days, making twenty-five days for the two out of the sixty days or two months which would transpire before the next payment. In your opinion could not one paymaster conveniently pay all the troops in that time that these two paymasters paid?—A. At Atlanta, the headquarters of the department, there should be a paymaster to perform the local duties, and he should pay the posts nearest to him.

Q. All the payments made in this department are made at points reached by railroad, are they not?—A. Key West is the most remote, and that is reached by steamer.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. State the posts in the department paid by these two paymasters.—A. Chattanooga, San Augustine, and Fort Brooke, Florida, were paid by one paymaster. The other paymaster paid at Atlanta; Greenville, South Carolina; Morganton, North Carolina; Fort Barrancas, Florida. This last one would have had Key West also, but the troops had been removed temporarily to Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, at that time, through fear of yellow fever at Key West.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The payments made here comprise all the payments these paymasters had to make during that fiscal year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without running through all these payments, which show for themselves fully all the payments the officers made at the end of the fiscal year, will you tell us how many paymasters you have now who are not fitted for duty by reason of age or disability?—A. Every paymaster is now on duty. Major E. D. Judd is in New York City. He has a trouble in reference to his nervous system and his ears and eyes, by long-continued and severe duty in Texas. His eyes were affected by the journeys over the plains, and he reported for light duty in New York. Major Simeon Smith, an officer of excellent record, now at Omaha, is the only officer that I know of who has light duty assigned him on account of his age, though he is sometimes very active.

Q. Then, as I understand you, all the paymasters are able and capable of performing duties?—A. Yes, sir; two of them performing light duty.

Q. I see here that Colonel McClure is relieved from duty.—A. He was relieved from duty to enable him to attend to his business before the Court of Claims, but he has lately been ordered to duty.

Q. He is on duty now?—A. Yes, sir. For a year he has been relieved from duty to give him an opportunity to attend to some matters before the Court of Claims.

Q. Major Rucker is absent?—A. He is in San Francisco, and has been for a long time on duty there.

Q. I want to ask you who pays officers traveling abroad, and how do they get their pay?—A. They are generally paid in New York City, by Colonel Brown, by correspondence.

Q. From your knowledge and experience in the Paymaster-General's Office, how much of a reduction do you think might be made in that office without detriment to the service and leave you a sufficient force to make the payment of the troops, as now required by law, every two months?—A. I would say that you may fix the number of paymasters at the grade of major at forty-five instead of fifty, as now provided by law, the reduction to be gradual, vacancies not being filled until the number is reduced to forty-five. I hope that by the transfer of the Indian Department to the War Department, securing pacification of the Indian frontier, such reduction might be made. The geographical distribution of the troops decides the number of paymasters required.

The remote posts will be kept up even if the number of enlisted men is a little diminished, and that decides the amount of travel of paymasters. I call attention to the table, dated June 22, 1876, appended to a document furnished to each member of the Military Committee, entitled "Remarks of the Paymaster-General of the Army upon the reorganization of the Army," dated October 20, 1876. The table shows the posts visited and time consumed and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department in making the regular bimonthly payments to troops.

Q. You think, then, you could pay the troops satisfactorily with five less paymasters than you have now?—A. By the reduction being gradual, in the way that I mentioned.

Q. I cannot see how the gradual-reduction part of it would affect your ability to pay. Is not the gradual reduction rather a disposition to deal kindly with your fellow-officers and to take good care of them, as you ought to?—A. Oh, no; upon my word, if I was called upon to cut off any of the paymasters I would not know where to begin, unless it was with the two officers on light duty I have mentioned.

Q. You now pay twenty-five regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, five of artillery—forty regiments in all. Suppose these were reduced to fifteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, and five of artillery—twenty-six in all—how many do you think then we could reduce in the number of paymasters to pay these twenty-six regiments?—A. Believing that the remote posts in Arizona, Texas, Montana, Oregon, Dakota, Utah, and Washington Territory would necessarily be kept up, I think the number should remain at forty-five.

A. The great amount of time thus lost, is because the troops are scattered at the distant frontier posts?—A. Yes, at the distant frontier posts.

Q. That being the case, how does it happen that out of this roll that you give us here, thirty-three of the paymasters are stationed in the interior? When I say the interior, I include those in Texas.—A. The paymasters are obliged often to be at headquarters of departments in large numbers, where the funds can be obtained; that is, near the United States depositories. We avoid as much as possible having funds kept by the paymasters in their own safes. It is better that they should draw the funds from the depositories on the eve of payment and bring back what is left to the same depositories. But there are paymasters necessary at some of the remote posts, as at Tucson and Prescott, Ariz.; Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Helena, Mont.; Fort Buford, Dak.; Fort Brown, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; Walla Walla, Wash.; Salt Lake City; and Cheyenne, Wyo. No United States depositories are in those two last places, and I am earnestly called upon to ask the paymasters, on returning from a tour of payment, to send what is left of the funds to the United States depository at Omaha, for safe-keeping, one thousand miles from Salt Lake City, and five hundred miles from Cheyenne.

Q. Is there any reason why the money could not be sent to all these paymasters by express; and is it not in many cases sent to them in that way?—A. To illustrate the difficulty of doing this, I will say that the Secretary of the Treasury has recently decided that the depository in San Antonio, Tex., can have for the pay department only about $53,000. This will probably render necessary the sending to Saint Louis for a great portion of the funds. There is no express company between Saint Louis and San Antonio of sufficient standing to intrust these funds to. The Quartermaster's Department would decline to furnish transportation by the only express company there is, and paymasters will probably have to go from San Antonio to Saint Louis for the money, at considerable expense and risk. The troops in the Department of Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, can be paid by funds sent from New Orleans, but for the greater part of our funds in Texas we must hereafter, I suppose, resort to Saint Louis.

Q. What is to prevent the drawing of funds here in Washington and sending them by express directly to San Antonio just as often as they want them to make a payment; and if it is not considered safe to keep more than $50,000 there, why cannot the money be sent frequently to meet all payments as they are gradually made?—A. The Treasury would encounter the same difficulty in the transportation of the funds the Quartermaster's Department now encounters.

Q. Do you mean to tell us that there is no safe express company between here and San Antonio, Tex.?—A. I have official reports lately to that effect. The best and most convenient route to San Antonio is via Saint Louis.

Q. Does not the Adams Express Company carry money between here and San Antonio, Tex., at the present time, and has it not been doing so for several years past?—A. It has never extended west of the Mississippi River; whether it will extend farther is a matter of present investigation.

Q. Is it not safe to send money to the paymasters whenever it can be carried by the Adams Express Company?—A. Great confidence is felt in that company, and if a previous contract was made with it for the purpose, it would doubtless be advisable to employ it when necessary.

Q. If there is any difference in safety to the government of the money in transpor

tation, would it not be safer for the government to send its money by Adams Express Company than for paymasters to come and go to a city, draw the money, and carry it with them on their persons to pay troops?—A. I think so.

Q. Would it not facilitate the payment of troops if, in place of the large number of paymasters being kept at headquarters where the government depositories are, to draw money and carry it to the frontiers where the troops are, if the money was forwarded to those paymasters and they were kept with the troops?—A. The Treasurer often has funds at those depositories which are near department headquarters which they wish to have disbursed.

Q. Is there any difficulty in sending it from these depositories to the frontier where troops are by express?

The WITNESS. Do you mean from San Antonio, Tex., into the field?

Q. No; I mean to say that at the post at Fort Leavenworth and all those places beyond Chicago and Saint Louis?—A. No, sir; there are express companies to few of the posts west of Leavenworth. We consider it the duty of paymasters who are to go to pay troops to take their own funds with them and guard them on their tours of payment to most of the posts. Unless the amounts are very large, to impose the expense of transportation upon the government would not be economical or judicious.

Q. You speak about the danger of public transportation of government funds; are paymasters ever robbed?—A. Several such cases have occurred within a few years.

Q. You say you don't think the number of paymasters could be reduced more than five. According to this table that you gave us, all the paymasters put in six hundred and fifteen days in paying troops up to the end of the last fiscal year. Now, counting the number of working days in a month at twenty-six, that would be fifty-two for two months until the next payment occurred and the number of paymasters fifty; then the number of paymasters would not have been employed but little over one-fourth of their time in the payment of troops at the end of the last fiscal year. Or say take ten off to do duty at the headquarters of the department and then they would not have been employed but one-third of their time. Taking this view of it, do you not think that if half the paymasters would use a little industry the troops could be paid at least with one-half the number of paymasters we have now?—A. The work could not be done with half the number. The paymasters require time after they return from their payment to make up their accounts and to correct all the irregularities in the previous accounts. They have a great deal of office labor in answering suspensions made by the Second Auditor and by my office. I do not think that the work can be properly done by half the number. The troops are mustered for payment every two months, and not until after another muster can a paymaster start out on another tour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 28, 1878.

Continuation of the examination of General BENJAMIN ALVORD.

By Mr. B. F. MARSH:

Question. In your testimony yesterday you stated that, in your opinion, the number of paymasters in the Army could not be reduced below forty-five without material injury to the service. Did you include in the forty-five the Paymaster-General, the assistant and deputy paymasters-general?—Answer. I meant forty-five of the grade of major, and the reduction to be gradual, as vacancies occurred.

Q. What proportion of the time of the paymasters is necessarily consumed, outside of the time actually employed in making payments to the soldiers and officers of the Army?—A. Many of them have very little time at their posts; and they require a considerable time to make up their accounts. Much time is necessarily spent in traveling. For example: one paymaster in Arizona has to go from Prescott to Northeastern Arizona and return; and another paymaster goes from Tucson to Southeastern Arizona, and he pays the posts near the line of New Mexico. In Oregon they go to Fort Boisé, in the southern part of Idaho Territory, and to Fort Colville, in the northeastern part of Washington Territory. From Santa Fé, N. Mex., one paymaster goes to Fort Wingate, in the northwestern part of the Territory, and another to Forts Bayard and Selden, in the southern part, and to Fort Bliss, in Texas.

Q. Will you please state what reasons there are why the number of paymasters cannot be reduced below forty-five?—A. I consider it absolutely necessary that that number of paymasters should remain, because of the remoteness of the posts which are to be paid. The same remote posts will be kept up under any circumstances.

Q. Is it a fact or not that the Pay Department of the Army is a hard-worked department?—A. The Pay Department of the Army is a very hard-working department. They perform their duties in the most laborious, faithful, and vigilant manner. Previous to the increase in the number of paymasters made by the act of March 3, 1875, I received from the commanding generals of all the departments very urgent applications for more paymasters. I hold in my hand letters from these commanding generals, received in the fall and winter of 1874-'75, applying for more paymasters; from the commanding general of the Department of Dakota, General Terry; commanding general of the

Department of Missouri, General Pope; commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, General Augur; commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, General Schofield; commanding general Department of the Platte, General Ord. General Ord writes, March, 1875: "Respectfully forwarded from the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri to the Paymaster-General of the United States Army, with the request that at least one more paymaster may be sent to this department. I candidly think the paymasters in this department are overworked, and especially so in the winter season." Such was the general language of all the commanding generals.

Q. Did you mention all from the different Departments? If not, please finish them.—A. The commanding general Department of the Columbia, General Howard. The application of General Schofield included the wants of the Department of Arizona.

Q. At the time these letters were written how many paymasters were there in the Army?—A. The prohibition of appointments and promotions in the Pay Department by the act of March 3, 1869, had caused the number of paymasters to dwindle to thirty-nine. The law of the 3d of March, 1875, fixed the number at fifty, being ten less than the organization of 1866, but there were eleven vacancies to be filled.

Q. Is it the policy of the Pay Department to pay the officers and men promptly upon their pay falling due?—A. It is.

Q. Could the Army possibly be paid with any degree of promptness if the number of paymasters was reduced below forty-five?—A. It could not; and I can say that it would be physically impossible to pay the troops with twenty-five paymasters, as proposed in the bill recently introduced in the House.

Q. Would the reduction of the present number of regiments from forty to twenty-five thereby necessarily reduce the labor of the Pay Department without a corresponding reduction in the number of posts?—A. It could not affect the labor of the Pay Department much because of the remoteness of the posts, which will be kept up. The same amount of travel will continue, for no commanding general will draw in the remote posts.

Q. Do you mean by the remoteness of the posts the number of them and the extent of the country over which they are located?—A. I do.

Q. Are many of the posts where troops are paid remote from railroad communication?—A. A large share of them are so remote, especially in Montana, Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas.

Q. Does this statement which you testified in regard to yesterday, which was made out in your office, giving the number of days that each paymaster consumed in the payment of troops at the last payment of the last fiscal year—does it include the time spent in traveling to and from the stations where the troops were paid, or does it simply include the days actually consumed in the payments?—A. The days in traveling to and from the posts and in making the payments.

Q. What proportion of the forty-five paymasters may reasonably be calculated upon as being sick and unable to perform duty, on the average?—A. About two; but at present they are all on duty, two of them on light duty.

Q. I have in my hand a printed statement marked "A," and headed "Paymaster-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1876," and entitled "A statement showing posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department, United States Army, in making the regular bi-monthly payment of troops." Can you furnish the committee with the same statement, bringing the subject-matter up to date?—A. Yes, sir; I will furnish such a statement up to a recent date to-morrow.

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Q. Is there any other statement that you desire to make pertaining to the subject-matter of this examination in the way of explanation or in addition to what you have already stated?—A. I will say that the language of General Ord incorporated in my testimony is a type of the similar language of the commanding generals of the departments and divisions, sometimes in their annual reports and sometimes in separate letters. I remember especially the strong language of General Schofield on that subject.

Q. Are there more paymasters than are necessary at the headquarters in New York or Chicago?—A. Major Judd, who is on light duty in New York on account of ill health, might be ordered to the frontier if he should recover, or some other paymaster. In Chicago there is but one paymaster. The paymasters in the Military Division of the Missouri under General Sheridan are stationed nearer to the troops on the frontier.

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Department of Missouri, General Pope; commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, General Augur; commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, General Schofield; commanding general Department of the Platte, General Ord. General Ord writes, March, 1875: "Respectfully forwarded from the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri to the Paymaster-General of the United States Army, with the request that at least one more paymaster may be sent to this department. I candidly think the paymasters in this department are overworked, and especially so in the winter season." Such was the general language of all the commanding generals.

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By Mr. MAISH:

Q. In one of these letters that you have referred to, namely, the letter of General Pope, I find this language: "I understand that four are kept in New York, where I am

sure that all of them together do not do the work or endure the absolute hard labor and exposure of any one paymaster in the department." Is that statement correct?—A. It is undoubtedly true that the duty in New York is easier, and I endeavor to have an exchange of posts, so that the paymasters who are hardest worked on the frontier may occasionally be allowed to come East.

Q. Many of these letters were written to you in answer to letters addressed to them by you in reference to the equalization of the labors of the different paymasters of the Army, were they not?—A. They are mostly not in reply to anything from me. Most of them grew out of the immediate want of more paymasters.

Q. Was this number of paymasters, as stated by General Pope, in New York at that time?—A. I think there was. Major Halsey, who has since died, came sick from California. I often naturally make New York City a station for officers seeking restoration to health. Major Halsey was afterwards retired and died in a few months after that

Q. Did he die in 1876?—A. He died November 19, 1877, having been retired February 9, 1877.

Q. This letter of General Pope's was written on November 9, 1874. Was he unfit for duty then?—A. When this table was made out Major Halsey was put down as paying at Willet's Points, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wood, Wadsworth, Plattsburgh Barracks, and Watervliet Arsenal.

Q. When was that statement made?—A. In June, 1876.

Q. Was this number of paymasters necessary at New York in June, 1874?—A. I think it was.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Is there anything else you wish to add?—A. I ask permission to add that the number and rank now in the grades above major in the Pay Department should be preserved, having less of those grades than any other department, and this too, during the war, when five hundred additional paymasters were appointed. The Medical Department has six colonels and ten lieutenant-colonels, the Ordnance Department three colonels and four lieutenant-colonels; besides a brigadier-general to each. The organization of the Pay Department as it is, with one brigadier-general, two colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels, should be continued.

[For additional matter relating to the Pay Department see Appendix E.]
[For matter relating to the Ordnance Department see Appendix F.]

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL NELSON A. MILES, FIFTH INFANTRY.

WASHINGTON, *December* 13, 1877.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES appeared before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your rank, and where is your command?

General MILES. I am colonel of the Fifth Infantry, and brevet major-general in the United States Army; I have command of the District of the Yellowstone; headquarters at Fort Keogh, Montana.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you been on duty during the last twelve months?

General MILES. In Montana.

The CHAIRMAN. What expeditions, if any, have you conducted against the Indians during that time?

General MILES. Expeditions against the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, and the Nez Percé Indians under Chief Joseph.

The CHAIRMAN. What engagements and captures have you made during that time.

General MILES. We had an engagement in October, 1876, with the Uncpapas, Minneconjoux, and Sans Arcs, under Sitting Bull, capturing a part of their camp; we had another engagement with Sitting Bull in December, 1876; an engagement with Crazy Horse, with the Cheyennes and Ogallallas, at Wolf Mountain, in January, 1877; an engagement with Lame Deer's band on the Rosebud, in May, 1877, which resulted in the capture of his camp and herd, and the killing of Lame Deer and several of his principal men. These engagements and campaigns resulted in the driving of the Indians under Sitting Bull out of the country, and the surrender of the remainder under Crazy Horse at their agencies and at Tongue River, Montana. We had an engagement with the Nez Percés in September, 1877, which resulted in the capture of the Nez Percé tribe, under Chief Joseph, numbering 430, and their camp and herd of horses.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to the probability of the future peaceable or warlike intentions of the Indians of the Northwest?

General MILES. If they become satisfied that they can regain possession of that territory, they will at any time make the effort, in my opinion. In fact Sitting Bull stated to Major Walsh, the commander of the British forces in that part of Canada, that he had not given up his country, and from the fact that they are making efforts to obtain

ammunition and materials of war wherever they can be found, I judge that hostilities are liable to occur, provided they believe they have a good opportunity to succeed.

The CHAIRMAN. What effect has the late war had upon them? Has it made them more hostile, or otherwise?

General MILES. It has had the effect to impoverish them, to discourage them, to deprive them of the materials of war, ammunition, arms, and war ponies, and to either drive them into the agencies or out of the country. It has convinced them of the power of the government to subdue them.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom do those tribes generally procure their arms and ammunition?

General MILES. The tribes under the control of Sitting Bull have obtained most of their ammunition from the Indian traders along the Missouri River, as near as I can ascertain. A few years ago they were allowed to buy quantities of the most improved rifles, and tons of ammunition. That, however, has been stopped by an order of the President, and the ammunition that they obtain now is obtained through unscrupulous white men, secretly, and from traders on the other side of the line.

The CHAIRMAN. What recommendations, if any, would you make in reference to our Indian policy?

General MILES. I would recommend that the Indians be deprived of the materials of war in order to render them harmless, and deprive them of the power of making raids and devastating the country. To that end, I would take away their weapons of war, rifles, and ammunition. They can kill game with the same instruments that they used forty years ago; the buffaloes run no faster than they did then; the bow and arrow are all that they need for that purpose. Their ponies are not needed for any other purpose than war or the chase, and I would recommend that they be taken away and sold in some good market and the proceeds returned to them in domestic stock. I would recommend that the Indians be placed under some government strong and just enough to command their respect and keep them in control, and govern them fairly, justly, and honestly. I would recommend that the appropriations made by Congress be expended principally for food, and in giving them stock like cattle and sheep, and heavy draught horses, unsuited for war. I would recommend that several of the military posts that are no longer of any use, that have been abandoned by the military and that have cost the government from $100,000 to $500,000, be used for school purposes chiefly for the purpose of instructing the young men who will soon have to govern the different tribes. These, in my opinion, are the best places for the money to be expended for school purposes. I do not believe in having school buildings scattered all over the country and standing idle, as many of them now do. At a few places I believe that the young boys and girls, if they were sent, could be taught the English language and instructed in habits of industry, in the care of stock, in the cultivation of the soil, and in many useful means of occupation; and when they went back to the tribes, particularly the sons of chiefs, their knowledge and influence could not but be beneficial. The Indians must first be made a pastoral people before they can become agriculturists. That is the stepping stone by which every civilized race has passed from barbarism to civilization.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to the divided management of the Indians, a part of the management in the Interior Department and a part in the War Department? What do you think of the wisdom of making a transfer of the whole management to the War Department?

General MILES. A decided improvement, in my opinion, could be made by placing the whole management under one head and having the Indians governed by one branch of the government, and that branch must be strong enough to govern them and at the same time to take control of their affairs. The wild tribes can no more be governed by the influence of one individual than a city could be governed by the mayor alone without his police force. The experience of driving those wild tribes into their agencies has been, that as soon as the Army drive them in or capture them they are turned over to some one individual, and they remain there for a short time, when they go out again. Some of the same Indians that were driven in 1874 into the eastern part of the Indian Territory and disarmed by the military were found in 1876 in Montana by the same officers who had once fought and disarmed them with arms in their hands again. It would be economical to have the business of the Indian Bureau under the control of the Military Department. As it is now, we have had no less than five expensive and bloody Indian wars within the last twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your attention ever been called to the character of the material furnished the Indians by the Indian agents?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is its character generally?

General MILES. I was sent out to New Mexico in 1875 to investigate a disturbance there and to take measures to bring the Indians that had broken out under subjection to the government, and troops were assembled for that purpose. The agent had left the place, and in the storehouse I found packages of powder and lead, packages of

paint, fancy blankets, and other material of that kind which would tend to excite the savage disposition of the Indians. These had been bought and shipped out to that Territory at the expense of the government to issue to the Indians, and at the same time I found a letter from the agent calling upon the military to suppress the Indians, then in open hostility against the government. In other words, one branch of the government was supplying them with materials of war, while the other was called upon to suppress them.

I found that the supplies that had been issued to the Indians were of a very inferior quality, unfit to be issued to any one for the sustenance of life. I found that to be the cause of the trouble, and when that was rectified the tribe returned to their former camp, and made it unnecessary to use any force against them, although the troops had been assembled for that purpose. I have heard similar complaints all the way from Texas to Montana, but this is a case that came under my personal observation and therefore it is better for me to speak of that than others. The chief complaint made by Indians that I have been engaged against and that have surrendered to me has been that the supplies furnished at the agencies were such in quantity and quality as made it impossible for them to remain, that they could not live on what was given them; and I believe that to be the fact. In the reports that have been forwarded by the commanding officer of the Department of Missouri, you will find statements made by officers regarding the quality and quantity of supplies that have been issued to the Indians of the Southwest.

The CHAIRMAN. The complaint of the Indians is that the materials furnished them are not in accordance with the treaties?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the transfer of the management to the War Department, in the matter of supplying food and clothing, would be better, and more satisfactory to the Indians?

General MILES. I have no doubt of that. I have now three hundred Indians that surrendered to me in February; they have received nothing from the government except food, and a less amount than is allowed the Sioux Indians by law, and yet I have never seen a more contented, loyal people than they have been since they surrendered. I am only afraid that they will break out again before they get down to their agencies, where they are now ordered to go.

The CHAIRMAN. It is claimed by a good many people who are opposed to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department that the management of Indian affairs by the Army would demoralize the Indian tribes. Do you think so?

Gen. MILES. I think not. I judge so from the fact that some tribes that have always been friendly, and that have never been at war and have not been under the control of the Army for twenty years, are now in a horrible condition. I refer principally to the Mandans, the Rees, and the Mountain Crows. I do not think the influence of the Army more demoralizing than the influence of civilians. Officers' families and soldiers' families live at all the garrisons, without any demoralizing effect from the influence of the Army. If, however, there was any danger of that kind, the Army would have means of preventing it that the Indian Bureau has not; it would have a police force, which could prevent any white man, soldier or civilian, going within five miles of the camp without a special permit from the commanding officer. As it is now, the agent cannot prevent the worst class of white men from going among the Indian tribes whenever they please; and in nearly all the tribes that I know anything about there are many miserable "squaw-men" (white men) that live as Indians, and are supported by the industry of the squaws or from appropriations made by the government.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the discipline of the Army, brought to bear in the management of the Indians by the Army, tend to prevent drunkenness and immorality, as well as to prevent the Indians from going to war?

Gen. MILES. I believe it would. The Army has the means of preventing the introduction of liquors; it has the means of arresting any persons, white men or Indians, who violate any of the orders governing them; it has the means of arresting Indians who commit crimes and who instigate an outbreak, and punishing them, without waiting until the whole tribe breaks out, and then punishing the whole tribe, innocent and guilty, for the acts of a few. It has the means of preventing many of the outbreaks that occur by prompt and decided measures, which the Interior Department has not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever met Chief Joseph?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the complaint of Chief Joseph, and what was the cause of his uprising?

General MILES. His complaint was that a part of their reservation that had been given them by the government had been taken away without their consent, and that while Indians were punished for killing white men, white men were not arrested for killing Indians, and that they had been cheated and defrauded by their agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever taken into consideration the question of making citizens of the Indians?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion as to whether it is practicable or not?

General MILES. When they become so far civilized that they are able to speak and read the English language, and when they have become localized, I believe it would be advisable. Some of the tribes in the eastern part of the Indian Territory I believe to be capable of self-government; tribes like the Wyandottes, Creeks, Choctaws, that have lived among civilized people for probably the last one hundred years.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other recommendations that you would make in reference to Indian affairs?

General MILES. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. What recommendations would you make in Army matters as to the changes, if any, that should be made so as to promote the efficiency of the Army?

General MILES. Those embodied in my letter to your committee on February 8, 1876, would be my recommendations to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any others that you would make now?

General MILES. The organization of the Army is, in my opinion, defective, from the fact that the infantry companies are reduced so much as to be ineffective. I believe it would be advisable to have the infantry companies kept at least one hundred strong. If it is necessary to have an unusually large mounted force, the President, I believe, should have discretion to mount certain regiments of infantry, and when their services were no longer needed as mounted troops, they should be dismounted. The proportion of infantry and cavalry, as the Army is at present organized, is defective, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the cavalry force is too large in proportion to the infantry?

General MILES. Yes, sir. In other words, it is a mistake to suppose that infantry is not important in Indian campaigning. I believe that a body of infantry troops can walk down any band of Indians in the country in four months. The first thirty days the cavalry will make a much longer distance, but after that time the horses begin to get poor and weak and give out, and the infantry are growing stronger. The longer they march the stronger they get. In the march that General Howard made across the mountains, from Idaho to Montana, the infantry continued the pursuit longer than the cavalry. The march was about one thousand five hundred miles. In our campaign last winter against the Sioux I had nothing but infantry, and when the Indians surrendered their horses were in a broken-down condition. The infantry that I have used mounted (I had four companies that were mounted on captured war-ponies in the march against the Nez Percés,) rode as well and fought as well as any cavalry that could be found.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as I understand, you recommend the filling up of the infantry companies?

General MILES. Yes, sir. A company of thirty or forty men is too small to be effective. When you come to take out the sick, and the men on detail, such as quartermasters' men, commissary men, cooks, musicians, &c., the company is so reduced that it is not effective. One company of my regiment charged into the Nez Percés camp with fifteen men and lost seven, leaving eight with the officer; a mere squad.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if we have not enough enlisted men in the Army to fill up the companies and regiments and make them larger and more efficient, you would recommend the consolidation of the companies and the strengthening of them in that way?

General MILES. I am not prepared to recommend the consolidation of the regiments, but I think the companies of cavalry and infantry should be at least seventy-five men. Whether it would be wise to consolidate the regiments, in view of the possibility of their being increased again in the course of two or three years, I am somewhat in doubt.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had a thousand men to start out with in a campaign, and you wanted to make them as useful and effective as possible, do you think you could make them more so by dividing them into five regiments of two hundred men each, or into four regiments of two hundred and fifty men each, of ten companies each, with the small number of men that would be allowed for each company; or would you rather organize them in one regiment of a thousand men, with one hundred men to each company?

General MILES. I would organize it into one regiment of a thousand men.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, would that force be more effective if it was divided into two regiments than it would be in one?

General MILES. With the improved arms, I think it would. I think that five hundred men would make a very effective regiment for a short campaign; but I think two hundred and fifty men is altogether too small a number, and for a permanent organization I would prefer one hundred per company.

Mr. McCook. I understand you to say that your command was the Department of the Yellowstone?

General Miles. The district of the Yellowstone.

Mr. McCook. That borders on British Columbia?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. Have you any personal or other knowledge of the character of the Indian tribes in the British territory across the line, and can you state whether they are generally the same as those with whom you come in contact on our side?

General Miles. You mean those that belong on the other side?

Mr. McCook. Yes.

General Miles. They are very nearly the same Indians along the border. A band of the Sioux went across the line immediately after the Minnesota massacre and have since remained; others had gone before.

Mr. McCook. Have you any knowledge of the system of government adopted by the British authorities for the Indian tribes under their jurisdiction?

General Miles. Nothing except what I have heard.

Mr. McCook. What I want to get at is the reason why they have so few troubles with their Indians compared with our government.

General Miles. I think one reason is that their government is the same from one year to another. Then they are very just; whatever they agree to do they do; whatever treaty they make with the Indians they are very particular to carry out in full; their government is very positive and despotic, and their officers are backed by the whole strength of the English Government. Another reason is that the Indians there are out of the way of the tide of immigration; the British American territory is not being overrun with settlers as ours is, and the game is not disturbed, so that the Indians can live after the manner of Indians in that country.

Mr. McCook. Do you know whether the British Government treats with those Indian tribes as tribes?

General Miles. They do.

Mr. McCook. Does it treat with them as separate nationalities?

General Miles. The British do not treat them as a separate nationality, but rather as a distinct colony or corporation.

Mr. McCook. Do they recognize their distinct tribal relations as we do?

General Miles. Yes; but they do not recognize them as a separate nation; they recognize them as British subjects.

Mr. Marsh. Do they recognize their proprietorship in the soil?

General Miles. I think not; certainly not in the case of the Indians that go over from this side.

Mr. McCook. Then, aside from the question of immigration into their country, you look upon the general system of treatment adopted by the British Government for their Indians is much better than ours?

General Miles. Yes. The difference is that their government is permanent and continuous, and a treaty that is made with the Indians to-day will be adhered to and enforced probably twenty years hence, while the probability is that a treaty that we made with the Indians five years ago is not in force to-day; it probably has been changed or abolished before this. There is scarcely a reservation that we have given to the Indians that they have not since been driven away from or some trade made with them by which they have been obliged to move. Some of them have had to move three times.

Mr. McCook. You captured Chief Joseph and his band?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. I understood you to say that since the capture they have been under your charge?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. And that they are practically contented, or that they were contented up to the time when you left?

General Miles. They were until they ascertained that they would probably not be sent back to their reservation, but would be sent to another part of the country.

Mr. McCook. Do you attribute their discontent solely to the fact that they are going to pass from the control of the military authorities to that of the Indian Bureau?

General Miles. No, not solely; one cause of their discontent is the fact that they are being moved east a long way, and that they have been given to understand that they would probably never go back to their own country again.

Mr. McCook. But on the whole, I understand you that, from your knowledge of the Indian character and of the working of the Indian Bureau, you are clearly of the opinion that, in every point of view, it would be better to transfer the whole matter to the military authorities?

General Miles. I think it would be well to try the experiment for twelve months, or perhaps two years.

Mr. Strait. Have you any doubt as to the result of that experiment?

General MILES. I have not. I believe that an improvement could be made in the management of the Indians, not only in respect to the preservation of peace, but in our relations with them generally; I believe that the condition of the Indians could be improved.

Mr. STRAIT. Do you not think that they could be supported at very much less expense under the charge of the military than as now under the Interior Department?

General MILES. The expense of the Indians is liable to increase rather than decrease, from the fact that the game is rapidly disappearing, and some means of support will have to be adopted—self-support—very speedily, or else you are liable to have Indian outbreaks perhaps more extensive than you have had for some time. It is a question of living.

Mr. STRAIT. I referred particularly to transportation by the Quartermaster's Department rather than by contractors; would not that be cheaper?

General MILES. I think the saving would be in the salaries of the superintendents, interpreters, agents, issuing clerks, store-houses, and to some extent transportation. In that respect, I think, a very large saving could be made.

Mr. STRAIT. So far as you know the character of the Indians, is it necessary for them to know that you have the power to enforce your commands in order to make them obedient?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

Mr. STRAIT. In other words, will they not obey a military order much sooner than an order coming from a civilian?

General MILES. If they believe that an order is backed up by the ability to enforce it, they will have more respect for it. In that particular they are very much like other men; a law that is not enforced, to which no attention is paid, and which no one has the ability to enforce, is very little regarded by either white men or Indians.

Mr. STRAIT. What would be your idea as to furnishing them with stock where they are placed on reservations?

General MILES. I am decidedly in favor of it. I recommended it several years ago officially. There is the tribe of Navajoes who have now probably 200,000 sheep. They understand that if they go to war that property will be confiscated at once; and the same territory that will fatten millions of buffalo and antelope and deer will fatten the same number of cattle and sheep. Another thing, it would be somewhat in their old mode of life; they are accustomed to the care of herds, and if their annuities were given to them in stock, given to each family and branded, and they were compelled to take care of them for three or four years, my opinion is that they would be on the road to self-support and civilization.

Mr. McCOOK. How many troops have you in the district of the Yellowstone?

General MILES. Something over 900.

Mr. McCOOK. When you moved for the purpose of intercepting Joseph and his tribe, how many troops had you?

General MILES. About 325 fighting men outside of my train-guards.

Mr. McCOOK. From how many posts did you gather them?

General MILES. They were gathered from the troops in the field; they were not attached to any one post. They were a body of troops that were acting in the field during the summer.

Mr. McCOOK. How long was it from the time you started until you struck Joseph?

General MILES. Twelve days; ten marching days; two days were consumed in obtaining accurate information and crossing the command over the Missouri River.

Mr. McCOOK. How many miles was it?

General MILES. Two hundred and sixty-seven.

Mr. McCOOK. In that time you were moving north or northwest?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCOOK. During that whole period were those posts (which were intended, I suppose, for the protection of the outlying settlements) exposed to attacks from other Indian tribes?

General MILES. They were left with very small garrisons.

Mr. McCOOK. Practically defenseless?

General MILES. The Indians have not of late years attacked posts, yet there is no reason why they should not; it used to be done in the days of Pontiac and Tecumseh, and there is danger of their resorting to that mode of warfare again provided some leader of sufficient boldness and sagacity appears.

Mr. McCOOK. You do not look upon the capture of Joseph and his band as settling the war troubles up there?

General MILES. It settled that tribe pretty effectually.

Mr. McCOOK. But you do not look upon it as settling the Indian question in your district?

General MILES. No, sir.

Mr. McCOOK. How many did you capture?

General MILES. Four hundred and thirty.

Mr. McCook. Did that number constitute the whole tribe?

General Miles. A few escaped during the fight. Some were out either hunting or stealing at the time of the attack. Those not captured have taken refuge in the British possessions.

Mr. McCook. How many of those captured were warriors?

General Miles. I think between eighty and ninety.

Mr. McCook. The balance were women and children?

General Miles. Yes, sir. There were about forty killed.

Mr. McCook. Was the Indian loss as great as yours?

General Miles. Yes, sir; larger—their loss in killed.

Mr. McCook. You had some artillery with you?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. When you made your first assault upon them, was that when you suffered more severely than at any other time?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. Were they intrenched?

General Miles. I do not think they had any intrenchments at the time. They took refuge in ravines which were natural fortifications, which enabled them to cover themselves and fight from behind cover, but they immediately improved them by building rifle-pits.

Mr. McCook. They fought with a good deal of system?

General Miles. Yes, sir; they fought as bravely and as skillfully as white men would fight.

Mr. McCook. Do you believe that, with safety, any additional troops can be taken from your district and removed to any other portion of the country?

General Miles. I do not.

Mr. McCook. Do you think you have sufficient troops at present to defend that district against any possible Indian incursions or raids?

General Miles. I do not think there are sufficient troops, either to keep the Indians in subjection or to protect the settlements that would soon cover that country, provided we had the means of keeping the country clear of hostile Indians.

Mr. McCook. Is the country a good one for grazing purposes?

General Miles. It is the best grazing country I have ever seen, from Texas to the British possessions. Cattle get fatter in Montana than in Colorado or Texas; horses and mules will go longer on grass in that section of the country than they will farther south.

Mr. McCook. All it requires, then, to open a splendid country is additional military protection?

General Miles. Yes, sir; not only in grazing; there is a great deal of mineral wealth in that section.

Mr. McCook. What kind of winters do you have there?

General Miles. Last winter it was very cold.

Mr. McCook. Can cattle be grazed during the winter successfully?

General Miles. They did graze them last winter, and they do every winter.

Mr. McCook. Without great destruction of life?

General Miles. Yes, sir; they graze them in sheltered places where they are protected from the wind, and they feed upon the grass along the hillsides where the snow has blown off. I presume the buffalo have lived there for a thousand years.

Mr. McCook. I understood you to say that a portion of the troops with which you captured Joseph were mounted infantry?

General Miles. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCook. You said they rode as well and as rapidly as cavalry?

General Miles. I said they rode and fought as well as any cavalry.

Mr. McCook. How were your mounted infantry armed?

General Miles. With the Springfield rifle.

Mr. McCook. Did they experience any difficulty in carrying it on this rapid march?

General Miles. No, sir.

Mr. McCook. Is it, in your judgment, as good or a better arm than the carbine which the cavalry use?

General Miles. It is a better arm.

Mr. McCook. The pride of you arm of the service aside, do you not believe that the Indians fear the infantryman more than the cavalryman?

General Miles. I know they do.

Mr. McCook. Will you give us the reasons why?

General Miles. Well, because an infantryman is not obliged to look out for his horse; he presents a small target; he is armed with a superior weapon; there is no possibility of his running away, and the whole force can be engaged; whereas with the cavalry it requires 25 per cent. at least to hold the horses.

Mr. McCook. If you were going to start on an expedition against Indians, and had your choice of selecting efficient cavalry or mounted infantry, which would you take?

General Miles. I would take mounted infantry, mounted on Indian ponies if I could

get them, for the reason that an Indian pony is not afraid of fire and is not afraid of an Indian.

Mr. McCOOK. When the force comes in actual contact with the enemy there is, in your judgment, no comparison between the efficiency of the two?

General MILES. No, sir; there is not.

Mr. McCOOK. Do you attribute that largely to the weapon and to the fact that the full force of infantry is engaged?

General MILES. I attribute it to the reasons that I have stated.

Mr. McCOOK. The infantry weapon is much more efficient than the carbine?

General MILES. It is a better weapon; its range is longer and more accurate.

Mr. WHITE. You made a remark a few moments ago, General Miles, that the infantry mounted as cavalry rode as well and fought as well as regular cavalry; to what do you attribute that?

General MILES. I do not know that it requires any explanation. I simply state the fact as it appeared to me. Cavalry horses carry the men rapidly from one point to another, but the fighting has to be done on foot. The Indians fight on foot. They gallop quickly from one part of the field to another and dismount, leaving their horses under cover, and you see nothing but a row of black heads and the flash of their rifles. The day of cavalry as cavalry, when they used to rely chiefly upon the saber, has gone by.

Mr. WHITE. Do the mounted infantry drill as cavalry when they go into a fight?

General MILES. There is very little difference now between the cavalry and the infantry drill.

Mr. WHITE. Has the changed tactics for the Army made a difference in that respect?

General MILES. It has made the two branches of the service very much alike as far as drilling is concerned.

Mr. WHITE. So, then, infantry being suddenly mounted can be, with the present tactics, suddenly moved?

General MILES. I have found no difficulty at all in making them effective; infantry mounted on horses or ponies.

Mr. WHITE. They all move by fours now?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITE. That could not have been done so effectively before the adoption of Upton's tactics, could it?

General MILES. Not as effectively.

Mr. MAISH. How long have you been in command of the district of the Yellowstone?

General MILES. The district has been organized less than six months. I have had command of the force operating in that section of country for about fifteen months.

Mr. MAISH. Was the number of troops in that country, now comprising that district, larger four years ago than now?

General MILES. That Yellowstone district never has been occupied by the military until recently. It was occupied by the Sioux Indians.

Mr. MAISH. When you said that the troops under your command were not sufficiently numerous, did you mean that the force was not sufficiently large for that district?

General MILES. Well, heretofore that country has been occupied by the Sioux; there have been no military posts along the Yellowstone. In the summers there have been several expeditions up through that section of country for many years, but until recently there has been no effort made to occupy the country by military posts and open it to settlements.

The CHAIRMAN. What artillery had you with you?

General MILES. I had a light steel gun, a breech-loader, a very light piece; the only one in use in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it managed by officers of the artillery?

General MILES. It was manned by a sergeant and a detail of infantrymen.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you did not have any of the regular artillery with you?

General MILES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men or officers of the Signal Corps did you have with you on any of your expeditions?

General MILES. I had none.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers of the regular Commissary Department did you have with you on any of your expeditions?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers of the Engineer Corps did you have with you on any of your expeditions?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers of the Quartermaster Corps did you have with you on any of your expeditions?

General MILES. None in the field. There was one under my command at a post, and I might make the same answer in regard to the Commissary Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the Adjutant-General's Department?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many judge advocates?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the regular surgeons did you have with you?

General MILES. Usually one or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any contract physicians with you?

General MILES. Yes, but I do not remember the number on the different expeditions.

The CHAIRMAN. How many chaplains were along with you?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the Ordnance Corps did you have with you?

General MILES. None.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you advise us how the duties of the Commissary, the Quartermaster, the Engineer, the Ordnance, and the Adjutant-General were provided for in your command?

General MILES. By details from the line.

Mr. MCCOOK. All of the signal officers, with the exception of the Chief Signal Officer, are detailed from the line, are they not?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRAGG. Were not the duties of the several staff officers discharged by the details made from the line as efficiently as if they had been discharged by the officers belonging to the staff proper?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your district is called "the District of the Yellowstone"?

General MILES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the Indians ever relinquished their claim over it to the United States by any treaty?

General MILES. That part of the Yellowstone country that was given to the Sioux as a hunting-ground was relinquished, as I understand, by a treaty made about a year ago; I don't remember the date exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Indians were not disturbed upon their reservations by settlers going into that country, do you not think that your force would be sufficient to keep them in subjection?

General MILES. I think it is impossible to prevent the white people from overrunning the Indian reservations. It has been done for many years back, and it is being done to-day.

Mr. MARSH. Did you desire any of the officers of the staff to be with you upon this expedition, and had you made any efforts to obtain them?

General MILES. I had no use for them. I could make details of efficient officers to do the duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Were any of the staff of the Inspector-General's Department with you on the expedition?

General MILES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or any of the Pay Department?

General MILES. There were no paymasters with the commauds, but they were sent out from the posts when the troops returned there and paid them there. But, for that matter, the quartermaster pays his employés, and he might as well pay the men.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think that the payment of the troops might well be performed by the quartermasters, do you not?

General MILES. I see no reason why it could not be done.

Mr. MARSH. If the quartermaster is a detailed officer from the line, would you still be of the opinion that he would be a proper officer to act as paymaster?

General MILES. He pays civilians, and I presume there would be no difficulty in his paying soldiers. His commission is the best bond that he can give; that I believe has been held good since the days of Calhoun.

Mr. MARSH. If quartermasters were invested with the duties of paymasters, would you require them to give a bond?

General MILES. Yes, as an additional security. They give bonds now, the staff quartermasters; but the detailed quartermasters do not; and I think you will find that the disbursements of millions of money made through the Engineer and the Ordnance Departments are made without bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. The detailed quartermaster handles government moneys, does he not?

General MILES. Yes; and so does the detailed commissary.

Mr. STRAIT. To any large amount, usually?

General MILES. The amounts vary; some are large.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the detailed quartermaster in the field generally perform the duties of the commissary also?

General MILES. Usually he does.

Mr. BRAGG. All the pay accounts have to be adjusted in the Second Auditor's Office do they not?

General MILES. I understand so.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. EDMUND V. RICE, FIFTH INFANTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 18, 1876.

Col. EDMUND RICE sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank and station in the Army.—Answer. First lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry and brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Army. I am stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana Territory.

Q. Are you a graduate of the Military Academy?—A. No, sir.

Q. When were you appointed in the Regular Army?—A. On the 28th of July, 1866.

Q. From what State?—A. The State of Massachusetts.

Q. Had you done any service in the Army prior to that time?—A. Yes, sir; I entered the Army as captain in 1861, in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. I was promoted step by step until I became colonel of the same regiment, and was mustered out with it.

Q. Are you the inventor of any improvement in arms?—A. Yes, sir; I invented an intrenching bayonet, which is now in use in the Army.

Q. Called what?—A. Rice's trowel-bayonet.

Q. What experience, if any, have you in military affairs other than what you have got in the volunteer army of the United States?—A. For about a year I have been abroad and part of the time with the Russian army at Plevna.

Q. For the purpose of studying your profession?—A. Yes, sir; for the purpose of studying my profession; to watch the fighting of to-day, the new methods of attack, and to see with what arms the troops abroad are furnished.

Q. From your experience there, have you any recommendations to make in reference to the organization and management of our military establishment?—A. The American soldier is a different man altogether from a soldier in a foreign army. I think that we should not have so many men in a company as they have in foreign armies, because the companies will be too cumbersome. They have 250 men to each of the companies. I think that the maximum strength of our infantry companies might run up to 130 men and that the minimum should never be less than 80 or 85 men. The strength of a mounted company ought never to run above 100 men, and a mounted company should have more officers attached to it than a foot company (having charge of the horses)—I mean by that both a mounted battery and a troop of cavalry. Twelve companies to a regiment with three battalions of four companies each would be better for us than any other formation, both for cavalry and infantry. There should be at least one major in charge of each battalion, and a colonel to command a regiment. A lieutenant-colonel is an extra officer not needed. I think that there should be an extra officer, as adjutant and quartermaster, which extra officer should rank as a first lieutenant of the line. The non-commissioned officers should be promoted lineally in their regiments after an examination by a board of officers, and should be assigned to the companies where the vacancies take place. Officers of the American Army should be promoted lineally, from the second lieutenant to the colonel in each arm of the service. The most energetic and enterprising colonels should be assigned to the mounted regiments, and if necessary majors should be assigned in the same way, either by the Secretary of War or by the General commanding the Army. In order to maintain recruits for a regiment on the frontier, men should be drafted from regiments in the States, and those regiments in the States should be depots for recruiting rendezvous. That would do away with all this expense for recruiting stations. At present they enlist men in Saint Louis and other cities West, send them to Columbus Barracks to be drilled, perhaps, only a few days, then send them back over the same road out on the plains; whereas the men of the Twenty-second Infantry, for instance, now on the lakes, and of other regiments in the States, should be recruiting depots.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Aside from the question of expense, do they not need better men on the frontier?—A. Yes. These men, and they are good, can be drilled and disciplined by the officers of those regiments that are in the States. That should be made their business there, besides taking charge of the fortifications.

Q. The reason of that is that we need more experienced men on the frontier?—A. Yes; the men would then be drilled soldiers on the frontier. Men could be taken from a foot regiment (volunteers could be asked for) to serve in the mounted regiment. They could volunteer to be transferred to serve in a mounted regiment up to the end of their enlistment if the mounted regiment needs recruits. Men going from foot regiments to mounted regiments would know their foot drill, and all that they have to learn is their mounted drill. I think that the localizing of recruiting or of assigning recruits would be a mistake, because if a regiment, as in the case of the Seventh Cavalry, should be wiped out, the misfortune would fall upon one neighborhood, and would horrify the people of that neighborhood, and would have a demoralizing effect

and interfere with further recruiting in that vicinity; whereas if the men are taken from all parts of the country the effect would not be so bad. If recruits are sent from all over the country to the nearest regiment where they enlisted located in the States, and are there drilled and then assigned to regiments on the frontier, mounted or foot, in the Indian country, they would be good and useful soldiers at once. There are quite a number of companies stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where men could be sent, mounted and dismounted men, and it would be far less expensive than the present system, because, as I have said, a recruit is now taken up at Saint Louis and sent perhaps to Columbus Barracks for a few days to be drilled and disciplined, and then is sent back by way of Saint Louis to reach his regiment on the frontier. This new system would save a large amount of transportation. Omaha Barracks and Fort Snelling are points where recruits could be sent and drilled. These posts are the headquarters of regiments. Men that are recruited in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Western States could be sent there, and from there sent to their regiments.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your opinion as to the reduction of the number of regiments and companies in the Army, by making them larger and stronger?—A. We need all the men possible, and more men even than we have now; but the companies would be more effective and efficient if we had a smaller number and if those companies were larger.

Q. I understood you to say that the strength of the infantry companies should be a maximum of 130 and a minimum of from 80 to 85?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the cavalry?—A. The cavalry should never be over 100 men.

Q. Nor less than how many?—A. Never less than 80 at least.

Q. And the artillery?—A. That is something that I would not like to state. It depends upon the number of guns there are in a battery.

Q. After finding out the number of men that we are going to keep in the Army, you think that the organization should be made upon a basis of from 80 to 130 men in the infantry companies and from 80 to 100 men in cavalry companies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what the company organization now is generally in the infantry.—A. In the regiment to which I am assigned there are about 50 men to a company. That regiment has just been filled up with 150 recruits.

Q. That gives about how many men for duty?—A. About half that number; there are so many men taken away as drivers, teamsters, and for other duties at post on the frontier.

Q. What is the custom of the Army when you go out on expeditions against the Indians as to filling up companies for the expedition?—A. The companies ordered out take every man that they possibly can. Men are drafted from other companies to make companies of such sizes as to be effective. I recollect just before I left Fort Keagh, where one company was ordered out, and fifteen men were assigned to it to make it up to the effective force of forty-five men, although this same company had just been filled up with recruits.

Q. I understand you to say from your experience in our own Army and from your observations in foreign armies, that you would recommend twelve companies for an infantry regiment—four companies to each battalion?—A. Yes, sir; for infantry and cavalry both.

Q. How many non-commissioned officers would you give to each company of infantry?—A. There should be five sergeants, including the first sergeant, and eight corporals to a company. Non-commissioned officers are the bone and sinew of a regiment and are of so much importance to an army that the greatest care should be taken in their selection and education. They should be retained and encouraged in the position they hold, and I wish to urge again that they be promoted lineally in their own regiments. The first sergeants to be selected from the sergeants.

The CHAIRMAN. In a company of the size you named how many commissioned officers would you have?

The WITNESS. There should be a captain (and in time of peace I would have more lieutenants than in time of war in the infantry), two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. In this way officers can be detached for other duties when they can be spared, as they have to be at all posts on the frontier. It is necessary to detach officers to act as quartermasters, commissaries, and signal officers, and officers are continually assigned to other duties beside their own company duties. In this connection, I would recommend, in the organization of a regiment, one colonel, three majors—one for each battalion of four companies each—one captain for each company, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. There should be extra first lieutenants in the regiment, one as quartermaster and one as adjutant. It should be the same in the cavalry. They are really nothing but mounted infantry; but should it be found impossible to furnish this number of officers to every company, that extra lieutenant should certainly be assigned to a mounted company. Of non-commissioned officers there should be for each company one first sergeant, four other sergeants, and eight corporals. I would have for a regiment a sergeant-major and one sergeant of cooks, as an instructor of the

cooks of the regiment. I do not think it necessary to have a quartermaster-sergeant for a regiment, but one is necessary for posts in time of peace.

Mr. STRAIT. It would be necessary to provide for a quartermaster's sergeant, however in the organization of the regiment?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; if you did not have post-quartermaster sergeants.

Q. What would you recommend as to musical arrangements?—A. I think that music should be encouraged; the principal musician should be well paid.

Q. You think there should be one principal musician, then?—A. Yes, sir, for each regiment; and he should have an assistant.

Q. What would you have for company music—the drum and fife?—A. I would not recommend those instruments; bugles are now in general use. The drum and fife could be retained in certain regiments as special features; but bugles are the instruments used to sound all the calls with. In a great many foreign regiments whistles are issued to all the officers and to the non-commissioned officers. The noise produced by the rattle of breech-loaders in action is so great that you can hardly hear the sound of a bugle, while the whistles can be easily heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom would you have to attend to the issuing of quartermaster and commissary stores in the regiments and at posts?

The WITNESS. An officer of the regiment issues the quartermaster stores, and sometimes at a small station he has charge of the commissary stores also; at a station, where an officer can be spared from the company, an additional officer should be detached to take charge of the commissary stores.

Q. In the regiment who issues the commissary stores?—A. They detail an officer to issue them.

Q. In addition to the quartermaster?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the Medical Department the sugeons are not attached to the regiments any more, are they?—A. No, sir; they are on the general staff. They are the best educated men in the service, and their duty is well performed.

Q. In regard to payments, the payments are regular and promptly made, are they?—A. As a general thing they are.

Q. Upon the subject of laundresses have you any recommendation to make?—A. I would recommend that they be retained as post-laundresses only. In this way the cost of transporting them from place to place will be avoided. Even if the laundresses be the wives of the non-commissioned officers of a regiment that is coming to a station just vacated by another regiment, the colonels of the different regiments could arrange for the transfer. Laundresses are necessary on the frontier.

Q. Have you such a man as a company-wagoner now?—A. It does not amount to anything. Many of the teamsters are privates detailed from the company.

Q. Is he necessary to the organization?—A. No, sir, I do not so consider him. I think there should be some substitute for the present system. There are so many civilians employed in the Army as drivers that I think it would be far better to have an organized corps of transportation. The number of privates detailed away from their companies as drivers averages in the infantry and cavalry at least three from each company. Teamsters are receiving $35 a month. If they were soldiers and receiving something additional beyond their pay—about $2 a month—for discharging these duties, they would be far more efficient than civilians employed as civilian-teamsters and liable to be discharged, whereas the soldier would take excellent care of his team, because if he failed to do so he would be transferred from this special corps back into some infantry regiment.

The transfer of men from one arm of the service to another should be encouraged; there would under this practice be more efficient men in the service.

There is so much government transportation, the government owns the teams and they must be taken care of. The regimental and company commanders dislike to have their men detailed away from their duties, and so civilians are employed and paid out of the fund provided for this purpose.

Mr. STRAIT. It is due to the reduced force of the Army that the companies are too small to furnish these teamsters?

The WITNESS. It is due to the reduced force of the Army, but it has always been so. There should be a body of men regularly enlisted for this purpose alone. The best way would be to select the men or transfer them from the line of the Army to act as drivers. This corps should be properly organized as a transportation corps, with officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, to take charge of the government transportation, which means the teams that are at the military stations on the frontier. The sergeants could take the place of a wagon-master. At large stations the officers could be stationed, with non-commissioned officers and drivers to take charge of its wagons and pack-trains. The pay of the civilian wagon-master is from $75 to $80 per month; he has under his supervision perhaps twenty teams. The teamster receives from $20 to $45 per month. Teamsters' pay at Fort Keogh is now $35 a month and one ration. I have known it to be $40. It would be far better for the driver of a

team to receive as pay about $2 a month more than the regular pay of a soldier, and to be enlisted for that duty alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the details for teamsters, carpenters, extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and the commissariat, and other details of like character, reduce the force of the Army so as to make the present organization very inefficient?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. What recommendation, if any, have you to make concerning the number of posts in the country?—A. I should prefer to leave that to department commanders. I think it possible that the number could be reduced, and the companies concentrated in large posts.

Mr. McCOOK. Have you ever made that matter a subject of study?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; I have paid considerable attention to it. I know that there are about three hundred stations.

Q. You would not like, however, to express a decided opinion as to the propriety of reducing the number?—A. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From your knowledge and experience on the frontier, is it your opinion that if the small force now at the posts were increased that they would be better prepared and more useful in keeping the Indians quiet and in resisting Indian depredators?

The WITNESS. Certainly; if the posts had a larger number of men; but there are only certain places where they are needed. From these points columns could be detached and sent out to any disturbed portion of the country, or wherever there was an Indian camp or a body of Indians had a rendezvous. When there is a small number of troops at a station it is impossible to send out anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that detachments capable of doing any service against Indians cannot be taken away from any of the posts upon the frontiers because there would not be sufficient left to protect the posts?

The WITNESS. They would not be effective if taken away from the posts. The Indians never attack a post; they may steal stock near it, but are not strong enough to attack it, and do not dare to.

Q. Are not the garrisons at some of these posts very small, indeed?—A. Yes, sir, they are. It is an exceptionable case where a large force is at one of the stations.

Q. Are there any posts at which entire regiments are stationed?—A. Only one; at Fort Keogh, in the department of Dakota, there was an entire regiment there.

Q. Did General Miles have men enough for regimental drill?—A. Just after he received some recruits he had, but the day after he detached two companies to act as an escort for wagons sent after forage.

Q. As a rule about how many men could a company turn out for drill?—A. I saw his regiment at drill, and there was about sixteen files in one rank.

Mr. McCOOK. How many men?

The WITNESS. Sixteen men.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give any information as to the number of men in companies at the posts?

The WITNESS. One-half of the posts of the Army have no drills. The companies are so small that all the men are occupied in taking care of the post.

Q. Are there any other recommendations that you wish to make in regard to pay of officers?—A. I would like to say in regard to the pay, that I think all officers of the same rank in the line of the Army should receive the same pay. Mounted officers receive more than officers not mounted. Mounted officers should have two horses assigned for their own use; their equipments should belong to the government and they should receive the same pay as the foot troops, as the foot troops have as hard service to perform at times as the mounted troops.

Q. What arm do you use in the service?—A. The Springfield rifle.

Q. How does it compare with the guns you found in use among the troops abroad?—A. I think the Springfield rifle is better than the gun used by the Russians; it is hard to say which is the best, the Springfield rifle or the Peabody, which is the gun used by the Turks. The Peabody is an American gun made at Providence, R. I.

Q. What is the Springfield rifle worth in the market?—A. All single-shot breech-loaders have the same value in the market, that is within a few cents; they have to compete with each other. The cost is about $18.

Q. Do you know what it costs the Government to produce the Springfield rifle, which it furnishes at a cost of $18?—A. By what they charge for manufacturing trowel-bayonets, as compared with the price of the Springfield rifle, I think the cost of manufacturing a Springfield rifle to the government is about $75.

Q. You speak about the bayonets that they manufactured for you; how much did they charge you for them?—A. The first time they manufactured they charged $8 apiece for them. They afterwards manufactured ten thousand at $4 apiece. At Chicopee and other places they said they would make these same bayonets at $2.15 or $2.25 apiece.

Q. The entire Army is now armed with breech-loaders, is it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is any other gun used in our Army except a breech-loader?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Have we a magazine-gun?—A. There may be some on trial, but I do not know that there are.

Q. Did you find any magazine-gun in use in the armies abroad?—A. The Turkish cavalry have quite a number of the Winchester guns manufactured in Connecticut.

Q. The Winchester is a magazine gun?—A. Yes, sir; it is a necessity for cavalry, and I think all the troops should have a magazine-gun for use in action. The cartridge should burn enough powder to throw a ball at least eighteen hundred or two thousand yards. There are a great many single-shot rifles that throw a ball that distance, and some throw it even beyond that distance.

Mr. McCook. Did I understand you to say that the Springfield rifle costs the government seventy-five dollars apiece, or do you arrive at that estimate from comparison with the amount they charged you for bayonets?

The Witness. I arrived at that estimate from information obtained from Chicopee and other sources where they had made an estimate.

Q. At how many places are the Springfield rifles manufactured?—A. At only one, at the Springfield arsenal.

Q. Have you any idea of the appropriation for that arm of the service?—A. I have seen the appropriation, but not for this year. The appropriation was for the buildings, for coal, for running the machinery, and the other expenses, same as a private factory.

Q. You are aware of what they make that they call an officer's arm?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is superior in efficiency to other arms, is it not?—A. To the soldier's rifle, yes, sir.

Q. What can you as an officer buy one of these guns for from the government factory?—A. I do not know the relative prices; I think it is a very reasonable price.

Q. Between thirty and thirty-five dollars?—A. Yes, sir; I think that is the price.

Q. If, then, you can buy it so reasonably, how do you arrive at your conclusion as to the cost of its manufacture?—A. Only from the price at which the bayonets are charged when issued to the men.

Q. You do not know what it costs to manufacture these arms?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You say that we should have magazine-guns?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that the cartridge should burn powder sufficient to throw balls eighteen hundred or two thousand yards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your idea of a magazine-gun; how many shots should it contain?—A. To burn powder sufficient to throw a ball that distance it would be impossible to have it carry more than six or seven cartridges.

Q. How many grains of powder?—A. About eighty-five grains.

Q. Then, including the weight of the balls, what would it weigh?—A. I think they would come under a pound.

Q. What is the weight of the ball?—A. About four hundred grains.

Q. How would that make the weight of the arm for cavalry service?—A. It would not weigh as much as the ordinary infantry gun—about the same weight.

Q. Have these magazine-guns been introduced in any of the armies abroad?—A. They have not used them generally. The Turks have the Winchester gun. We are more advanced than other nations. On the frontier everybody prefers the magazine-gun to a single-shot gun. Every Indian that can gets a magazine-gun. They use the Winchester gun.

Q. Is it not an open question as to the propriety of putting in the hands of the troops of the line a magazine-gun?—A. The troops are very intelligent that we have to-day, more so, I think, than is generally understood. When actually fighting every shot wants to be thrown out as quickly as possible. If in the day-time, when you can see both sights on the rifle, our men being fair shots, it would be dangerous to approach within a thousand yards in the open.

Q. Does not the experience of the late war between France and Germany and that between Turkey and Russia show that practically cavalry are worthless in action?—A. They are invaluable in a certain way, especially——

Q. In action; that is my question.—A. Yes, sir; the day has gone by when cavalry can attack a body of foot-soldiers. If the cavalry were armed with the magazine-gun they would be more efficient.

Q. The day of the efficiency of cavalry has passed away?—A. Only in one sense of the word. They are as valuable as ever as mounted infantry, and they are the eyes and ears of an army.

Q. Has it not been shown in our Indian wars that infantry has been as effective as cavalry?—A. It has, in this way: the infantry have been mounted upon ponies or mules, and brought into action in that way. They would then climb down off of them (as they call it) and go into and are better prepared for action.

Q. Is not the infantry arm in the service more effective?—A. Yes, sir; the carbine

does not throw a ball as far as an infantry rifle. There are just as intelligent and as good men in one arm of the service as the other.

Q. Is it your opinion that it is to the interest of the Army to decrease the infantry and increase the cavalry?—A. No, sir. I think the best officers should be assigned to the cavalry. There are twenty-five regiments of infantry and ten of cavalry. There should be selected the best ten officers to command these regiments, and if necessary the other field officers should be selected also.

Q. Do you believe that it is of any advantage in the way of economy or efficiency to maintain that disproportion between these two arms of the service?—A. Most certainly not. I think it is necessary to have a large body of infantry when the time comes to use them. They want to be mounted if necessary in some way.

Q. Would it not have been impossible for an infantry regiment to have struck those Indians in the late campaign if they had not been able to proceed rapidly by means of the ponies they had?—A. I was not there. The infantry was a day's march in the rear.

Q. In all the actions that have taken place with the Nez Percé Indians the fighting has been done with mounted infantry?—A. Yes, sir; the troops consisted of mounted infantry, mounted on ponies captured from the Indians by General Miles, and he had a large number mounted on these ponies.

Q. Do not you believe that there should be a radical change in the organization of the cavalry arm of the service?—A. I believe that the magazine-gun is a necessity with cavalry, and that they should have such a rifle that can carry six or seven shots.

Mr. WHITE. Do I understand you to say (if I do not please give me your opinion in regard to it) that infantry should be so drilled that they can be used as mounted infantry, and the cavalry should be so drilled as to be used as dismounted cavalry?

The WITNESS. There is very little difference in the tactics now. Cavalry are used as dismounted infantry. General Miles took his infantry out on ponies and they fought on foot. It is a very good idea to learn infantry the mounted drill, and if you have the horses to spare it would always prove serviceable.

Q. You observed in the war against the rebellion that cavalry was frequently dismounted and the infantry frequently mounted. Under the tactics then the policy was entirely different from what it is now; would it not be good economy for the Army if such an arrangement be observed so far as relates to the different branches of the service as will keep up the respective arms of the service, and yet preserve the efficiency which this practice led to?—A. It would be a good idea if we could accomplish this, but, as I have already said, I think the cavalry command should always be kept full and recruited from foot-soldiers. There will always be foot-soldiers to fill the ranks. There are large numbers of men serving on the sea-coast, in the artillery, and on the lakes, good infantry soldiers, who, if there are men wanted in mounted commands, would be glad to be transferred; men who have perhaps three or four years yet to serve, and it would be economy for the Government if it would send these men there. It would prevent them from being dissatisfied by remaining at one station five years or more.

Mr. WHITE. The kind of service our troops are regularly called upon to render will be, you think, cavalry service, will it not?

The WITNESS. On the plains, yes, sir.

Q. Do you think it wise to reduce the number of cavalry regiments?—A. I think it would be better to fill up the companies. We have strong companies now, but still I think that infantry is just as necessary as cavalry.

Q. Practically, with reference to the cavalry, do you think it wise to reduce the number of the cavalry organizations?—A. It is like this: I think that the infantry-man is just as necessary as the cavalry-man. If you are going to do anything, I should say keep the ten regiments of cavalry and fill up all the regiments in the Army.

Q. You think it would be wise to fill up skeleton regiments; do you think it would be wise to reduce the number of regiments?—A. I do not think it wise to increase the cavalry and at the same time decrease the infantry, because every soldier in the infantry is necessary on the frontier.

Mr. MCCOOK. Is it not a fact that the cavalry regiments are recruited up to their full size?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; by a late order they have been filled up, and are about eight hundred strong to a regiment.

Mr. WHITE. Do you think it is wise to decrease the aggregate of our Army, rank and file, below twenty-five thousand men?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You have some views about the propriety of not keeping skeleton organizations?—A. Yes, sir; they are not worth anything, and it is not necessary to have them. It is far better, if you want to increase an army in this country, to have all regiments well organized. If you want five more regiments, it is far better to take some regular rendezvous at a railroad center, say at Indianapolis or Louisville, and send there one-third of the junior officers from regiments in the field; captains, first and second lieu-

tenants. Send with them a certain proportion of the non-commissioned officers for the new regiments—the other officers come by promotion by lineal rank—and you have five new regiments well organized, which are just as good and effective as those in the field. Old non-commissioned officers are as necessary as officers for the new regiments.

Q. Is the cavalry service not now indispensable to the Army in the service on the frontiers?—A. You cannot do away with it; it is impossible.

Q. Have not recent experiences on the frontier increased its importance in the esteem of military men?—A. I think they have rather decreased it.

Q. Why is that?—A. It was through the energy of the leaders of certain infantry regiments that the fact was brought out of the efficiency of these regiments, while the cavalry did not come up to the standard.

Q. Were these infantry mounted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does not that demonstrate that you must have mounted infantry?—A. It is an excellent thing to have mounted infantry.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it not been demonstrated in the late Indian troubles that infantry were able in a two or three weeks' campaign, in that barren country, to march further and engage the Indians oftener than cavalry were able to?

The WITNESS. If the horse has not received his full amount of forage, he cannot compete with an infantry soldier walking and on full allowance; but the horse is an excellent thing to carry the infantryman or the cavalryman up to the point to go into action. The last Indian affair in which both were used, the infantry were mounted upon ponies and were brought over quite a stretch of ground.

Mr. McCOOK. Not upon American horses?

The WITNESS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For a short, quick, campaign, the cavalry has been found much the best with which to engage and fight the Indians, has it not?

The WITNESS. Most certainly. In a long campaign at times such as we have had within the last three years, mounted infantry has been found most effective, especially infantry mounted on ponies, because the latter can live upon the grass of the country.

Mr. WHITE. You agree that on a campaign such as the one against the Nez Percés, we should have cavalry or mounted infantry, do you not?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; but you should have a large support of infantry beside to go on foot to take charge of the train. It is not necessary to have all cavalry. You must have wagons to bring up your forage for the cavalry. It is almost impossible to support the horses of the latter by grazing them. It is a very difficult thing to take care of them in this way, as they are liable to be stampeded. Every soldier on the frontier learns to ride, as he has more or less riding to do—sent off on escort duty, detailed as a driver, or driving mules; he may have been a shoemaker and know nothing about riding, but he has to learn and take his detail.

Q. You stated that the Army was a very intelligent body of men. Do you mean the enlisted men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is information to me. Are there many foreigners?—A. Yes, sir; but also a great many Americans. The foreigners coming here and enlisting in our Army nine chances out of ten have served in their own army at home. They possess a certain amount of intelligence and can generally read and write. The pay of the soldier is greater here; instead of the twenty-five cents a month he gets at home he receives $13 a month and is well clothed and fed in our Army. As a general thing those men are satisfied and are better contented than the Americans. The latter are not so well satisfied in the Army. They are changeable and more enterprising.

Q. What kind of natives enlist in the Army?—A. They are as a rule intelligent.

Q. Do you speak of former enlistments or recruits?—A. I speak of those enlisted within the last ten years. The Army has a better class of men to-day than ever before, except the volunteer force in 1861.

Q. Do you know anything of the black troops?—A. Yes, sir; I have served with them, in the Regular Army.

Q. What do you think of them?—A. I think we should never mount a black soldier. He may ride better in many cases than a white man, but he does not take as good care of his horse. They are not disposed to take care of each other. If one of their number is sick, some one of them will perhaps go and take care of him, but they are not of an affectionate disposition like white men.

Q. How are they as to policing their camps?—A. The officer has to take more care of them. They are not so intelligent, as a class, as white men, although there are many intelligent men among them, and in time of war they make most excellent foot-soldiers.

Q. How are they for pluck?—A. If well led, I think they have plenty of it; as a general thing it all depends on the officer in command. They will follow him.

Q. Have you seen white and black regiments in camp contiguously?—A. Not side by side, but I have seen them in camp.

Q. Was there much controversy between the different regiments?—A. I cannot tell; never heard of any.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about the ration that is supplied to the soldier now; is it sufficient?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; it is sufficient. The men seem satisfied with it.

Q. After the amount that makes up the post fund is taken out of it?—A. That should not be done in that way. The post fund should be made up from the fines imposed upon the men for absence without leave and such offenses. Of the amount derived from these fines a certain percentage should go to support the Soldiers' Home and the remainder to this fund to purchase books and papers. The soldier is taxed twelve cents and one-half on each month's pay to support the Soldiers' Home. That should be stopped. Very few of them receive any benefit from the home, as it requires twenty-one years of service to entitle a soldier to become an inmate of it. Some of the soldiers are married and they settle and remain on the frontier.

Q. Twelve cents a month is taken out of their pay and added to the fines that are collected?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Explain the bread ration.—A. If you have eighteen ounces of flour it makes more than that quantity of bread. That difference is taken off. This is wrong, for the soldier should have all of his ration.

Mr. STRAIT. That should go to the soldier's ration?

The WITNESS. There should be none of it taken off.

Mr. MCCOOK. This fund is used for what purpose?

The WITNESS. Part of it is applied to the purchase of garden-seed and a certain amount to the purchase of books and newspapers for the post library.

Q. Is not that a good disposition to make of it?—A. Not if it comes out of a man's bread.

Q. How would it be if he gets more bread than he needs?—A. Then reduce the ration to the proper quantity.

Q. Does he not receive the benefit of it in vegetables?—A. He does if the garden turns out all right, but not when books are purchased. A certain percentage of fines from the soldier should be deducted for purposes of this character. The post fund and the company fund are entirely different. The company fund is made up in this way: for instance, the sergeant is entitled to get one hundred pounds of beans for a certain number of men; the sergeant goes to the commissary and draws eighty pounds and takes the value in money of the remaining twenty pounds to buy vegetables with. The company fund is an excellent thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I ask you about this matter because I have a large number of letters written from the posts saying that the soldiers do not get enough to eat. Does not the taking of part of the bread ration cause bad feeling?

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; the soldier should have his full ration; but there are many men who are discontented anyway. I think, however, when such complaints are made that they should be investigated.

Q. And that whatever the law gives a man as rations he should have?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your experience on the frontier and observation of the management of the Indians, what is your opinion as to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department?—A. I think it would be a great benefit to the Indians.

Q. How do you think it would affect their management and control?—A. I think they would be under perfect control.

Q. Is the present management bad and injurious, do you think, in any respect?—A. It never has worked well.

Mr. STRAIT. Do you consider the force now on the frontier sufficient for the proper protection of the frontier?

The WITNESS. No, sir; I do not. For instance, in a certain portion of Dakota the force is inadequate to protect the settlers, and the government should establish a large post near or on Milk River, in order to be prepared to protect that portion of the frontier against large bodies of Indians who are now north of the Missouri River, in the buffalo country.

Q. What is your opinion as to the organization of the Army with twenty-five thousand men? What proportion of the different arms would you have; how many regiments of infantry, artillery, and cavalry?—A. I would rather have the General of the Army answer that. The artillery are the most intelligent branch of the service, and it seems a pity that they should be reduced. I am in the infantry. The officers in the artillery I think the best we have in the service, and I had rather see my own arm of the service reduced than the artillery. Infantry can be very easily raised, but good artillery cannot be created at once.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1878.

J. H. BAXTER sworn and examined:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your rank in the Army.—Answer. Chief medical purveyor, United States Army, with rank of colonel.

Q. Where are your headquarters?—A. In the office of the Surgeon-General.

Q. You draw the pay of colonel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much is it a month?—A. It is $3,500 a year, with 10 per cent. added for each five years' service—$375 a month.

Q. How much fogy rations have you?—A. After I have been in the service fifteen years I cannot get any more fogy rations, as you call it, or percentages. The pay of a colonel can only amount to a certain sum. It is limited by law to $4,500 a year. My pay now amounts to $375 a month.

Q. That is the regular pay?—A. No; $291.67 is the regular pay and $83.33 is additional.

Q. State how much that amounts to for the year?—A. Four thousand five hundred dollars, of which $3,500 is the pay proper, and $1,000 the increase for length of service.

Q. How much are you entitled to for quarters?—A. I am entitled to no money for quarters. I am entitled to five rooms, which are rented by the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. At how much a room?—A. Eighteen dollars a month for each room.

Q. By whom is that rent paid?—A. By the quartermaster, to the person from whom he rents the rooms.

Q. Do you live in a rented house?—A. I do.

Q. Who rents it for you?—A. The quartermaster rents five rooms.

Q. What rent does he pay for it?—A. Ninety dollars a month.

Q. How much are you allowed for forage?—A. I get forage in kind for two horses, but no money.

Q. Would you be entitled to more?—A. No, sir; that is the full extent.

Q. Do you keep two horses?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know how much that forage is worth per month?—A. I should judge that it might cost the government $10 a month for each horse, on an average.

Q. Are there any other allowances of any kind which you receive?—A. Fuel.

Q. How much is the fuel worth per month?—A. It depends on the contract-price, at present about $12.50 per month.

Q. Do you receive any other allowances whatever besides these?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say your office is in the same building with the Surgeon-General?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any special allowances in money for the headquarters of the medical-purveyor?—A. No, sir; he is entitled by the Army regulations to two rooms for his office, and to fuel for the same; but this I do not avail myself of.

Q. What are your duties as chief medical purveyor?—A. To supervise, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, the purchase and distribution of medical and hospital supplies. That is the legal definition. In other words, I am charged, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, with the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, the issue or distribution of those supplies, the settlement of the returns of all medical officers who are accountable for property, the settlement of the accounts of the assistant medical purveyors and other officers charged with the disbursement of funds pertaining to the appropriations for the medical department, and the settlement of all claims, bills, and accounts chargeable against said appropriations.

Q. How many purveyors have you to assist you?—A. Two.

Q. What are their names?—A. Lieut. Colonel Geo. E. Cooper, assistant medical purveyor at San Francisco, and Lieut. Colonel E. Swift, assistant medical purveyor at New York.

Q. What are their duties?—A. Dr. Cooper has charge of the medical purveying depot in San Francisco, and Dr. Swift has charge of the medical purveying depot in New York City.

Q. Are they the purchasing purveyors?—A. They are the purchasing purveyors at those points.

Q. At what other points do you purchase medical supplies?—A. At Saint Louis, Captain George T. Beall, medical storekeeper, is in charge of the depot there as acting assistant medical purveyor.

Q. Are there any other points at which you purchase medical and hospital supplies?—A. We purchase medical and hospital supplies at any location where we can purchase the best articles at the lowest price, but those three points are the places where the supplies are delivered for distribution.

Q. How many clerks have you in your office at Washington?—A. I have nine clerks under my charge.

Q. What are their duties and salaries?—A. In the property division of the Surgeon-General's Office, of which I have charge, there are seven clerks; one at $1,800 per year,

one at $1,600 per year, and five at $1,200 per year, each; total, $9,400. These clerks are regular permanent clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office, and are provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. In my office, as chief medical purveyor, I have one clerk at $1,800 per year, who is paid out of the medical and hospital appropriation, and one enlisted man detailed by special order of the War Department, whose pay and allowances amount to about $1,200 per year. He is paid the same as all enlisted men on extra duty are, from the funds of the Pay, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments.

Q. What is the business of the chief clerk?—A. To supervise all business that comes into my office; to see that all papers coming in are entered on the books; that all accounts coming in for examination are properly recorded, and that all the duties of the clerks are performed in a faithful manner under my direction. After the papers are recorded all papers that require my decision he brings to me. We go over all these papers together, and I state what must be done with all those matters. He writes out the letters or takes down the rough notes of what I want written, and sees that the letters are properly written out and recorded on the books and are brought to me for my signature. Then he supervises all the accounts that come in and looks them over to see whether they are correct.

Q. Is this chief clerk your brother?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?—A. Dr. M. L. Baxter.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Beardsley.

Q. How long has he been in that office?—A. Mr. Beardsley has been there since October 1, 1876.

Q. What is his business?—A. Mr. Beardsley takes up all matters in reference to the purchase of supplies, and the bids which come in, and examines accounts. He and the chief clerk has $1,800 a year.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Dixon, his pay is $1,600 a year.

Q. What are his duties?—A. He has supervision of the settlement of the returns of medical officers and examines the quarterly returns of medical purveyors.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Storch; Mr. Storch keeps the record-book in which are recorded all "Letters sent" from my office, and also the books in which a complete record is taken of the monthly accounts-current, abstracts of disbursements, and vouchers of the disbursing officers of the Medical Department. His salary is $1,200.

Q. Who is the next clerk?—A. Mr. Clear, who keeps the record-book termed "Letters received," in which is kept a record of all official papers received in my office, each paper being designated by a number, and the book thoroughly indexed, so that at any time a reference may be made to any matter which may have previously been brought before the office for action.

Mr. Geib is the next clerk and keeps the "Indorsement-book," in which is kept a complete record of all indorsements made on official papers sent out, and assists in preparing correspondence for signature. Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Johnson assist Mr. Dixon in the examination and settlement of the returns, &c.

Mr. Richardson prepares, after dictation, letters and indorsements for signature.

Q. These are all the clerks at this point in your department, are they?—A. These are all the clerks under my charge, seven of whom are regular clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office, one clerk in my office as chief medical purveyor, and one enlisted man detailed for clerical duty in the office of the chief medical purveyor.

Q. State the names of the clerks in the depots at New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis, their duties and salaries. State how the medical and hospital supplies for the Army are purchased.—A. There are eleven civil employés in the medical purveying depot in New York City, as follows:

	Per year.
F. W. Teulon, chief clerk	$1,800
J. H. Howe, clerk	1,500
H. J. Martin, clerk	1,200
J. Thompson, jr., clerk	900
G. W. Chapin, warehouseman	1,200
Wm. Hayes, packer	900
M. Meagher, packer	660
P. Sullivan, porter	600
P. Molloy, porter	540
John Gibson, porter	540
Aug. Huff, porter	396
Total	10,236

There are thirteen civil employés in the Saint Louis depot as follows:

	Per year.
G. W. Ballou, chief clerk	1,800
D. B. Jordan, clerk	1,500

	Per year.
P. R. Wagner, clerk	$1,440
G. W. Hussey, clerk	1,440
R. C. Sprague, clerk	1,200
James Foley, packer	900
Patrick Dooley, packer	720
Thomas Leonard, porter	840
John Henry, watchman	720
M. Pascal, watchman	720
John Ryan, watchman	720
Patrick Foley, laborer	600
John Utchen, messenger	600
Total	13,200

There are four civil employés in the San Francisco depot as follows:

	Per year.
Ewald Pring, chief clerk	$1,800
M. Duckel, clerk	1,500
F. Delany, packer	1,125
J. J. Carroll, laborer	900
Total	5,325

The number of employés at the depots and the rates of pay are fixed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General.

I know from monthly statements from each depot the amount of the supplies on hand. I take advantage of the market on any particular supplies which I see may be required; once in six months the medical purveyors in New York, Saint Louis, and San Francisco, send in estimates of what they think they will want for their depots. I examine those estimates, referring to records in my office which show how much these depots have issued in the preceding year and judge from that how much they will require. I examine the records of the amount on hand at each of the depots to see if one depot has not a surplus of any article which it can supply the other depots with and thus render a purchase unnecessary. I then make up a list of such supplies as I have concluded to be necessary for purchase. I submit this to the Surgeon-General with a request for authority to purchase these supplies as required for the Medical Department. If he approves my request, I send a consolidated list of all supplies required to the officers in charge of the medical purveying depots at New York, San Francisco, and Saint Louis with a request that they will obtain bids and forward samples of such articles as can be purchased to advantage at those places. They having secured bids with samples and forwarded them to me, I take those samples, together with other samples which I may obtain from dealers myself, remove all marks from the samples by which they might be known to the chemist (I mean manufacturers' or bidders' marks), and send those samples to the chemist with a simple number referring to the office or file number of the bid for each article and I request that he will make careful examination and report as to their relative order of merit. Having received the report of the chemist, I examine the bids and place on the margin of the paper on which he has reported the names of the bidders and their prices. I then select the best article at the lowest price, and having exhibited this report with my recommendation to the Surgeon-General for his approval, I send an order to the medical purveyor at the depot from which the accepted sample has been sent, to make a purchase of those supplies at a definite price from the party whose bid has been accepted. When the supplies are delivered by the dealers at the medical purveying depots, and before payment is made they are carefully examined to see if they correspond fully with the samples on which the purchase was authorized; and in case of medicines or hospital stores, samples are forwarded to my office and subjected to the same chemical examination as were the original samples. I get bids on every article from two or more reputable dealers, so that there is competition in every locality, and there is also competition in each locality against every other locality.

Q. Do you know the amount appropriated last year for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies?—A. For the year ending June 30, 1877, I made an estimate on August 21, 1875, for $225,000. Congress by act of July 24, 1876, appropriated $175,000; on August 12, 1876, I was obliged to make a deficiency estimate of $50,000, on account of Congress having limited the appropriation for pay of contract-surgeons, thus necessitating the discharge of about 50 contract-surgeons, and leaving many posts without a medical officer, necessitating the employment of private physicians, who were paid by the visit out of the medical and hospital appropriation. Of that $50,000 deficiency estimated Congress by act of March 3, 1877, appropriated $25,000. On November 9, 1877, I was obliged to ask for a deficiency of $2,500, which has not yet been given. For the year ending June 30, 1878, I made an estimate of $250,000. Congress by act of

November 21, 1877, appropriated $200,000. For the year ending June 30, 1879, my estimate was $250,000.

Q. Does that include the amount to be paid to the contract-surgeons?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were the contract-surgeons paid out of the fund for the purchase of medical and hospital stores either last year or the year previously?—A. No, sir.

Q. About how much of the amount appropriated for medical and hospital supplies is paid annually to private physicians other than contract-surgeons?—A. I should say that last year, approximately, the amount was $15,000.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Did you pay more last year than you have paid in previous years?—A. I should say yes.

Q. What is the prospect for this year?—A. The prospects are that we shall have to pay very much more this year, because there are many bills that will come in incident to the Indian expeditions and labor riots. For example, at Fort Walla Walla an expedition started out after the Nez Perces, and it not being considered that the expedition would be absent a very long time, they took the only medical officer at Fort Walla Walla to accompany the expedition. During his absence a private physician at Walla Walla was employed to attend the small number of troops left at that place. He has sent in his account for attendance, 109 days, and his bill is $1,248.

Q. Has that been paid?—A. We have not allowed it yet. The expenses attending a contract-surgeon at that point would not have amounted to $450.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then you disburse as chief medical purveyor about $200,000?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The expenses of the officers and clerks to disburse this fund in your department amount, do they not, to about $33,000 a year?—A. Not to disburse the fund; but that amount is paid for employés required, as clerks, packers, watchmen, and porters, in receiving, caring for, and issuing the supplies, and transacting the business incident to the purchase and distribution of medical and hospital supplies.

Q. State how much the cost is.—A. About $30,550 per year. The cost for expenses of the medical purveying depots, receiving the supplies, packing the supplies, and sending the supplies out, is not included under this head.

Q. State what amount was paid during the last fiscal year for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, and the medical care and treatment of officers and soldiers on detached duty.—A. There was paid for medical and hospital supplies about $140,000, and for medical attendance and nursing, $13,324.74.

Q. What was the total amount of money expended in your department for that year?—A. $200,000.

Q. In what way was the balance of $145,000 used [$45,000]?—A. For the year ending June 30, 1877, the cost of medical and hospital supplies was $139,800; for medical attendance and nursing, $13,324.74; the expense of purveying-depots, including $7,000 rent at New York, gas, &c., was $7,593.07, and the pay of employés, including two apothecaries at the Army dispensary ($2,800), and one clerk in medical director's office, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic ($1,800), was $34,406.01, and for miscellaneous expenses, including express bills, freight bills, repairing instruments, &c., $4,876.18. Total, $200,000.

Q. Does that include the cost of packing-boxes?—A. Yes, sir; that is included under the cost of medical and hospital supplies.

Q. The employés who are paid for out of this fund are all citizen employés, are they not?—A. They are all citizen employés.

Q. Was there any inconvenience or suffering in the Army for the want of medical supplies by reason of the failure to appropriate money for the support of the Army, before the adjournment of last Congress?—A. No, sir; I should say not, because we had on hand a sufficient quantity of such medical supplies as were absolutely necessary to meet the emergency.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Give a statement of the amount of work performed in your office for the calendar year 1877.—A.

Letters received and recorded	3,303
Letters sent and recorded	1,601
Indorsements sent and recorded	514
Papers referred and charged	1,339
Claims and accounts settled	639
Notifications of action on claims, &c., not recorded	639
Notifications of action on requisitions, not recorded	369
Accounts of sales settled	102
Certificates of deposit recorded and forwarded to Treasury, with letter of transmittal	102
Accounts-current of medical disbursing officers recorded, examined, and forwarded to Second Auditor for settlement	75

Vouchers pertaining to same, recorded in detail, examined and approved for settlement	986
Post-hospital returns examined and settled	624
War returns examined and settled	39
Purveying returns examined and settled	16
Post-hospital returns examined and suspended	47
Purveying returns examined and suspended	11
Post-hospital and purveying returns recorded	651
War returns recorded	39
Certificates of correctness sent	581
War returns prepared in Surgeon-General's Office	11
Settled returns contained in Schedule T, labeled, recorded, and numbered	1,197
Aggregate	12,901

In addition to the ordinary work on sixty-eight reports from medical officers of the Army on the proposed revision of the Standard Supply Table of the Medical Department, two clerks were engaged twenty-eight days in their compilation. These reports consist of about 400 pages of manuscript, and their compilation and analysis involved the writing of 123 pages more.

Q. State whether the discharge of so many contract-surgeons would not be likely to enhance the expenditure for private physicians for the coming year.—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much, in your opinion, might the expenses of your office be reduced by putting it on a good sensible footing—on such a footing as a business man would conduct it in the transaction of his own business?—A. I believe that the business of my office is now conducted on a sensible footing and at as little expense as it is possible to conduct official business with due regard to protecting the interests of the government. The regulations of the War Department do not admit of keeping a record of the transaction of official business in the manner usually followed in mercantile life.

Q. It appears from your statement that you disburse about $200,000 per annum; that of that amount $139,800 goes for the purchase of medical supplies, and some $15,000 for private physicians and nursing, leaving about $47,000 to be expended in the pay of employés and clerks and rent ($7,500). In your opinion, does this show the best possible business management of the office?—A. I think it does under existing regulations in regard to the mode of keeping the books of the War Department.

Q. Since you have been chief medical purveyor have you been able to reduce in any manner the expenditures of the department; if so, how and how much?—A. I believe that I have saved about 25 per cent. in the purchase of medical and hospital supplies. This saving has been effected by bringing into competition with each other manufacturers and dealers in different sections of the country, and in this manner we have also been able to procure much purer drugs and medicines.

Q. Do you not think that you could reduce the expenditures of your office without injury or disadvantage to it by doing away with the medical purveyors at New York and San Francisco?—A. No, sir; we require to have places there for the reception and distribution of supplies.

Q. The book on medical statistics of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau which was prepared by you is finished and distributed, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; I have no employés on it. The clerks who were engaged on it are all discharged.

Q. And your duties now are confined entirely to those of chief medical purveyor of the Army?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. State the amount of medical supplies issued last year.—A. The value of the supplies issued was $203,363.49. The difference between the amount expended and the value of the supplies issued is made up from old stores that were left over after the war, but they are now getting so low that our estimates for appropriations have been increased to meet the emergency.

By Mr. EVINS:

Q. Are any of those medical stores issued except to officers and soldiers?—A. Medical supplies are also furnished to the families of officers, soldiers, and laundresses, and to the hired men of the Army. I think that about 25 per cent. of medical and hospital supplies are expended in this manner.

Paragraph 1295 Army Regulations is as follows:

"Medical officers, when on duty, will attend the officers and enlisted men, and the servants and laundresses authorized by law; and at stations where other medical attendance cannot be procured without great expense or inconvenience, and on marches, the hired men of the Army, and the families of officers and soldiers. *Medicines will be dispensed* to the *families of officers* and *soldiers*, and to *all persons entitled* to *medical attendance;* hospital stores to enlisted men."

There are some posts on the extreme frontier where there is no physician within 200 or 300 miles, and where there may be sick Indians or sick travelers. They are allowed to have prescriptions. If they have money they pay for them, and in case they are Indians the Indian Bureau pays for them, and the money is turned over to the Medical Department.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you supply the stores which are issued in Washington to officers and soldiers and their families?—A. Those stores are issued to the attending surgeon in this city, Dr. Basil Norris, who is accountable for them.

Q. Do you know how much his annual returns amount to?—A. There were issued to him in the year ending December 31, 1877, supplies amounting in value to $5,569.33.

Q. As to your own quarters, you say that your house is rented for you?—A. Yes; five rooms are rented by the quartermaster.

Q. Where is it?—A. 1504 H street.

Q. Are there more rooms in that house than you are entitled to?—A. Yes, there are more than five rooms in the house; I pay for the rest myself.

Q. You rent the house, and there is $90 per month paid for it by the quartermaster?—A. Yes; the quartermaster pays $90 a month for five rooms, and I pay the owner for the remainder.

Q. State what you pay for the remainder.—A. Ten dollars a month, and put the house in repair at an expense of about $250.

Q. You say that you use two horses?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you need those horses in the management of your official duties?—A. I do.

Q. And do you use them in that way?—A. Yes, sir. I use them when I am summoned before a committee of Congress, as on this occasion, or when I have to go anywhere.

Q. Are there any special duties attaching to your office as chief medical purveyor of the Army which make it necessary for you to use two horses?—A. I think there are.

Q. State them.—A. To obey any orders which I may receive from my superior officers which require travel.

Q. Have you received any orders since you have been chief medical purveyor of the Army, the performance of which required the use of those horses?—A. Yes. I have received such orders; but my duties are of that kind and nature that do not require constant use of two horses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 23, 1878.

Testimony of ALMON F. ROCKWELL.

By Mr. CLARK:

Question. State your rank in the Army.—Answer. I am an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Q. Where are you stationed?—A. In Washington.

Q. How long have you been stationed here?—A. About three and a half years.

Q. What duties do you perform?—A. I am in charge of the quartermaster's depot and (under the direction of the Quartermaster-General) of the office of national cemeteries.

Q. How many employés have you under you?—A. The total number of employés in the depot is 106. That includes four national cemeteries—Arlington, the Soldiers' Home, Battle-ground in this District, and Alexandria, Va. In the cemeterial office there are 23 employés. These are all of the employés borne on my report to the Quartermaster-General.

Q. How much time are these employés generally engaged?—A. It depends altogether upon the class of employés. Clerks are engaged during the regular hours observed in the departments.

Q. How many clerks are there?—A. Thirty-three in the office of the depot quartermaster.

Q. What are their salaries?—A. There are three classes of clerks, with salaries of $100, $125, and $150 a month. The number of clerks in the cemeterial office is 18; two at $150 a month, four at $125, eleven at $100, and one at $75.

Q. You say that it depends entirely upon the duties of the office as to the number of hours that these men are employed?—A. The same rules are observed in regard to the hours of employment as are observed in the bureaus of the War Department.

Q. What are the duties necessary to be performed in the office?—A. The duties are very diversified. In the depot office I issue all articles supplied by the Quartermaster's Department to officers and enlisted men of the Army in Washington and of the Signal Corps stationed throughout the country. These consist principally of fuel, forage, and the rent of quarters.

Q. Have you a detailed statement showing what commutations are furnished to persons in Washington?—A. I have no such statement with me, but will furnish to the committee, if desired, a statement showing the amount paid to all persons in the way of allowances.

Q. What are your own pay and allowances?—A. My pay is that of a captain of cavalry of fifteen years' service. The pay proper is $2,000, the service pay $600, making the whole pay $2,600 per annum. I have a captain's allowance of fuel, which, during the winter months, is three cords six feet of oak wood per month, or 5,898 pounds of coal, and an allowance of forage for two horses; also the allowance of quarters for a captain, which is three rooms.

Q. Then you receive forage, quarters, and fuel?—A. Yes, sir; I receive them all.

Q. Do you keep any horses?—A. Yes; I have two horses kept for my use.

Q. Are they for your own private use or for public use?—A. They are for public use when required, and at other times I claim the right, as every gentleman does, to use them as I please.

Q. What is the necessity for the use of horses in the discharge of your duties as depot quartermaster?—A. My duties require me to make frequent visits to the various cemeteries at Arlington, the Battle-ground, the Soldiers' Home, and at Alexandria, under my charge, where there is more or less work to be done, and I must either ride or walk.

Q. These horses are yours, are they?—A. No, sir; I am not required to certify that the horses are owned by me. I have not invested my money in the horses; I have only made the arrangement for two horses whenever I require them.

Q. That arrangement you make at a livery-stable?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have two horses there under your control?—A. Yes; two particular horses under my control at any hour when required.

Q. And the forage for those horses is furnished at the expense of the government?—A. Yes; in compliance with the law.

Q. And you regard these horses as being necessary for the discharge of your official duties?—A. Most certainly they are necessary. If I did not have them I would have to walk or provide transportation at my own expense.

Q. What proportion of the time are they used in the discharge of your official duties?—A. Probably not ten days in the month. Not one-third of the time, on an average; some months more, others less.

Q. Have you any objection to stating what arrangement you make with the liveryman for the use of two horses?—A. The arrangement I make is, that two horses are to be kept for my use, and the forage is sent to the livery-stable for that purpose. The horses are at my disposal to the extent of $20 each month for livery hire. The forage is issued to the livery-stable for the feeding of those two horses that are kept for my use.

Q. Then the stable-keeper receives this forage in lieu of horse-hire?—A. Yes; and if it were necessary for me in the discharge of my official duties to employ those horses in excess of $20 a month I should have to pay the difference out of my own pocket; and such an emergency might arise.

Q. Are your quarters occupied by yourself?—A. Yes, sir. I have a family.

Q. You are keeping house?—A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You get $2,000 pay proper, with 10 per cent. for every five years' service, being $600, making your pay $2,600?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you get forage for two horses, which amounts to how much a month?—A. Twenty dollars a month, I suppose, would be the average value of the forage; $10 for each horse.

Q. That amounts to $240 a year for forage?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how much for quarters?—A. I am allowed three rooms, at $18 each; that is, $54 a month. I do not get it. The rooms are rented for me under the law.

Q. Who lets the house for you?—A. It is rented in the name of C. E. Fisher.

Q. Who does that renting?—A. I do. That is my duty. I rent the quarters of all officers in Washington. I am authorized to pay for every officer stationed here the sum of $18 per month for each room—not to exceed that—the number of rooms being according to the rank of the officer.

Q. Then, as I understand you, you get $2,000 pay proper, $600 a year for length of service (making $2,600 a year), $648 allowance for quarters, and $240 for forage?—A. Yes; I do not think that the forage costs the government as much as $20 a month, but that is a fair average.

Q. What is the allowance for fuel?—A. It is not far out of the way to say that I get twenty-nine cords of wood, or its equivalent in coal, in the course of the year, which costs about $4.96 per cord. That would approximate $145 a year.

Q. Then, as I understand you, your pay proper is $2,000 a year, your longevity pay $600, your forage $240, your quarters $648, and your fuel $145, making in all $3,633 a

year. Is that a correct statement of your pay and allowances?—A. It is, with the exception of the fuel, which is stated approximately.

Q. Is that the amount of pay and allowances of every captain on duty in the city of Washington?—A. No, sir.

Q. Wherein does your pay differ from that of any other captain on duty in Washington?—A. It differs in the matter of the longevity allowance. I will qualify that answer still further, for the reason that some captains on duty here are not mounted, and therefore do not get a forage-allowance.

Q. Are not all captains on extra duty here mounted?—A. Not necessarily.

Q. What extra duty can a captain be on in Washington without getting the allowance of a cavalry officer?—A. He may be an infantry or artillery officer assigned to detached service, which would not give him the pay and allowances of a mounted officer.

Q. Are there any such officers on duty in this city?—A. There appears to be one.

Q. Do you know his name?—A. I cannot give it here. I have no data to determine it, except a small statement, which shows that there are seven captains drawing quarters in this city, and six captains drawing forage. That would leave the inference that there is one captain here who is not mounted.

Q. Will you furnish the name of that captain?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you also furnish the names of the six captains who are on duty here, and who draw forage and other allowances?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that you, as the depot quartermaster, pay these allowances?—A. I supply these allowances—fuel, forage, and quarters.

Q. Do you rent the houses?—A. The arrangement is made by me with the landlord of the houses for the rent of the quarters.

Q. Are the contracts written contracts?—A. No, sir.

Q. How are they made?—A. An officer applies for his allowance of quarters. Inasmuch as the same allowance is made for all rooms rented as quarters—$18 per month—I hire such quarters as are agreeable to the officer concerned, not exceeding his allowance, as a matter of course. With the person whom he indicates as his landlord I arrange for the rent. The name of that person is reported by me, a monthly account is made out in his favor, and the money is paid to him.

Q. Will you furnish us the names of all the persons in this city from whom quarters are rented, and the amount paid for them monthly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose an officer lives in Washington, and has a house of his own, do you pay him rent for that house?—A. I do not pay him, being prohibited by law from doing so.

Q. How do you manage in such a case?—A. In some cases the house is rented from the wife of the officer, or from an agent.

Q. Then do I understand that the Quartermaster's Department, being prohibited by law from renting an officer's own house for him, rents that same house from his wife or from an agent?—A. I do not understand that the law prohibits anything of the kind. The statement which I made was that the law prohibits any officer of the Quartermaster's Department from paying any money to an officer of the Army. The law does not prohibit the hiring of an officer's house as his quarters.

Q. Suppose that you own a house here and are on duty here and wish to procure quarters for yourself, how do you manage to secure that rent to yourself?—A. The law authorizes me to occupy at the expense of the Government three rooms, at a cost of $18 per month for each room. There is nothing in the law, as I understand it, which prohibits the renting of any set of quarters that is available for that purpose. The law does not prohibit the renting of quarters, for the use of an officer, that belong to him. It simply prohibits the payment of any money to an officer by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department. Therefore if a set of quarters be rented for the use of an officer which belonged to him, he must transfer his property into the hands of an agent, or of some other person who may be authorized, under the law, to receive the amount of rent for the quarters.

Q. Then the agent or party thus authorized receives the money from the Quartermaster's Department through a third person. That is the long and short of it, is it not?—A. I would be hardly willing to admit that, because I am not aware of the arrangements that officers make. Doubtless in such a case an officer receives indirectly the benefit of the rent, because he is so fortunate or unfortunate as to own a house, or because his wife owns one, as the case may be.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any instance in which officers' houses have been rented by the Quartermaster's Department in the name of an agent, and the money therefor paid by the Quartermaster's Department to the agent, and by the agent to the officer?—A. I know of money being paid by me to the agent of an officer who is reputed to own his house, but what disposition is made of the money I do not know, of my own knowledge, because that is a matter with which I have no concern.

Q. Have any officers ever consulted with you, who have houses of their own, as to how they shall manage this matter, to get the benefit of this allowance that comes

from you as depot quartermaster?—A. It is possible that there may have been conversations on that subject, the details of which I do not now recall.

Q. Is it not the fact that all officers who own houses in this way make this arrangement for the purpose of procuring the money for themselves?—A. I am not able to state, of my own knowledge, whether that is so or not. Perhaps it would be but a fair assumption in the case of an officer owning a house.

Q. Please give us the names of officers who own houses which are rented by you in this way in the city of Washington.—A. I do not now recall the names of any officers whom I know, of my own knowledge, as being the owners of their own houses. That is a private matter which I have never inquired into.

Q. Then, when you rent quarters for the government at a cost of from $50 to $90 a month from an agent, are we to understand that you rent them merely of the agent, without going further and inquiring whether he is authorized to rent them or not?—A. I assume that the agent is authorized to act in the matter, for the reason that he is properly introduced or represented to me. Quarters are rented only by the month.

Q. Do you not know of houses and quarters rented in that way which actually belong to the officer who is quartered in them?—A. I would not like to state that I know it absolutely of my own knowledge, because I have not gone so far as to look into the title-deeds or the papers which indicate ownership. I would hardly be prepared to say that I positively know it.

Q. Is it not your best opinion that they belong to the officers?—A. It is my opinion that in some cases, quarters which are rented from officers are the property of their wives, or possibly of themselves. I do not know of my own knowledge that any house in Washington is owned by an officer, for I have never had occasion to inquire into their private affairs.

Q. Do you consider it an unnecessary inquiry into the private affairs of an officer to know to whom the property belongs which you rent as quarters?—A. The renting of a house for a month is a very simple matter, and any person who presents himself to me as the owner or authorized agent to rent a set of quarters, I assume to be such, and I make no further inquiries unless I have reason to suspect that he is unauthorized to act.

Q. When you rent quarters for officers, do the officers themselves generally select them?—A. As a rule, they do.

Q. Are there any officers who rent quarters that cost more than the amount which you pay?—A. Yes, I am told so; quite a number.

Q. In renting quarters, do you ever go to the house to see the number of rooms that are rented?—A. No, sir.

Q. How are the accounts for quarters made out?—A. On the usual blank form of the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. What does that blank call for?—A. It calls for the rent of so many rooms.

Q. You pay without knowing whether the officers have had a greater or a less number of rooms?—A. I assume that the officer gets his allowance of rooms at least. If he gets any more, they are certainly not paid for by the government.

Q. Does any officer ever get less than the number of rooms allowed to him?—A. I do not know of any such case.

Q. How many rooms is a colonel entitled to?—A. A colonel and a brigadier-general have the same allowance—four rooms and a kitchen.

Q. Which is commuted at what rate?—A. The rate is $18 a room per month. It is not commuted.

Q. Suppose that a colonel is stopping at a hotel, do you pay him for five rooms?—A. I do not pay him. I pay the landlord for five rooms.

Q. Then if a single gentleman puts up at the Ebbitt House for instance, you settle his quarters with the landlord at $90 a month?—A. The officer makes his requisition upon me for his allowance of quarters, and states that he would like the same at the Ebbitt House. I therefore rent his quarters from the proprietor of the Ebbitt House, to whom I pay the amount of allowance.

Q. In paying the allowance for quarters, do you have any reference as to whether the officer has a family or not?—A. No, sir; the army regulations do not recognize the families of officers in such matters.

Q. If an officer puts up at a hotel, does he get fuel allowance also?—A. As a rule, officers who quarter at hotels make requisition for their fuel to be delivered at the hotel.

Q. Where is the forage for officer's horses usually delivered?—A. At such stables as the officers direct, wherever their horses are kept.

Q. Do they certify that they own the horses?—A. They do not.

Q. Do they certify that the horses are kept by them in the service?—A. They certify that the horses are actually kept at the station where they are on duty.

Q. Section 1272 of the Revised Statutes reads, "Forage shall be allowed to officers only for horses authorized by law and actually kept by them in the service when on duty, at the place where they are on duty." Does the certificate comply with that

section of the law?—A. My recollection is that the certificate is almost word for word in the language of the statute.

Q. Then, as I understand you, the construction of the Quartermaster's Department is that if an officer hires horses at a livery-stable he is entitled to turn in his forage as for the horses actually kept by him in the service?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if an officer puts up at a hotel and lives there by the month (he being a colonel), he is entitled at the end of the month to certify to the allowance of quarters coming to him as a colonel, five rooms at $18 a month each, being $90 a month?—A. He makes no certificate. He is entitled, however, to an allowance of five rooms by virtue of his rank as colonel, if on duty.

Q. If he makes no certificate, on what do you pay that allowance for quarters?—A. The certificate on the voucher for the payment is made by me as the officer hiring the quarters, and my vouchers for making the certificate are the law and the official orders which the officer received assigning him to duty at this station.

Q. Then all that you require is the order assigning the officer to duty at this station, and on that you pay to his landlord the amount of his commutation for quarters each month?—A. On his application for quarters, based upon a competent order assigning him to duty, I rent his quarters.

Q. How do you rent his quarters at the hotel?—A. By the month.

Q. Do you go to see the landlord yourself?—A. Very seldom, unless it is necessary for me to do so.

Q. Do you make an arrangement with him that he shall allow the colonel five rooms a month, in accordance with the regulations?—A. Yes, sir; and, as a matter of fact, he gets the use of more than five rooms at a hotel.

Q. How do you make out that?—A. I assume that, aside from his particular lodging-room at a hotel, an officer, like any other guest, has the use of twenty different apartments at a hotel.

Q. What apartments, for instance?—A. A dining-room, reading-room, parlor, reception-room, office, and all the rooms which are public at a hotel.

Q. This is, then, what makes up the allowance for quarters for officers stopping at a hotel, as understood under the law at your department?—A. That is my understanding of it. In explanation and revision of the preceding statements, I quote, as to the allowance of fuel and quarters of officers of the Army occupying rooms at a hotel, paragraph VII of General Orders, No. 96, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 26, 1870, as follows:

"The commutation for fuel and quarters heretofore allowed to officers of the Army not furnished in kind, having been abolished by section 24, in cases where buildings suitable for officers' quarters are not owned by the United States, the Quartermaster's Department will, whenever practicable, rent for each officer a number of rooms, and at a rate per month per room not exceeding in the aggregate that now established by regulations and orders; but whenever, for good and sufficient causes, an officer is quartered in a lodging-house or hotel where the rental of a full allowance of rooms would be costly, a sum not exceeding that above-specified for an officer of his rank, may be paid to the proprietor for the accommodations so furnished."

Q. Does this officer who stops at a hotel get his allowance for fuel in the same way?—A. He makes out his requisition for fuel, which is filed in my office.

Q. What do you do with the fuel?—A. The fuel is delivered at his quarters. In this case the hotel is his quarters, and the fuel is actually delivered there.

Q. You have given the amount of forage allowance for a captain at $240 a year, and of quarters at $648 a year, and of fuel at $145 a year. Will you state the allowance, under each of those heads, for a major?—A. The allowance of forage for a major is the same as that for a captain—two horses. In regard to quarters, he is allowed one room more, or four rooms at $18 each, which would be $72 a month.

Q. What is his allowance for fuel?—A. During the winter months it is four cords and three feet of wood, or 6,881 pounds of coal.

Q. Now state the forage allowance of a lieutenant-colonel?—A. Forage for two horses.

Q. What is the allowance of quarters for lieutenant-colonel?—A. The same as for a major.

Q. What is the allowance of a colonel for quarters?—A. A colonel and a brigadier-general have the same allowance for quarters. They are entitled to five rooms each—$90 a month.

Q. Are they entitled to the same quantity of fuel?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any quarters belonging to the government within your jurisdiction?—A. None at all. The arsenal here is under the direction of the post-quartermaster.

Q. Who is the post-quartermaster?—A. His name is Lieut. T. D. Maurice.

Q. Do you pay the men of the Signal Corps?—A. I pay their allowance of fuel and quarters at all stations.

Q. Do they get anything for clothing?—A. They get a clothing allowance.

Q. Who pays that?—A. The paymaster.

Q. Do they get a commissary allowance?—A. Yes, but I have nothing to do with that.

Q. Your duties are confined to the payment of the forage, quarters, and fuel of officers?—A. I supply the fuel, forage, and quarters of officers and enlisted men in Washington, and of the enlisted men of Signal Corps throughout the country.

Q. Do the horses for which you supply forage belong generally to the officers or to the livery-stables?—A. I cannot answer that question very intelligently. My impression is that there is quite a number of officers who actually own their horses, but how many I am not able to say.

By Mr. DIBRELL:

Q. Do you think that you could dispense with a number of your employés and still discharge the duties of the office properly?—A. I am a purely administrative officer, and it is not for me to decide whether the number of employés shall be more or less. All of these persons are employed, and profitably employed. Of course, it depends very much upon every one's idea of economy. I look at it in this way: if there is a certain piece of work to be done which one man can do in 20 days, 20 men can do it in 1 day. When I spoke of the possibility of dispensing with some of these men, I said it was not for me to decide on that point, because I am merely a subordinate officer. It is for others to decide whether work shall be done in 20 days or in 1 day. For example, out of the 33 clerks employed in the depot quartermaster's office, 20 odd are engaged in the briefing of claims which arise under the act of 4th of July, 1864. That investigation has been prosecuted ever since 1864, and there are many thousands of claims yet to be investigated. It is a question for others above me to determine whether this investigation shall be prosecuted vigorously or slowly. That is one thing which swells the number of clerks in my depot office. There is a bill before Congress now to transfer the whole matter to the Southern Claims Commission; which bill we would be very glad to see become a law. We would be very glad to be rid of that work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know of any officer in Washington who uses his horse (riding horseback) in the performance of any of his official duties?—A. I am hardly prepared to say that I do, because I have not given the matter any attention whatever.

Q. Then do you not think that the furnishing of forage for horses, under the circumstances, is a violation of the very spirit of the law?—A. I do not.

Q. Is it the intention of the law, under any circumstances whatever, to furnish an officer with his rations?—A. It is not only not the intention of the law, but I am ignorant of the existence of any law of that kind.

Q. Take the case of an officer stopping at a hotel in this city: If his rank is that of captain, he gets for his quarters $648 a year, for his fuel allowance, $145, and for his forage, $240; making $1,033, which will more than pay for his board at a hotel. Is that in obedience to the law?—A. I am not an interpreter of the law.

By Mr. CLARK:

Q. You say that the leasing of quarters is made through an agent when the property is supposed to be owned by the officer. Is that agent introduced by the officer?—A. I feel confident that the agent is the proper person to rent the house.

Q. He is generally introduced in that way through some person in whom you have confidence?—A. I am satisfied that all persons from whom I rent quarters are proper persons to rent them.

Q. Are you not satisfied in every instance, that the agent who makes the application to you to rent quarters, does it at the instance of the officer desiring the quarters?—A. I have no doubt that the officer is interested if he has any interest in the ownership of the house.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Captain and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 23, 1878.

JOHN GIBBON (colonel Seventh Infantry, U. S. A.), sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. General, where are you now stationed?—Answer. At Fort Shaw, Montana.

Q. For what length of time have you been on the frontier?—A. For the period since the war, with the exception of a little over two years; that is, since 1866.

FRIDAY, *April* 26, 1878.

§ JOHN GIBBON (colonel Seventh Infantry, U. S. A.), recalled.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Have you any recommendations to make in reference to a change in the management of Indian affairs, and, if so, what?—Answer. I think it would be for the interest of the service to place the control of the Indian tribes under the Army, so that the power of punishing them when they commit offenses shall be in the same hands, which would then be able to feed them or to reward them for good conduct. Under the system as it now exists, I am satisfied that the Indians get only a small portion of what, a few years ago, would have been considered a very liberal appropriation by Congress for their support. Indeed I have always believed, inasmuch as we have taken from these Indians everything, almost, that they possessed on the continent, that we could well afford to keep them well clothed and well fed, and, if this is done, the number of cases in which hostilities against the whites would arise would be exceedingly limited. The idea which prevails to a certain extent in the country, that Army officers are blood-thirsty individuals, delighting in war with the Indians for the sake of what is called glory or reputation, or purely through a love of shedding blood, is, I think, entirely an error. There is no cheap glory, but a great deal of hard work, in fighting Indians, and I do not know of many officers of the Army who would not infinitely prefer a state of profound peace with the Indians to one of war under any form.

Q. Do you think that the proposed transfer would result in promoting economy and obviating trouble in the management of the Indians?—A. I am decidedly of that opinion. It would be economical principally because the Army is the only institution in the country in which is to be found in operation the system which should be resorted to in furnishing these Indians with the provisions and goods which Congress directs that they shall have.

Q. If the transfer to the Army is made, would you have the management of the Indians placed in the hands of a bureau or in the hands of the Army officers in command of troops on the frontier or in the vicinity of the Indians?—A. I would undoubtedly prefer to see a reversion to the old rule, which made every commanding officer of a post *ex officio* Indian agent, and vested in him the control of Indian matters in that vicinity. It might be necessary, in order that the Secretary of War might have somebody to take the more immediate control of the administrative part of the work, that some officer should be placed in general charge of Indian matters in the War Department; though I do not know that that would be absolutely necessary. I do not know but that the whole thing could be controlled as it was controlled before, through the Adjutant-General's Office.

Q. It is claimed by those who oppose the transfer of the Indians to Army management that the Army officers are immoral, that there is a great want of religion among them, and that for these reasons the influence of their association upon them would be very prejudicial to the well-being of the Indians. How do Army officers compare in these respects with the average Indian agent?—A. Well, I do not suppose that Army officers or Army soldiers are infallible, any more than other people, but, so far as my observation has gone, I may say that I do not think that, with Army officers in control, the demoralization would be any greater than it is now, when Army officers have nothing to do with it. The actual condition is this: Every agency that I have seen is surrounded by a parcel of what are called "squaw men," white men who are married to or who keep Indian squaws, and who have a number of half-breed children running around them. That is probably a thing which it is very hard to control, inasmuch as, wherever two races come together under circumstances such as these, it is inevitable that they will mix. It is with them as with two fields of corn, one of red and the other of white, which immediately adjoin each other, and which soon become intermingled the one with the other.

By Mr. MCCOOK:

Q. State whether the standard of morality among the Indian tribes, and especially among the Indian females, is of such a high character as to entitle it to be taken as a controlling consideration in determining the question of whether the transfer should or should not be made to the War Department.—A. That depends a good deal upon the tribes themselves. There are some tribes where the chastity of the women is not a matter of very high consideration, and there are others which are noted for their chastity.

Q. What tribes are embraced in the latter class?—A. I do not know that I can answer that. My experience with the very large number of tribes is not sufficiently extended to enable me to distinguish between them in that connection.

Q. What has been the result of your observation in regard to the morality of the women in those tribes which have been engaged in hostilities or in outbreaks against the general government?—A. I have no actual means of knowing as to a matter of that

kind, except from the general observation which I am enabled to make every time I go to one of these agencies. I may say that I believe that a great many of these agents are conscientious, moral men, who want to do what is right and want to stop immorality, and who are as zealous in that direction as would be any of the officers of the Army; but the matter itself is one which depends very much, not upon the profession to which an individual belongs, but upon the individual himself.

There is no question in my mind that the Indians on this continent are the worst-abused people on the face of the globe. Under our present system they are cheated, defrauded, and encroached upon in such a way that, sooner or later (and it is only a question of time), every peaceful tribe upon this continent will turn hostile; and I would have no opinion of their manhood if they did not turn hostile. I think that Joseph and his band are the objects of the greatest possible injustice at the hands of the government, and that, as a result arising from the management of them (and I presume the Indian Department is responsible for that), they were actually forced into rebellion. They never were, I understand, treaty Indians. They occupied a portion of the country to the occupancy of which their right has always been acknowledged by the government; and just because the white settlers commenced to encroach upon that tribe and to settle in their valley the government decided that they must go on a reservation. I say that the tribe never did make a treaty, as I understand, to go upon any reservation. On the other hand, the authorities seem to have thought that just simply by the removal of these Indians from that point to this point the whole question was settled, utterly losing sight of the fact that the Indians, though apparently acquiescing in it for a time, might break out in rebellion against the removal; a probability which indeed was actually verified.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You conducted one of the expeditions against Joseph, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What regiment did you have with you upon that expedition; your own?—A. I had six companies of my own regiment and some men who belonged to the Second Cavalry.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. And some citizens?—A. Yes; and some citizens.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you recollect how many men you had in all?—A. I think I took into the battle 132. That is my recollection.

Q. Citizens and soldiers?—A. No; soldiers and officers. Then there were, I think, some thirty or forty citizens; and my recollection is that the grand total of all was 192, including the party that was with the little howitzer which tried to join me and failed.

By Mr. McCOOK:

Q. Under what circumstances did these citizens accompany you?—A. When I got to Stevensville, a place in Bitter Root Valley, some citizens came to me and asked me if I wanted any volunteers, and stated that there were companies there that would accompany me if I wanted them. I told them no, I did not want any volunteers, but I would have no objection to some of the citizens in the country accompanying me, with the understanding that if they did so they would form a part of the military body, and would obey my orders as I expected my own soldiers to do. That was said out generally, so that it was known, and the result was that some thirty or forty did join with, I presume, that understanding.

Q. Were they of much use to you before you met the Indians, by reason of their knowledge of the country?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they act as guides, to some extent?—A. Well, I had but one guide (and he was the best one I ever saw), who took me over the mountain, where I am certain I never could have gone but for his assistance.

Q. Was he among these citizens who volunteered?—A. He was one of those citizens.

Q. He was killed, was he not?—A. No, sir; he was one of those citizens, but not accompanying me under exactly the same circumstances. I engaged him as guide.

Q. What was the loss of the citizens in the action?—A. I could give it by reference to my report.

Q. Give the figure approximately.—A. There were some four or five of them killed, and, I think, as many wounded.

Q. Was the proportion of loss among the citizens as great as was that among your own men?—A. Hardly. I do not know that there was much difference.

Q. But they fought alongside of them, were wounded alongside of them, and died alongside of them?—A. Yes, sir; and did remarkably well.

Q. And, in your judgment, ought to be cared for—the wounded and those who fell?—A. O, undoubtedly; the men should be paid for their services; the wounded should be pensioned, and the widows and orphans of those who were killed should be pensioned.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know how many there were of the Indians against whom you were engaged?—A. The lowest estimate that I got in regard to the number of fighting men was 260. They went up the Bitter Root Valley and communicated very freely with the citizens and Indians as they went along. There are peaceful Flatheads in that valley. And I learned at Stevensville, through a Catholic priest, who was there with the Indians, that there were of them at least 260 fighting men; that they were remarkably well armed, were splendid shots, and were, as he called them, "very bad Indians."

Q. Were they armed with breech-loaders?—A. Well, an Indian there does not consider himself half armed unless he has the best breech-loading gun that is obtainable in that country, and I presume they were all armed with breech-loaders.

Q. Do you know where they procured these guns?—A. They can procure them anywhere through that country as long as a tribe is peaceful. I do not think that their trade for arms and munitions has been limited at all. I do not know whether I can speak positively as to this or not, but I think it is the fact that most of them are armed with the Winchester rifle.

By Mr. MCCOOK:

Q. You carried the camp at the first brush, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of their arms fall into your possession?—A. Not that I know of. We had all that we could do to attend to our own business, without gathering up arms. There were, of course, many of the arms left in the tepees when the Indians ran out of them. And I believe there were many Indians who stayed in the tepees who did not leave them, but just stayed quiet. We commenced to burn the camp, to burn down the lodges, and I think if we had continued that very long we would have started these Indians out who were lying there.

Q. What prevented you from continuing it?—A. The deadly fire of the Indians. They got off on the hills and in the brush, and while we had to be up and at work, of course they laid low, and at almost every shot of their rifles one of our men fell, and this, too, when our men were at a distance from the enemy, such as rendered it utterly impossible for them to compete with the Indians in their accuracy of fire.

Q. Were your arms inferior to theirs?—A. No, sir; I do not know that you could call them inferior. The Indians were generally armed with what I would call "hunter's rifles." That with which our troops were supplied was the regulation rifle, which is a first-rate rifle, and probably the best that was ever placed in the hands of troops. This rifle is not as well sighted nor as nicely arranged in regard to the trigger as is the rifle in general use by the Indian, but aside from that, the Indian fighter is the superior of the soldier in his greater proficiency as a marksman. In the instance to which I have adverted, probably not one man in the whole tribe would have failed to hit an object of the size of a man at a distance of four hundred yards, while of the men under my command, those who could do that were the exceptions.

Q. Do you not have a system of target-practice?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not carried on extensively and intelligently?—A. Well, tolerably extensively, and as intelligently as we know how to carry it on. We have in the Army a system of target-practice which prescribes various distances for the men to practice at. I have never, until quite recently, permitted any men at my post to fire at over a hundred yards, for the reason that the vast majority of the men cannot hit the size of a man at a greater distance than that. And my personal experience teaches me that with the vast majority of men it takes a lifetime to attain even ordinary proficiency in rifle-practice. In other words, that at beyond one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards, all the firing of our men is pretty much a matter of chance.

Q. Do you not look upon that as a serious evil?—A. I do, undoubtedly.

Q. Then, as I understand it, the ordinary elements of military strength, such as discipline and personal control, are practically rendered valueless in an action with Indians, which is at best a sort of skirmish fight, and the test of superiority is simply one as to the accuracy of fire. As the Indians are better marksmen, and are armed with the best breech-loaders that are made, our troops are consequently placed at a positive disadvantage?—A. Unquestionably.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Indian always fights from cover, does he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the other hand, as a rule, our troops do not fight from cover?—A. We are always the assailants, unless we ourselves are surprised. Necessarily, from the character of the war itself, our troops must be the assailants, and, as such, are of course always more exposed than is the enemy, who is acting on the defensive. In the case of which I have spoken, our men, being the assailants and surprising the Indians, had all the advantage for a time. After the Indians had recovered and daylight had dawned, and they had gotten to their ponies, they made use of the ponies in transporting their men from point to point, and putting them in the most favorable positions. They sheltered themselves at what was almost a safe distance from us, and then commenced to pick off our men.

By Mr. McCook:

Q. Was most of the loss which you suffered that of men killed in that way?—A. Most of the men whom I lost were killed in that way, I think.

Q. You did not lose many men, I understand you, when you made the first rush and carried the camp?—A. O, no; we lost but few there.

Q. The greater loss occurred when you were subjected to the subsequent fire and were attempting to burn the camp?—A. Yes, sir. It was after we had gotten possession of the camp and had commenced to destroy it, when our men, standing up as they were, were necessarily exposed.

Q. State whether, in your opinion, the decrease of the trigger-pull will improve the efficiency of the breech-loader.—A. Undoubtedly it will.

Q. Would the easing of the trigger be a partial remedy?—A. I do not think that there is any question about that. I have always contended in connection with the breech-loader—which need not be loaded until it is wanted for use—that there is no reason why every soldier should not be provided with a hair-trigger to his rifle.

Q. You are speaking now in regard to troops brought in contact with hostile Indians. You do not recommend it for the line?—A. Why not? I certainly do. I do not see why every rifle should not be furnished with a delicate hair-trigger. There is no danger in it.

Q. Have you any suggestion to make in regard to the sighting of the gun?—A. I might answer that question by asking another, which would be this: So long as it is an established fact that the vast majority of our troops cannot hit an object of the size of a man at a greater distance than one hundred yards, can any one give a reason why the regulation rifle should have a sight graduated up to a thousand yards? There can be but one answer to the question, and that is "No."

Q. You say that your experience has shown that a majority of the rank and file of the Regular Army are unable, even with this efficient arm, to hit an object the size of a man at one hundred yards?—A. At over one hundred yards.

Q. Have you ever compared the accuracy of that firing with, for instance, the firing of the New York militia at Creedmoor, as published in the newspapers?—A. No, sir; but I should say that that was far superior to anything that we could do.

Q. You do not attribute the cause of that to any inferiority of the gun with which the men of the Regular Army are armed as compared with the Remington gun, with which the New York State militia are armed?—A. I certainly do not attribute it to any defect in the rifle, but have no means which would enable me to make an intelligent comparison as to the merits of that and any other. I imagine, however, that the target shooting in New York was done by selected marksmen.

Q. Do you not think that the necessity of accuracy in firing is deserving of more attention than it has yet received in our Army?—A. I certainly do; and that more ammunition should be spent.

Q. To how many rounds are you now limited?—A. The limit used to be ten rounds a month per man. My impression is that that has been increased, and I believe that the authorities have done a good thing in permitting a portion of this ammunition to be expended for hunting purposes; for after all there is a wide difference between shooting at a dead mark and shooting at a living object. Some of the very best shots at target-practice cannot hit a deer or a man at ordinary distances.

By Mr. Strait:

Q. They are not in the habit of shooting at any moving object?—A. Not only are they not in the habit of shooting at any moving object, but they are not in the habit of shooting at anything alive.

By Mr. McCook:

Q. Have we any such school of rifle practice in the Army in this country as they have in England?—A. No, sir. Our schools in the Army in this country depend almost entirely upon post commanders, under such orders of course as are issued by the military authorities. Considerable attention has been given to that subject quite recently by the military authorities. For instance, they now allow us to expend ammunition for hunting purposes, and thus provide a means of training which is the best in the world for making good marksmen.

Friday, *April* 26, 1878—Afternoon.

By the Chairman:

Q. In what respects, if any, other than that of proficiency in marksmanship, is the Indian fighter superior to the soldier when actually engaged in action?—A. Aside from the precision with which he delivers his fire—a result of the training of a lifetime growing out of the necessities of his condition in obtaining a livelihood with the rifle, and in defending himself from his enemies—the Indian is the superior of the soldier in

horsemanship. He also excels in the training of his horse. When one of our horses gets away, it takes a man probably a day and sometimes a week to catch him; when one of their horses gets away, he stands still until his owner comes for him, catches him, and jumps on his back.

Q. What is the character of the ammunition that is furnished to our Army?—A. I think it is the best ammunition by far that the Army has ever had.

Q. Is the ammunition which is furnished to the Army better than that which is purchased by the Indians?—A. As a general thing, I think it is, although, so far as I know, all metallic ammunition now is good. An inferior quality cannot very well find a market, although there are some cartridges out there which, from their peculiar construction, are not as good as our own. They are not made by the same process, having a movable cap through which moisture sometimes gets in. The arm is the best that our Army has ever had, though I think it might be improved a little.

Q. Were the arms used by your command in the fight with Joseph as good as those with which his band was supplied?—A. I suspect that a good many of their arms were identically the same as ours, but I imagine from what I heard that some of them had arms that were superior in some respects to those which we had. I did hear that they had some telescopic arms, but I do not know whether that was true or not. Their arms were certainly not inferior to those which we had.

Q. Have you read the bill relative to Army reorganization that has been pending before and which has been adopted by the committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the infantry organization of our Army, taking into consideration the present number of regiments, companies, and troops in that branch of the service, as efficient and as well adapted to possible requirements as it could be made?—A. I see no particular objection to the regimental organization as it exists now. It has continued to exist for a good many years. With the exception of the modifications that were put upon it during the war, by which some of the regiments were made three battalion regiments, the present organization is, I believe, the same that has existed for a good many years; that is, one of ten companies, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major to each regiment.

Q. In the artillery and cavalry the regiments have each twelve companies?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not think that that number of companies to a regiment would be preferable to the number as at present in the infantry?—A. Now you are interrogating me upon a subject concerning which I have had no experience. For the reason that the proper organization of an army is such a delicate thing, and that a good organization, is one which is essentially the slow and gradual result of experience, I am not able to answer that question definitely. The great trouble, I think, with the organization, as it at present exists, is that the colonel of a regiment does not actually have command of his regiment. It is scattered frequently among four or five different posts, and the only authority which he exercises over the companies away from his own post consists simply in his appointment of non-commissioned officers, and in a few other matters of detail of that kind. So far as pertains to his control of the discipline and instruction of his regiment, his opportunities for exercising authority are very limited. It is possible that with three battalions of four companies each, with a lieutenant-colonel and a major to command the two battalions absent from regimental headquarters, and with increased power given to the colonel, the organization might be improved. Another great defect in our present system is due to our having so many small posts, in consequence of which our troops are scattered, their effectiveness as a military force frittered away, and the difficulties in the way of concentrating an available force to take into the field upon occasions of Indian hostilities much increased.

Q. Do you not think that it would be better, not only as to your own regiment, but as to all the other infantry regiments, to have stronger companies than there now are?—A. I do. I do not think there is any room for question about that.

Q. Is it not a fact that the companies are now so small as to be of very little use as companies?—A. It certainly is.

Q. If in place of a regiment of ten companies the men of the regiment are reorganized into eight companies, under two battalion organizations, with such corresponding reduction in the number of officers as would be admissible, is it your opinion that such reorganization would promote the efficiency of the regiment as at present constituted with the same number of men?—A. If the troops of a regiment were so distributed as to leave, say, four companies under the colonel and four under the lieutenant-colonel, with a battalion organization for each, I do not see that, without any change in the present system, it would make much difference in the result. Under our system of distributing one, two, or three companies at posts, I do not see that the battalion organization would be of any practical benefit.

Q. Would not such a consolidation, by diminishing the number of companies, lessen the number of men, such as company clerks, company cooks, &c., which would otherwise be required by the regiment?—A. It would, of course, make a reduction in the number of cooks, clerks, and details of that kind by just two for each company dis-

pensed with; but, then, when you come to the distribution of those companies to posts, it would not make any difference as to the number of men who are detailed for the ordinary post operations, as, for instance, drivers of wagons, blacksmiths, carpenters, and people of that kind, who are absolutely necessary at each one of the posts to do the necessary labor.

Q. In addition to the company clerk and company cook, the persons who would also be dispensed with would be two artificers, two musicians, and one wagoner, all of whom are in the detail for each company.—A. The position of wagoner has already been abolished.

Q. Then we have four left, and, with the company-clerk and company-cook, there would be a proportionate saving of six men to each company.—A. If you propose to enumerate them all, you may count two company-cooks, because we can never have less than two to a company.

Q. Then the reduction that would be effected in a regiment by dispensing with two companies, and constituting it one of eight companies or two battalions, would be equivalent to a saving of thirteen or fourteen extra men who are now required for services as indicated?—A. Certainly. I am not clear, however, as to the artificers being properly included. My impression is that they have been abolished either by law or by order.

Q. They have not been abolished by law.—A. I think that both the wagoner and the artificers have been abolished. I think, too, that the position of quartermaster-sergeant has also been abolished. That is my recollection; I am not certain that it is correct. My impression is that there has been some order in regard to them, the effect of which is that they are not retained. The return shows [referring to the return of Company A in the company returns of Seventh Regiment] "one artificer," but probably he has been retained because his time has not expired, or for some cause of that kind.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Then what answer do you make to the question as to whether the reduction therein estimated to be made would be made?—A. I answered "certainly" to that question simply because, if you reduce a regiment from ten to eight companies, you must reduce a certain number of persons.

Q. But if you have now no artificers, you cannot include artificers as embraced in the reduction?—A. No; it would not be just to say that the reduction would be four men more than it actually would be.

Q. My inquiries have been made simply in order that your answer to the question put to you on the point may not be misconstrued?—A. I will amend the answer which I gave so that it shall read, "Certainly; that number more or less."

Q. My difficulty was this, that I could not understand how the reduction could embrace four artificers for two companies when you were not certain that the companies had any artificers?—A. My own difficulty is this, that I am not certain that the artificers are specifically assigned to a company by law, as, unless they are, they cannot properly be included among the number of officers dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. According to the company returns of the regiment, the only entry of "artificer" is that made in the return of Company A?

Mr. MARSH. Then I would like to have the witness state that fact, if he knows it to be a fact, that there is but one "artificer" in the regiment.

The WITNESS. I am unable to swear to that because the date of these returns is that of August 31st of last year, and because there may have been more appointed since I left. I have no control over a matter of that kind except as to my own post.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. State whether it is not a fact that the companies of the Seventh Regiment are so small as to necessitate the doing away almost altogether with company and regimental drill.—A. With the company drill. The regimental drill depends upon matters aside from the smallness of the companies.

Q. The company drill is done away with almost altogether?—A. At my post it is not, because I keep up the instruction there so far as I possibly can, but with other posts I have nothing to do.

Q. How many files belonging to the company itself can you turn out for drill?—A. With good luck, five or six.

Q. Taking into consideration the number of men that are in them all, is it your opinion that the ten companies of your regiment would be much better and more efficient companies for military purposes if they were consolidated into even five companies? In other words, would they then contain as many or more men than an infantry company should contain?—A. I think it would be much better, everything considered, if they were consolidated into two companies. The three hundred and sixty and odd enlisted men in my regiment would then be consolidated into two companies of about 150 men each. This has been taught by experience in European armies, as I have it from high authority—that of General McClellan—to be the best strength for compa-

nies. If you should ask me whether, as compared with the ordinary company strength, these two resultant companies would be preferable for taking into the field and fighting such a battle as was fought at Big Hole, I should unhesitatingly answer no, and this for the reason that, in any fight, and more particularly in an Indian fight, commissioned officers rank as something more than mere individuals armed with rifles. I could not have made the fight which we did make there with 132 men and seventeen officers to command them, if we had had but three officers to command that same number of men.

Q. At Big Hole, as I understand, you had six companies of your regiment and seventeen officers. Did you not have officers enough to have commanded twice as many men as you had at Big Hole?—A. At Big Hole I had parts of six companies. I had officers enough to command five times as many men as I had in the fight.

Q. You had with you less than one-half of the whole number of officers of your regiment?—A. I had less than half, 36 being the whole number.

Q. Is it possible, in view of the smallness of the companies in the service, to properly drill and discipline the troops?—A. To discipline them, yes; to drill them as they ought to be drilled, no.

Q. Then, in order to make an efficient army, is it not necessary either to increase the number of men in the Army or to consolidate the regiments and the companies?—A. I do not see that that follows as a logical sequence; although, if the number of soldiers is to be limited to a particular figure, no matter what the exigencies of the service may be in particular localities, of course it would be better to resort to some method of consolidation, so that the company organization, so far as regards the enlisted men, should be larger than it is.

Q. To make an efficient army, is it not necessary to have both company and regimental drill?—A. I think so, undoubtedly.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. State what number of men you would recommend for the proper performance of the duties of our Army, as the minimum below which a company organization should not be allowed to fall—A. So far as my personal experience goes, I should say that fifty should be the minimum. And even then, at fifty men in each company, with the large number of details which are absolutely necessary at a military post, a company is so cut down that the number for drill is very much decreased below what it ought to be, in order to secure perfect instruction.

Q. What would you say to the minimum being sixty? Would it obviate some of the objections to which you have just adverted?—A. Undoubtedly it would. It would be just ten men more, but it would make a good deal of difference so far as concerned the efficiency of the company for operations in the field.

Q. And for drill purposes?—A. And for drill purposes, as a matter of course.

Q. In the class of services which our Army is called upon to perform in these peace times, would, say, 35 or 30 be a disproportionate number of officers for 300 or 400 men?—A. I do not think it would be. But there is this to be remembered in regard to those twenty-five or thirty officers, that we do not have them at one time all available for duty. Referring back to the matter of the posts, for instance, we are always obliged to recollect that, during the absence of the main force, a certain number of these officers must necessarily remain behind to take charge of posts and of the small numbers of men necessarily left there exposed on the Indian frontier to hostilities. Indeed, it is on such occasions that the services of a commissioned officer, who has the necessary qualifications for his position, become of great importance.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that, in view of the duties of the service at this time, while the number of 30 officers for 300 or 400 men is not out of proportion to actual requirements, many officers are absent from their regiments or commands by reason of being detached from them. Is it not also a fact that in a regiment of three or four hundred men there will be a proportionate number of cases of absence from causes such as extra duty, sickness, absence with leave or in arrest?—A. That is true on the frontier in regard to all the causes enumerated except the single one of absence with leave. Very few of the enlisted men on the frontier are absent from that cause. They cannot get away.

Q. I find, by reference to the muster before me, that for the whole infantry arm of the service there are only 36 cases of absence with leave.—A. I did not know what was the exact number, but I knew that the cases were very few. Referring back to the causes of absence of officers from duty, I wish to say that I have in my regiment four or five cases of officers who are absent because of sickness or wounds. Three of those have been absent for a long period, and certainly two of them, perhaps three, will never be fit for duty again.

Q. The total number of infantry, present and absent, on the 31st of August, 1877, according to the muster of that date, was 8,785 men, and the total number of officers, present and absent, 870 men. As an inquiry upon the point has already been made, I will ask you whether, in your opinion, the number of officers, as compared with the

number of men whom they command, is not in excess of the actual requirement. In this connection it is proper that you should take into consideration the fact that the general staff of the Army is extra, and to be used in the command and management of the infantry arm of the service?—A. The proportion, roughly estimated, would be about one officer to ten men. My answer is, that the number of officers just stated is, of course, greater than that which is necessary for the command of that number of men. There is no question about that. But if you will again refer to this muster of August 31, 1877, which I now have before me, you will find that only about one-half of those officers are present for duty, the list being as follows: 11 sick, 203 absent on detached service, 10 (7 present and 3 absent) in arrest or confinement, 43 absent on extra or daily duty, 69 absent with leave, 54 (absent) sick, 9 absent without leave. So that out of your 870 officers, only about 470 are engaged in commanding these 8,785 men.

Q. Referring again to the same muster, I find that, of the total of the men, there are only 3,426 privates present for duty, while there are 471 commissioned officers present for duty. Does not that show a greater disproportion of "officers present for duty," as compared with the total of troops, than is shown by the statement of the relative number of officers in the other totals?—A. Then, in putting the matter in that way, you would exclude from the necessity of being commanded (as shown by the muster) 1,583 privates on extra or daily duty, 217 sick, and 166 prisoners.

Q. My supposition is that the men "on extra and daily duty" may fairly be assumed to be under the charge of the 43 commissioned officers shown to be on "extra and daily duty" and that the men "in arrest and confinement" have their proportion in the seven officers "in arrest and confinement," as shown by the muster at the date mentioned.—A. In the first place it may happen that the 1,583 men "on extra or daily duty" may or may not be under charge of the 43 officers who are on that specific duty. Then it could not well follow that the 11 sick officers would be able to assume the care and command of the 217 sick soldiers.

Q. Those I omitted from the enumeration.—A. Then as to the seven commissioned officers "in arrest" they can exercise no command whatever, not even over the soldiers who are under arrest.

Q. The enumeration I have given was confined to officers present. Then I find in the enumeration of officers absent 203 "on detached service, absent," to take charge of 844 soldiers on detached service, absent. In the answer you have given, have you taken these into consideration?—A. My answer is that it does not by any means follow that the men on detached service are under the command of the detached officers. They may be in an entirely different part of the country, though some of them probably are under charge of some of those detached officers in little scouting parties through the Indian country; and there one officer, in view of all the responsibilities attached to his position, is of vastly more importance than would be twenty or thirty enlisted men.

Q. The muster of August 31, 1877, shows the following as the aggregates, respectively, of the different branches of the service: cavalry, 8,307; artillery, 2,599; infantry, 9,655. Do you regard these figures as indicating such an apportionment as is consistent with all the requirements which the Army is now called to meet?—A. No, sir; I do not. In the first place, the cavalry arm of the service is, as a matter of course, our most expensive arm; and aside from that, I think that the aggregate for that branch of the service, being nearly equal to the total number of infantry, is in excess of its proportionate strength. With respect to the artillery, I may say that the most of it is, in point of fact, not artillery at all, and a great deal of it is not employed as artillery. So far as the light artillery is concerned, I think it a matter of vast importance that in view of future exigencies, it should be increased, but so far as concerns that part of the artillery which is, in fact, little more than infantry, I think it might profitably be reduced. At the same time I would suggest that no one of us can anticipate at what time the exigencies of the country may require skilled artillerists, not only in the field, but in our permanent fortifications on the sea-board; and to make an efficient artillerist, as I know from personal experience, takes a long while. The same remark might be made with reference to the length of time required to make a good cavalryman.

Q. Which is the most useful of the arms of our service as employed on the frontier against the Indians?—A. I can answer that question, I think, with tolerable fairness, but the answer would be a very general one. An infantryman's power of endurance is, of course, comparatively very limited. He can walk ordinarily only about eighteen or twenty miles a day, with extra exertion twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-three, and, on an emergency, forty and forty-five. The cavalryman, of course, can travel very much farther, but whether he does travel farther or not depends very materially upon the kind of officer he has over him. Under favorable circumstances, as when operating in a country where the Indians are encumbered with their villages, infantry can sometimes overtake them and strike them in their camp, but, as a general rule, and especially when they are on the alert, cavalry is the only arm of the service with which that can

be done. When in contact with Indians, the infantry is, in my opinion, far superior to the cavalry, and I think that the Indians dread them more than they dread the cavalry, because they are well aware that as horsemen they are the superiors of the white men, and that they are better shots on horseback than white men possibly could be. This observation applies more particularly to the Sioux and the other tribes who are in the constant habit of subsisting on the buffalo.

Q. State whether in your opinion we have now on the frontier more military posts than we ought to have.—A. Yes; I think that we have more posts than are necessary. I think that if the troops, instead of being scattered, as at present, over so great an extent of country, were concentrated into large garrisons, they would be even more efficient in guarding our frontier, to say nothing of the better discipline that would be kept up, than they are now. When a new post is once established, a shelter is put up, and in the winter time, especially in the northern climate, this shelter is absolutely necessary for the protection of our troops and stores. As it is sometimes a long while before we can get appropriations for new posts, we are unable to dispense with the old posts because of the protection afforded by the shelter that has been put up there. In the particular section of the country with which I am best acquainted, Montana, there are not posts with shelter enough for even the small number of troops now stationed there. When the Third Infantry was sent out there last fall, there was not shelter for them, and if we had not had a remarkably mild winter, as was fortunately the case, there would have been great suffering, and, it is more than probable, loss of life from the cold alone. The companies of that regiment have been nearly all winter engaged in putting up shelter to protect themselves and the stores from the inclemency of the weather. Five of the companies of that regiment now occupy the fair-ground at Helena (which was placed at my disposal by the association), and have put up there for themselves shelter that will serve them until the association want their grounds again.

Extending from Shaw to Fort Buford there is a long stretch of country of from two to three hundred miles which has no military post in it, while a large body of hostile Sioux are directly on our border to the north. All of our troops are now entirely too far off from that region of country to be of any use in operating against these Indians, should the Indians, as it is feared they will, leave their villages on the other side and operate upon the Montana settlements by war parties. To guard against hostilities on the part of these Sioux, as also by way of confirming the surrounding tribes in their peaceful dispositions, it is a matter of the first importance that a large post should be established in what is known as "the Milk River country," the same to be located not necessarily on the bank of that stream, but in the best and most suitable position which can be found (and that, I apprehend, would be somewhere near the Little Rocky Mountains), from which, in case of necessity, troops can be sent out to operate against any hostile parties who might be tempted by the unprotected condition of our Montana settlements to come down from the north.

Q. Is the post to which you refer the one that has been recommended to be established?—A. Yes, sir; it has been recommended by all the military authorities, I believe.

Q. Please state any further recommendations you may have to make, either for the protection of the frontier, or in the matter of Army organization.—A. In regard to brevets in the Army, I would like to say that I think it of vital importance to the Army that all the brevets should by legal enactment be absolutely wiped from the records. I have no doubt that an impression exists through the country—indeed, under the circumstances, it must be expected to exist—that we have an army of generals and colonels. This impression has arisen from the large number of brevets that have been issued, and from the custom of the newspapers and of people generally to talk of military men as generals when they are only colonels, captains, or majors. The discipline in the Army is more or less affected by it, as it is difficult, for instance, for a man who is called "colonel" or "general" to realize his real position as a subordinate officer. Doubtless Congress never intended that the Executive should have the power of saying that a captain in the Army should be authorized to command every colonel in it, and one-half of the brigadier-generals, or that a colonel might command all the major-generals, yet this right has been conferred upon the President. Then, too, of those who make the most display of their brevet rank, probably many do not know what the whistle of a hostile bullet is. There can be but one remedy for such a state of affairs, and that is to abolish all brevets, and let our officers go back to what they really are.

Another matter which occurs to me as one of great importance is that there should be a system of exchange between the line and the staff corps of the Army, by means of which the best brain in the Army organization may be placed where it properly belongs, in the staff corps. Such a system of exchange exists, I believe, in some of the European armies, more especially, I think, in the Prussian. Then a system of examination for all grades as high, say, as major, should be kept up for all the branches of the service, and no officer promoted, under any circumstances, unless able to pass this examination in a manner satisfactory to his superiors. If such a system was adopted, much of the incompetent and worthless element known now to exist in the Army could be

gotten rid of, and your proposed reduction be much more easily, gradually, and efficiently effected.

Another matter of some importance to which I would allude is the opening or extension of the retired-list, by which a large number of officers disabled from active service could be retired and replaced by younger and more capable officers, or, in the event of a reduction of the Army, the necessary vacancies made.

Q. Do you desire to add anything to the letter written by you to the committee on the subject of the organization of the militia?—A. I do not know that I have anything to add, as the subject is discussed very generally in that letter. My notion is that, in a country like this, where all the prejudices of the people are against a large standing army, and where we must necessarily be dependent upon the volunteer element as our means of getting an army in time of war, we should make use of the Regular Army as a means of making efficient and organizing the volunteers in the different States. The governors of States frequently call upon the War Department for officers for colleges, and perhaps there are but very few of the States that would not improve any opportunity to have three or four officers sent into their States by the Federal Government to organize, discipline, and drill regiments. Such regiments becoming in time models for imitation by other regiments, a system would soon be established for organizing and promoting the efficiency of all the militia; and in case of necessity such a militia force would be better prepared to take the field than were our militia in 1861, when trouble came. I am not one of those who are continually crying "war," and I can see no reason why we should have another war in this country within the next century, except that some one has said that war is the normal condition of mankind, and that, according to the doctrine of chances, we should have another war at the expiration of the usual interval; but my only object is to save the country from being caught unprepared, as it was in 1861. I do not believe in the doctrine of a standing army, though our own Army could not very readily assume such proportions as would make it a dangerous element. Indeed I am reminded of the saying of old General Scott, in times past, when it was proposed to reduce the Army, that it was a popular delusion in the country to suppose that ten thousand soldiers could be dangerous to the liberties of twenty millions of people.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Admitting it to be the policy of the government to keep the enlisted force of the Army up to say 25,000 men, and taking into view not alone the present exigencies and necessities of the service, but the possibility of any sudden emergency necessitating an increase of the Army to the extent of 15,000 or 20,000 men, is it your belief that an organization of the 25,000 men into forty regiments would be more advantageous than would be that of twenty-five regiments?—A. Our experience has been, both in the Mexican war and in the late war, that as the necessity for more troops became apparent the number of regular regiments in the service was increased. These new regiments were not "regular" regiments and had not one particle of advantage over volunteer regiments, but were in fact volunteer regiments. The proposition now presented appears to be one which looks to enabling the government to utilize the capacities of its Army officers to the largest extent. In the event of an emergency, as suggested by the question, the greater number of forty regiments would undoubtedly better enable us than would twenty-five regiments not only to increase our regular force, but by having immediately at hand the additional officers insured by the larger number of regimental organizations, would furnish promptly the means for organizing and disciplining the volunteer force engrafted into those regiments. Necessarily in this country we are obliged to depend upon volunteers in a time of war. Why, we never have a little Sioux war out on the frontier but the cry is to raise volunteers. This is a very expensive way of doing things, when, by a simple arrangement in the law authorizing the President to increase the enlisted force of each company to 150 men, we would have upon the ground sooner than we could have it by any other means the full force required.

Q. Yes; and the officers there to command them?—A. And the officers right there on the ground to command them, with all the necessary facilities for organization, instruction, and discipline. Now, I think that it was a mistake, and perhaps a radical mistake, that at the close of the war the government did not adopt the whole Army—volunteers and regulars—as a national one, and did not go to work and reorganize the Regular Army out of that mass of officers and men who had seen much service. It was all very well for those who happened to hold commissions in the regular service to have those commissions retained; but does any one who knows anything about the service doubt the fact that a large number of men kicked out of the service, if you please, were, so far as concerned their efficiency as soldiers, superior to many of those who remained, and this because, in 1861, certain young men, by having influence enough, got themselves commissioned in the regular service? See how unjust Congress has been to the large volunteer element of our Army. One of these young men, by political influence, at the opening of the war, secures a position as a lieutenant in a regular regiment, then, perhaps, goes into the volunteer service, distinguishes himself, loses a

leg, and, when the Army comes to be mustered out, is put on the retired-list with three-fourths pay. Why? Because he happened to hold a commission in the Regular Army. On the other hand, the man right alongside of him, who went through the war, did just as good service, had just as hard work to perform, probably risked his life just as often, and met probably with the same loss, was kicked out of the service with the miserable pension of thirty dollars a month. Why, that is not the way for a great country to treat the men who come forward voluntarily to assist her in her trouble. If the government had done that at the close of the war, I do not believe that we would now have heard so much talk about the expense of keeping up our little military establishment.

Adjourned until April 27, 1878.

WASHINGTON, *April* 27, 1878.

JOHN GIBBON (colonel Seventh Infantry, U. S. A.), recalled and further examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Have all the regiments in the Army regimental bands now?—Answer. I presume they all have. I know of none that have not bands, composed of the chief musician and principal musicians of the regiment and privates assigned for that duty, instructed in music and paid extra pay from the regimental fund.

Q. How do they get their instruments?—A. We have to buy those ourselves. In some regiments they have regimental funds large enough to pay for them; in other cases it used to be done, and I suppose it is now, by subscriptions among the officers.

Q. Those bands are a mere regimental matter, without any pay allowance whatever from the government?—A. Yes, sir; except the ordinary musicians' and soldiers' pay that they get. The extra pay is a matter outside of that; the government does not pay it.

Q. Do you regard such bands as necessary in the reorganization of regiments?—A. I do regard them as very essential.

Q. And in your opinion they should be organized under the law?—A. I think it would be better to have them so. It would save a good deal of the regimental fund for the purchase of books and other means of instruction.

Q. And it would make more permanent and better bands, wouldn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of about how many men ought those bands to be composed?—A. There ought to be from sixteen to twenty men. We cannot always get the best number. My band is very much reduced from constant service out there, and the men getting tired and getting discharged by the expiration of their time.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. About how many troops are necessary in the region of country where you are serving to protect the border?—A. I think we ought to have in Montana fully two thousand men, and that would be a small force.

Q. How many have you there now?—A. I contemplated having to take the field early this spring, and I notified all the troops that were available to be ready to move at short notice, and I calculated that I could have taken into the field about four hundred men; but I don't think I could have gotten quite so large a number.

Q. If you had two thousand men in the district of Montana, how many would be available for service in the field?—A. In case of disturbances east of the Rocky Mountain Range I could put into the field, probably, the whole of the two thousand, except, perhaps, about two hundred men. I might strip the posts lower than that. I did strip them a good deal lower than that last year; but the post at Missoula is on the other side of the mountains, so that it would take quite a time to concentrate the troops that are there with the rest. In fact, the four companies there would hardly be available for service east of the mountains.

Q. With the available force that you now have, which you state is nearly four hundred men, how many hostile Indians are you liable to be confronted with?—A. I can only speak of that from my experience of the year before last, when the force which was attacked by General Custer is said to have amounted to four or five thousand warriors. I don't think they can ever get a larger force than that together again unless, under some peculiar circumstances, they should be able to make a coalition among several tribes. In that case they might.

Q. Where are those hostile Indians principally located this winter?—A. North of the line, and principally about the headwaters of what is called Frenchman's Creek, a branch of Milk River, nearly directly north of the position where it is proposed to put this new post.

Q. Have you asked for additional force in that district?—A. No, sir; I have not. I did represent to General Sheridan as I came through Chicago that I thought we ought to have more troops there, but he said he had no more to send. At the same time, unless that new post is built, we will not have, in Montana, quarters to accommodate the troops now there. Most of the officers of the five companies of the Third,

which are now on the fair grounds near Helena, have to be accommodated with quarters in town, which is very expensive, and they cannot be accommodated there more than a limited time, because the grounds that they occupy belong to the Fair Association of Helena, and are wanted for fair purposes this fall.

Q. To what bands do these Indians belong that are across the line?—A. They belong to the Sioux, with a few Nez Percés who escaped; besides those there are a large number of Blackfeet.

Q. Are those Indians subject to Sitting Bull?—A. Sitting Bull is pretty much of a myth; he has been given, by popular clamor, a prominent position to which he was not entitled. He was not the principal man in that Custer affair at all. He has been noted, however, for a great many years for his intense hostility to the whites. He has always refused to come into the agencies or to receive anything from the government, or even to communicate with white men except on rare occasions. That has been his reputation, that he was extremely bitter against the whites. He had around him a certain number of warriors, and at the time hostilities broke out everybody was talking about Sitting Bull, on account of the prominence he had obtained in that way. When the Indian force concentrated on the Little Big Horn, Sitting Bull was not, I understand, even a prominent chief, but his excessive bitterness against the whites gave him a prominence in the estimation of the whites which he did not have with the Indians. I am told that he does not profess to be a chief, and I understand that he has lost a great deal of the influence which he formerly possessed. It has been the custom to bring delegations of these wild tribes to Washington from time to time to confer with the authorities here, and considerable money, I presume, has been spent in that way; but I do not think it has been thrown away, for the reason that when these delegations come here they are perfectly thunderstruck with the power of the government, and the number of the white people. Until they come here they can form no estimate of our numbers, from the simple fact that on the frontier they come in contact only with the most thinly settled portion of the country; and, by the way, they have to deal on the frontier with as great a set of rascals as they could well meet. Their contact with the whites out there gives them no idea whatever of our power or resources, and it is a notorious fact that when these delegations return to their people and commence telling them what they have seen, no matter how prominent may have been their positions or how great their influence, the Indians at once say, "Well, this man has had bad medicine put into his head; the white man has ruined him so that he can't tell the truth." I have heard an amusing story which illustrates this idea completely. It is told of one of the members of an Indian delegation which was given a reception in Philadelphia. He was noticed sitting at the back of the stage in a very despondent mood, and a gentleman who was active in the reception went to him and asked what was the matter. The Indian said that his tribe had sent previously a delegation to Washington, but that they had come back so overloaded with lies that the people would not believe the stories they told about the cars they had ridden in, and the number of towns they had passed through, and the number of people they had seen.

He said the consequence was that the next time it was proposed to send a delegation he got up and said to the tribe: "You send me. I will tell the truth. I know how these men have been fooled. The white people assembled in front of them, and as they moved along the whites would run around and get in front of them again, so that every one was counted a great many times over. You send me and when I come back you shall hear the truth. They can't fool me." And so they sent him. He said he determined when he started from his camp to count every white man he saw, and for that purpose he provided himself with a stick, and every man he met on the prairie as he was coming to the railroad, he notched upon the stick, but when he got near the railroad the men became too numerous and he resorted to the expedient of counting the houses. That did very well until he came to Cheyenne, but there were too many houses there, and he began to open his eyes and wonder how he could keep his count. When he got on the railroad and commenced going east, the towns became so numerous that he concluded he would have to drop the houses and simply keep account of the towns. He did that until he passed through a number of large towns rapidly, one after another, and when he reached Philadelphia, and Washington, and New York, and other large places at the East, he gave up the count in despair. "And now," said he, "I have to go back to my people and tell them exactly the same stories that these other men told us when we said they were lying, and that is what makes me sad. When I go back and make this report to my people they will call me a liar and say that the white men have put bad medicine in *my* head too." The Indians do not believe what they hear about the numbers and the resources of the whites. They cannot believe it. Philosophy tells us that a man cannot believe what he desires; he is compelled to believe that which forces itself upon his mind. I think that by bringing these Indians year after year on these visits to Washington we will gradually convert them to the view that it is utterly useless for them to attempt to withstand the march of civilization; that sooner or later they have got to be wiped out. When you convince them of that, and the government takes measures to convey to the Indians the food and clothing purchased with the appropriations made by Congress

(and I think those appropriations are ample), you will have no more Indian wars, and you can abolish your army altogether. I hope to be dead by that time.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean that the appropriations are ample for the purpose, if properly distributed?—A. Yes. I mean that if you take care to convey to the Indians the money appropriated by Congress, or the supplies purchased with the money, the Indians will be peaceful. To illustrate further how impossible it is even for a half-civilized Indian to believe the truth about our resources, I will repeat a little story which is told by General Marcy. He brought a Delaware Indian, named Black Beaver, with him to the East, some years ago, and traveled around through the large cities. After their return they were in camp one night, and this fellow was quarreling with a wild chief, who had just come in. Marcy went to Black Beaver, and asked him, "What is the matter?" "O," said Black Beaver, "I have been telling this chief about what I have seen among the white people; about the cars and the steamboats, and how fast I traveled, and the number of white men I saw, and he says that I am a liar, that I don't know what I am talking about, and he won't believe it." "Well," said Marcy, "You haven't told him all yet. You have been in New York." "Yes." "You have heard of New Orleans?" "Yes." "Now tell the chief that those two points are a moon's travel apart for an Indian, and then tell him that we have got a wire stretched between New York and New Orleans, and that a man can sit down in the one city and talk to his friend in the other, the same as if they were face to face. Tell him that and see what he says." Black Beaver did not say a word. "Why don't you tell him, said Marcy?" "No use telling him that, said the Indian, "he won't belive that." "Well," said Marcy, "tell him anyhow. Tell him." "No," replied Black Beaver, "I won't tell him that. The fact is, I don't believe that myself."

The great difficulty is to get the truth about this matter into their heads. The more intelligent and reflecting Indians have already come to the conclusion that they cannot fight us. Old Red Cloud lost his influence by coming here.

Now, as the more intelligent and influential Indians have come to the conclusion that it is folly for them to attempt to resist the white man, you will see how powerful must be the motive brought to bear upon a man like Joseph to make him turn hostile when he knows that sooner or later his people will be wiped out; what a system of fraud must be pursued in dealing with those Indians to force them into active hostility, when they know that the struggle is just as sure to end in one way as would be the struggle of a bull against a steam-engine.

By Mr. MARSH:

Q. Has Sitting Bull ever been to the East?—A. I think not. I have understood that he never would go even to visit an agency. His camp has been for a number of years on Dry Creek, a short distance from Fort Peck, and he never would go into the agency, though he did not hesitate to make use of his own people to trade there for anything he wanted.

By Mr. STRAIT:

Q. Have you given any thought to the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department?—A. Yes. I was examined in regard to that yesterday. I stated that we had in the Army the necessary system to get to the Indians the food, clothing, and supplies provided for them by the government. As is known to all of you gentlemen who have served in the Army, every commissary has to account for every ounce of flour, beef, beans, &c., that comes into his hands; and if any of those articles are lost, or if they even spoil on his hands, there is only one general way in which he can get rid of the responsibility, and that is through the action of three or four other officers, or the sworn statements of officers or responsibile enlisted men. On the other hand, there does not appear to be any system of that kind in the Indian administration. Ten thousand pounds of flour go to an Indian agency, and so far as I can gather, there is no proper accountability to the government at all. That flour may go to the Indians; it may be eaten up by the employés; it may be sold by the agent. There is nothing to show what becomes of it; but under our system in the Army we are prepared to issue to each individual Indian exactly what the government intends that he shall have, and there is no danger of failure except by a degree of rascality which under that system will be very rare. Under the Indian Bureau the looseness of administration is so great that a rascal finds no difficulty in appropriating what is intended for the Indians, and even an honest man may be sorely tempted to do so.

Q. In other words, you think it would be very much to the advantage of the Indians if the transfer were made?—A. Yes; and very much to the advantage of the Army; for when these Indians are forced into hostility the Indian Department does not fight; we have got to do the fighting, and it is a service that we don't like.

Q. Haven't the Indians very much more respect for a man that they know has the power to make them obey than for an agent who has no authority?—A. I will say yes to that question without limiting it to the red man. I do not think there is any doubt about it at all in reference to the Indian; but I have never seen any difference in that respect between red men and white men.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 8, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to inform the House of Representatives that on the 6th of December last he wrote to the heads of the several executive departments, inviting attention to that part of the "act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878," approved November 21, 1877, which provides that "the heads of the several executive departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such departments, or any of them, whenever practicable."

Copy of the correspondence is herewith transmitted, from which it will be seen that on account of the recent reductions in the clerical force of the several departments no clerks can be spared for the purpose indicated, except in the Department of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior reported that fifteen or possibly twenty clerks could be detailed from the Pension Office, but as these clerks are inexperienced in the work of the Surgeon-General's Office, it was estimated it would take two months to educate them, and for this period they would rather retard than advance the work. The Commissioner of Pensions, therefore, suggested that the clerks so detailed be continued in the employ of the Surgeon-General until the work is brought up, and provision made to supply their places in the Pension Bureau by new appointments.

To this Surgeon Woodward, who is in charge of the pension and record division of the Surgeon-General's Office, replied that the number of clerks to be loaned by the Pension Office was too small; that it would require fifty clerks in addition to the present force for about two years to clear off the arrearages, and that the total benefit of lending fifteen or twenty men, provided they were highly competent and industrious, till the close of the present fiscal year, would be very small.

To which the Surgeon-General adds that "such a measure would only embarrass and retard the attainment of the end desired."

It appearing that the detail, if made for the limited period provided by the law referred to, would not advance the work materially, and if made with a view to further legislation authorizing an indefinite detail, it would result practically in transferring to this department a less number of clerks than is required, and at the same time necessitate new appointments in the Interior Department to replace those detailed, therefore no further action in the matter was taken, except to furnish the Interior Department with a copy of Dr. Woodward's report.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1877.

SIR: The act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes, approved November 21, 1877, contains, under the head of "Medical Department," the following clause:

"*Provided*, That the heads of the several executive departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such departments, or any of them, whenever practicable."

As the work of this office is greatly in arrears in consequence of the reduction of the clerical force by legislation of the Forty-fourth Congress, I have the honor to re-

quest that application may be made to the heads of the several executive departments for the services of such clerks as can be detailed by them for the purpose contemplated in the act above quoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes, approved November 21, 1877, which contains, under the head of "Medical Department," the following clause:

"*Provided*, That the heads of the several executive departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such departments, or any of them, whenever practicable."

As the work of the Surgeon-General's Office is greatly in arrears in consequence of the reduction of the clerical force by legislation of the Forty-fourth Congress, I have the honor to inquire how many clerks can be detailed from the Interior Department for the purpose contemplated in the act above quoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

NOTE.—A communication of similar import was addressed to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1877.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring how many clerks can be detailed from this department, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 21, 1877, for temporary duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, I have the honor to inform you that the clerical force of this department has been so reduced by the legislation of the Forty-fourth Congress as to be barely sufficient for the work on hand.

With the current work of the department constantly increasing with the extension of postal facilities, I am compelled to say that I cannot, in justice to the postal service, detail any of the departmental force for duty elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 8, 1877.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to say that the clerical force provided by law for this department is at present insufficient for the necessities thereof, and that it does not appear, therefore, that any clerk can be detailed as provided in the act approved November 21, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring to the Army appropriation act of November 21, 1877, and to reply that the Department of State does not find it practicable, at present, to make any detail from its clerical force.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS

Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 11, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, asking how many clerks can be detailed from this department for services in the Surgeon-General's Office, as provided by the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved November 21, 1877.

In reply I have to inform you that the clerical force of this department has been so reduced by legislation of the past few years that it is hardly sufficient for the prompt conduct of the public business intrusted thereto, and it is therefore impracticable to detail any clerks of this department for the purpose mentioned in your letter.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 19, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the number of clerks that can be detailed from this department to assist in bringing up the work of the Surgeon-General's Office, as per act of Congress appoved November 21, 1877, has been received, and in reply you are informed that the number of clerks allowed this office is so small that none can be spared for the purpose indicated.

Very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War, City.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference of a letter of the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, dated December 6, addressed to you, citing a proviso in an act of Congress approved November 21, 1877, as follows:

"*Provided*, That the heads of the several executive departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such departments, or any of them, whenever practicable," and inquiring how many can be detailed from the Interior Department for the purpose contemplated by this proviso. I have the honor to inform you that there can be detailed from this bureau on the 1st proximo fifteen, and possibly twenty, clerks for service in the office of the Surgeon-General, without seriously interrupting the business of the bureau.

After the receipt of letter of the honorable Secretary of War, I called at the pension branch of the Surgeon-General's Office, on Tenth street, and had a conference with Surgeon J. J. Woodward, who has charge of the work.

I learned from him that it will take about two months' time to educate clerks inexperienced in the work to such a degree as to render their services of value to the office, and that, for about that time, new men would retard, rather than advance the work.

In view of this fact, I respectfully suggest that a temporary detail will not, on the whole, advance the business of adjudicating the pension claims, unless the clerks so detailed are continued in the employ of the Surgeon-General, after they are once educated, until the work of that office is brought up, and provision made to supply their places in this bureau by new appointments, instead of making new appointments to that office.

Very respectfully,

J. A. BENTLY,
Commissioner.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 14, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant inquiring how many clerks can be detailed from this department for the purpose contemplated in the proviso, under the head of "Medical Department," to an act of Con-

gress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes, approved November 21, 1877, and in reply thereto to inclose herewith copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions stating that fifteen, and possibly twenty, clerks can be detailed from that office on the 1st proximo for the purpose contemplated by the proviso to the act of Congress above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Indorsement.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 28, 1877.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the Secretary of War, and attention invited to the inclosed letter from Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States Army, in charge of the pension division of this office, whose views as therein expressed are concurred in.

No good can come out of the temporary make-shift proposed by the Commissioner of Pensions, but such a measure would only embarrass and retard the attainment of the end desired, namely, the speedy adjudication of the pension cases now on hand, awaiting action which can only be attained by a permanent increase of the clerical force of this office.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: The number of men the Commissioner of Pensions proposes to loan us (fifteen or twenty) is altogether too small for our needs. It will require fifty clerks in addition to our present force, for about two years, to clear off the arrearages. The commissioner correctly represents me as saying that any new men entering this office will need at least two months' experience before they can become sufficiently acquainted with the work to be of real service. At first they will simply have to be instructed by a part of the present force, and so hinder rather than help the work. To this he might have added that several months more must elapse before even the best of them will acquire such skill in searching as to average more than one case apiece satisfactorily searched daily. The total benefit, then, of lending us fifteen or twenty men till the close of the present fiscal year, now half expired, will be very small. It appears evident that the Commissioner correctly appreciates these facts, for he proposes that the clerks so detailed shall be "continued in the employ of the Surgeon-General after they are once educated, until the work of that office is brought up, and provision made to supply their places in this (the Pension) bureau by new appointments to that (the Surgeon-General's) office." Now, in the first place, I estimate that with fifteen men so transferred to us, the arrearages pension work now on hand in this office would not be brought up in much less than seven years, and with twenty, that it would require more than five years. This, of course, is on the supposition that none but highly competent and industrious clerks are transferred. If the transfer of this insufficient number of clerks is to be made an excuse for appointing no more new clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office, as the wording of the passage quoted implies, it would be an injury rather than a benefit to the work. I perfectly agree with the Commissioner that it would be desirable to keep permanently in this office such of the men loaned as prove, on trial, industrious, faithful, and competent; but unfortunately, I see no warrant for any such arrangement in the law, which expressly specifies that the detail shall be for "temporary service," and which I understand to be limited in its effect to the present fiscal year. To transfer these men permanently to this office will require further legislation, and such legislation will best subserve the interests of the public service, if it simply increases the force of this office to an adequate number of clerks of the several grades to do the work required, leaving the Secretary of War free not only to appoint, at his discretion, among the new men, such of those now loaned as have proved most efficient on trial, but also free not to appoint any of the less efficient among them.

In conclusion, I earnestly recommend that if a loan of clerks is now made for "temporary service," it be with the understanding that any men loaned who prove, on a few weeks' trial, obviously unfit for this particular work, shall be at once returned and replaced by others.

Very respectfully,

J. J. WOODWARD,
Surgeon United States Army.

General C. H. CRANE,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 31, 1877.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, stating in reply to letter from this department, dated the 6th instant, that a certain number of clerks can be detailed for duty in the Surgeon-General's Office on the 1st proximo, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Commissioner of Pensions, copies of the reports of the Surgeon-General and Dr. Woodward on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday, I have the honor to transmit herewith a "List of medical officers United States Army," showing their stations and duties at date of last report received at this office, and on which I have noted those who are permanently disabled. Inclosed, also, is a copy of the list of employés of this office, showing division of the office in which employed, to which is added a synopsis of the business performed in each division, together with a schedule of the clerical force employed in this office from July 1, 1870, to the present year, the original of which was transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Atkins, chairman Committee on Appropriations, on the 12th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, with their stations and duties, as reported to the Surgeon-General January 1, 1878, *or at date of last report received at this office.*

ALLOWED BY LAW.—One Surgeon-General, one assistant surgeon-general, one chief medical purveyor, four surgeons with the rank of colonel, two assistant medical-purveyors, eight surgeons with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, fifty surgeons with the rank of major, one hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons, and four medical storekeepers.

Surgeon-General.—Joseph K. Barnes, brigadier-general, Washington City, D. C.
Assistant Surgeon-General.—Charles H. Crane, colonel, Washington City, D. C.
Chief Medical Purveyor.—Jedediah H. Baxter, colonel, chief medical purveyor, United States Army, Washington City, D. C.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Colonels.		
Robert Murray	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Southerland	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Transferring property and accounts at medical purveying depot, New York City, N. Y. Address, box 108, Station A.
John M. Cuyler	Colonel Brigadier-general	Medical director, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, and headquarters Department of the East, Army building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York City, N. Y.
William J. Sloan	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel. Brigadier-general.	Medical director, headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.
Lieutenant-Colonels.		
William S. King	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, Philadelphia, Pa. Address, corner of Girard and Twelfth streets.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Lieutenant-Colonels—Continued.		
James Simons	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, Baltimore, Md. Address, 165 Dolphin street.
Charles C. Keeney	Lieutenant-colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. Address, Post-office box 2033.
John F. Head	Lieutenant-colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.
John F. Hammond	Lieutenant-colonel.	Military Division of the Atlantic. On leave of absence. Address, 26 Carroll street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elisha I. Baily	Lieutenant-colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.
George E. Cooper	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Assistant medical purveyor, San Francisco, Cal.
Ebenezer Swift	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel. Brigadier-general.	Assistant medical purveyor, New York City, N. Y. Office, No. 126 Wooster street.
Glover Perin	Lieutenant-colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
John Campbell	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Post surgeon, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., Department of the East.
Majors.		
John E. Summers	.....	Medical director, headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.
Thomas A. McParlin	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel. Brigadier-general.	Attending surgeon, headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City, N. Y.
Joseph B. Brown	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel. Brigadier-general.	President Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, N. Y.
David L. Magruder	Lieutenant-colonel.	Attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, Saint Louis, Mo. Address, 2808 Locust street.
Charles Page	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post surgeon, Omaha Barracks, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
Basil Norris	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Attending surgeon, Washington City, D. C.
Edward P. Vollum	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post surgeon, Saint Louis Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo.
John Moore	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.
Andrew K. Smith	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, N. Y.
R. H. Alexander	Lieutenant-colonel.	On leave of absence. Address, Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.
Joseph R. Smith	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va., Department of the East.
*John F. Randolph	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., Department of the East.
Bernard J. D. Irwin	Lieutenant-colonel. Colonel.	Post-surgeon, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Anthony Heger	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Willets Point, New York Harbor, N. Y.
Charles T. Alexander	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post surgeon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., Department of the Columbia.
Bennett A. Clements	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Camp Douglas, Utah, Department of the Platte.
Joseph C. Baily	Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Department of California.
James C. McKee	Lieutenant-colonel.	Medical director, headquarters Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.
Joseph H. Bill	Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Member Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, N. Y.
Charles H. Alden	Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Member Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, N. Y.
Warren Webster	Captain. Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., Department of the East.
Charles C. Byrne	Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post Surgeon, Fort Snelling, Minn., Department of Dakota.
Joseph P. Wright	Captain. Maj r. Lieutenant-colonel.	Attending surgeon, Leavenworth military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
Charles C. Gray	Captain. Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Riley, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
William C. Spencer	Captain. Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Attending surgeon, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.
Francis L. Town	Captain. Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Sill, Ind. T., Department of the Missouri.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Majors—Continued.		
Dallas Bache	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Benicia arsenal, Cal., Department of California.
Blencowe E. Fryer	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
*John H. Frantz	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Preble, Me., Department of the East. (On sick leave. Address, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.)
Charles E. Goddard	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort McKavett, Tex., Department of Texas.
Charles B. White	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Columbus barracks, Columbus, Ohio.
George M. Sternberg	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., Department of the Columbia.
Joseph J. Woodward	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	On duty preparing Medical History of the War of the Rebellion, &c., Surgeon-General's Office, Washington City, D. C.
William H. Forwood	Captain Major.	Post surgeon, McPherson barracks, Atlanta, Ga., Department of the South.
Ely McClellan	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Lapwai, Ind. T., Department of the Columbia.
Samuel A. Storrow	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Laramie, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
William D. Wolverton	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Albert Hartsuff	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort Gratiot, Mich. (temporary duty), Department of the East.
Charles R. Greenleaf	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Helena barracks, Mont., Department of Dakota.
J. V. D. Middleton	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, N. Y., Department of the East.
John H. Janeway	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Saint Augustine, Fla., Department of the South.
Henry R. Tilton	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Keogh, Mont., Department of Dakota.
Samuel M. Horton	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort McHenry, Md., Department of the East.
J. C. G. Happersett	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, N. Y., Department of the East.
Alfred A. Woodhull	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Alcatraz Island, Cal., Department of California.
John S. Billings	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Surgeon-General's Office.
William M. Notson	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort McKinney, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
Joseph R. Gibson	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
D. L. Huntington	Captain Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Attending surgeon, Old Soldiers' Home, near Washington City, D. C.
John W. Williams	Captain Major.	On duty with troops at Washington arsenal, D. C. Temporary duty.)
Captains.		
George P. Jaquett	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Fla., Department of the South.
William E. Waters	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, San Antonio, Tex., Department of Texas. (Temporary duty.)
Justus M. Brown	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Garland, Colo., District of New Mexico, Department of the Missouri.
V. Buren Hubbard	Captain Major.	Attending surgeon, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.
John W. Brewer	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Bridger, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
John Brooke	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Newport barracks, Ky., Department of the South.
William H. Gardner	Captain Major.	Medical-director's office, headquarters Department of the South. (Temporary duty.)
Harvey E. Brown	Captain Major.	Post-surgeon, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, N. Y., Department of the East.

* Unfit for duty, and supposed to be permanently disabled.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Captains—Continued.		
*William E. Whitehead	Captain	Post-surgeon, Fort Larned, Kans., Department of the Missouri. (Sick in New York City.)
Charles Smart	Captain	On leave of absence. Address, No. 250 East Sixty-second street, New York City, N. Y.
Elliott Coues	Captain	On duty with Professor Hayden's surveying expedition. Address, 509 Seventh street, n. w., Washington, D. C.
William F. Buchanan	Captain	On leave of absence. Resignation accepted to take effect April 1, 1878. Address, care of James R. Booth, esq., 605 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Henry J. Phillips		On sick leave. Address, Mobile, Ala.
John H. Kinsman	Captain	Post-surgeon, Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., Department of the Gulf.
P. Middleton	Captain	Post-surgeon, Fort Clark, Tex., Department of Texas.
George A. Otis	Captain Major. Lieutenant-Colonel.	On duty preparing the Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, and curator Army Medical Museum, Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C.
Henry McElderry		Fort Monroe, Va., Department of the East.
William S. Tremaine		Post-surgeon, Fort Dodge, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
Daniel G. Caldwell		Post-surgeon, Fort Griffin, Tex., Department of Texas. (Under orders to proceed to New York City, thence to report by letter to the Surgeon-General.)
Samuel S. Jessop		Post-surgeon, Charleston, S. C., Department of the South.
Edwin Bentley		Post-surgeon, Little Rock barracks, Little Rock, Ark., Department of the Gulf.
Henry Lippincott		United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Morse K. Taylor		Attending surgeon, headquarters Department of Texas, and post-surgeon, San Antonio, Tex.
John H. Bartholf		Post-surgeon, Camp Harney, Oreg., Department of the Columbia.
Henry M. Cronkhite		Post-surgeon, Camp Verde, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Egon A. Koerper		Post-surgeon, Fort Sanders, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
Richard S. Vickery		Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, Department of the East.
Robert M. O'Reilly		Post-surgeon, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., Department of the East.
Frank Meacham		Post-surgeon, Fort Brown, Tex., Department of Texas.
†Thomas F. Azpell		Fort Lee, Bergen County, N. J. (Not on duty; sick.)
Charles L. Heizmann		Post-surgeon, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., Department of the East.
Robert H. White		Post-surgeon, Ringgold barracks, Tex., Department of Texas.
Calvin DeWitt		Post-surgeon, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., (temporary duty), Department of the Platte.
J. Victor DeHanne		Post-surgeon, Fort Concho, Tex., Department of Texas.
Carlos Carvallo		Post-surgeon, Fort Union, N. Mex., District of New Mexico, Department of the Missouri. (Granted leave of absence.)
Alfred C. Girard		Post-surgeon, Fort Randall, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Joseph B. Girard		Post-surgeon, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Department of the East.
John V. Lauderdale		Post-surgeon, Fort Wingate, N. Mex., District of New Mexico, Department of the Missouri.
Benjamin F. Pope		Post-surgeon, Fort Stockton, Tex., Department of Texas.
James P. Kimball		Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, N. Y.
Aug. A. Yeomans		Post-surgeon, Fort Richardson, Tex., Department of Texas.
Leonard Y. Loring		Post-surgeon, Fort Yuma, Cal., Department of Arizona. (On leave of absence. Address, 37 East Twenty-ninth street, New York City.)
Arch. B. Campbell		Ringgold barracks, Tex., Department of Texas.
William J. Wilson		Post-surgeon, Fort Craig, N. Mex., District of New Mexico, Department of the Missouri.
J. A. Fitzgerald		Post-surgeon, Fort Boisé, Ind. T., Department of the Columbia.
Peter Moffatt		Post-surgeon, Fort Mackinac, Mich., Department of the East.
Charles Styer		Post-surgeon, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Department of the East.
Joseph H. T. King		Fort Clark, Tex., Department of Texas. (Granted sick leave.)

* Unfit for duty and supposed to be permanently disabled. † Permanently disabled.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Captains—Continued.		
Joseph K. Corson		Post-surgeon, Plattsburg barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., Department of the East.
Daniel Weisel		Post-surgeon, Fort Canby, Wash., Department of the Columbia.
Peter J. A. Cleary		Post-surgeon, Fort Lyon, Colo., Department of the Missouri.
Julius H. Patzki		On leave of absence. Address, 43 Luetzow street, Berlin, Prussia.
Frederick W. Elbrey		Post-surgeon, Oglethorpe barracks, Savannah, Ga., Department of the South.
Washington Matthews		Post-surgeon, Camp Bidwell, Cal., Department of California.
William R. Steinmetz		Post-surgeon, Fort Wallace, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
John D. Hall		Post-surgeon, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., Department of the East.
Curtis E. Munn		Post-surgeon, Sidney barracks, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
Ezra Woodruff		Post-surgeon, Fort Davis, Tex., Department of Texas.
Philip F. Harvey		Post-surgeon, Fort Buford, Dak., Department of Dakota.
William H. King		Post-surgeon, Fort Sully, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Stevens G. Cowdrey		Post-surgeon, Fort Cameron, Utah, Department of the Platte.
John M. Dickson		Post-surgeon, Fort Klamath, Oreg., Department of the Columbia.
Charles B. Byrne		Post-surgeon, Fort Duncan, Tex., Department of Texas.
Frank Reynolds*		On sick leave. Address: Care Drexel, Harges & Co., Paris, France.
Clarence Ewen		Post-surgeon, Madison barracks, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., Department of the East.
First Lieutenants.		
Charles K. Winne	Captain. Major. Lieutenant-colonel.	Post-surgeon, Fort McPherson, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
Fred. C. Ainsworth		Post-surgeon, Fort Whipple, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Valery Havard		Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., Department of Dakota.
John Van R. Hoff		Post-surgeon, Fort Fetterman, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
H. Offley Paulding		Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., Department of Dakota. (On leave of absence. Address, 1741 F street, n. w., Washington, D. C.)
George W. Adair		Fort Brown, Tex., Department of Texas. (On temporary duty at Carrizo, Tex.)
Paul R. Brown		Post-surgeon, Fort Shaw, Mont., Department of Dakota.
Edward B. Moseley		Post-surgeon, Camp Robinson, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
Bernard G. Semig		Post-surgeon, Camp McDermit, Nev. (temporary duty), Department of California.
John O. Skinner		Post-surgeon, Fort Johnston, N. C., Department of the South.
James Alex. Finley		Post-surgeon, Fort Elliott, Tex., Department of the Missouri. Address, via Camp Supply, Ind T. (On leave of absence. Address, No. 5 Woodland Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Aug. A. DeLoffre		Post-surgeon, Fort Reno, Ind. T., Department of the Missouri.
Timothy E. Wilcox		Post-surgeon, Camp Supply, Ind. T., Department of the Missouri.
Louis M. Maus		Post-surgeon, Standing Rock Agency, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Blair D. Taylor		Post-surgeon, Fort Rice, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Curtis E. Price		Post-surgeon, Camp Gaston, Cal., Department of California.
J. C. Worthington		Post-surgeon, Camp Grant, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Henry S. Turrill		On duty with artillery battalion, San Antonia, Tex., Department of Texas.
Edward T. Comegys		Post-surgeon, San Felipe, Tex., Department of Texas.
Walter Reed		Post-surgeon, Camp Apache, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Henry S. Kilbourne		Post-surgeon, Fort Hays, Kans., Department of the Missouri.
James C. Merrill		Fort Brown, Tex., Department of Texas.
William R. Hall		Post-surgeon, Fort Stevens, Oreg., Department of the Columbia.

* Permanently disabled.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Station, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
First Lieutenants—Continued.		
Richards Barnett		On temporary duty in medical director's office, Department of the Gulf. (Temporary duty.)
George H. Torney		Post-surgeon, Fort Gibson, Ind. T., Department of the Missouri.
Louis W. Crampton		Post-surgeon, Jackson barracks, La., Department of the Gulf.
Joseph Y. Porter		Post-surgeon, Key West, Fla., Department of the South.
Marshall W. Wood		Fort McKinney, Wyo., Department of the Platte.
Marcus E. Taylor		Post-surgeon, Baton Rouge, La., Department of the Gulf.
William L. Newlands		Post-surgeon, Angel Island, Cal. (temporary duty), Department of California.
John B. W. Gardiner		Post-surgeon, Camp Lowell, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Robert E. Smith		Post-surgeon, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., District of New Mexico, Department of the Missouri. (With troops in the field.)
William C. Shannon		Fort Clark, Tex., Department of Texas.
Louis S. Tesson		Post-surgeon, Fort Custer, Mont., Department of Dakota.
William G. Spencer		Fort Townsend, Wash., Department of the Columbia.
Roland L. Rosson		Post-surgeon, Camp Thomas, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Edwin F. Gardner		Post-surgeon, Fort Ellis, Mont., Department of Dakota.
William H. Corbusier		Post-surgeon, Camp Sheridan, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
James W. Buell		Fort Concho, Tex., Department of Texas. (On sick leave.)
Robert W. Shufeldt		Omaha barracks, Nebr., Department of the Platte.
Daniel M. Appel		Post-surgeon, Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Department of the Missouri.
T. A. Cuningham		Post-surgeon, Fort Stevenson, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Harry O. Perley		Post-surgeon, Fort Pembina, Dak., Department of Dakota.
Henry G. Burton		Post-surgeon, Camp Bowie, Ariz., Department of Arizona.
Samuel Q. Robinson		Post-surgeon, Fort Missoula, Mont., Department of Dakota.
William B. Davis		Post-surgeon, Fort Totten, Dak., Department of Dakota.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

Captains.		
Henry Johnson		San Francisco, Cal.
George T. Beall		Acting assistant medical purveyor, Saint Louis, Mo.
And. V. Cherbonnier		Saint Louis, Mo.
F. O'Donnoghue		New York City, N. Y.

RETIRED LIST.

Surgeon-General.		
Brigadier-General.		
Clement A. Finley	Brigadier-general	West Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonel.		
Joseph J. B. Wright	Colonel Brigadier-general.	Carlisle, Pa.
Lieutenant-Colonels.		
Richard S. Satterlee	Lieutenant-colonel Colonel. Brigadier-general.	New York City. Address, No. 51 West Nineteenth street.
Charles McDougall	Colonel Brigadier-general.	No. 57 Market street, Georgetown, D. C.
Majors.		
Burton Randall	Lieutenant-colonel	Annapolis, Md.
William F. Edgar		San Francisco, Cal.

Quarterly report of medical officers, United States Army, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Brevet commissions.	Residence, January 1, 1878, or at date of last report received at this office.
Captains.		
Benjamin King		Weston, near West River P. O., Anne Arundel County, Md.
Joseph H. Bailey		Kent Cliffs, Putnam County, N. Y.
Henry R. Silliman	Captain Major.	Philadelphia, Pa. Address, 106 North Fifteenth street.
Howard Culbertson		Zanesville, Ohio. Address, No. 206 Market street.
William C. Minor	Captain	Unknown.

Changes since October 1, 1877.

DIED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis A. Edwards, surgeon, at Washington, D. C., November 8, 1877.

RESIGNED.

Captain Charles S. DeGraw, assistant surgeon, January 1, 1878.

Official:

C. H. CRANE,
Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 15, 1878.

List of employés of the Surgeon-General's Office, showing division of the office in which employed and the duties on which each is engaged; also a synopsis of the business performed in each division.

Name and grade.	Division in which employed.	On what duty engaged.
CHIEF CLERK.		
1. Samuel Ramsay	Financial, and artificial limbs.	In charge of division.
CLERKS CLASS FOUR.		
1. Charles Harling	Administrative	Distribution of mails, &c.
2. Andrew Bischoff	Disbursing and library	Disbursing accounts.
3. John Wilson	Administrative	General supervision of clerks and work of the division.
4. J. Price Kepner	Record and pension	Principal clerk of division.
5. C. J. Myers	Surgical records	Do.
6. M. L. Baxter	Property	Do.
7. S. A. Moulthrop	Administrative	In charge of records.
CLERKS CLASS THREE.		
1. Edward Shaw	Disbursing and library	Custodian of medical journals.
2. D. G. Dixon	Property	Examining property returns.
3. Jacob Frech	Record and pension	Pension work. (In charge of searchers.)
4. J. R. Rose	Administrative	In charge of printing.
5. G. E. Corson	Record and pension	Pension work. (In charge of briefing and indorsing section.)
CLERKS CLASS TWO.		
1. Fred. W. Stone	Disbursing and library	Principal clerk to officer in charge.
2. J. F. Loughran	Surgical records	Correspondence.
3. F. R. Sparks	do	Surgical History of the War.
4. R. Ravenburg	Administrative	Hospital stewards. Records and correspondence.
5. W. S. McPherson	Record and pension	Miscellaneous letter clerk for general business of division and pension work.
6. F. L. Apel	Disbursing and library	Library work and miscellaneous correspondence in connection with public charities. (Providence and Columbia hospitals.)
7. A. M. Buck	Financial and artificial limbs.	Accounts.

List of employés of the Surgeon-General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Name and grade.	Division in which employed.	On what duty engaged.
CLERKS CLASS ONE.		
1. C. P. Clark	Disbursing and library	Library work.
2. A. Rechenberg	Record and pension	Pension work. (In charge of files of monthly reports of sick and wounded, and furnishing information therefrom.)
3. William Schuenneeker	Surgical records	Surgical History of the War.
4. F. W. Storck	Property	Recording correspondence and examining bills and disbursing accounts.
5. Charles Ahert	Surgical records	Copying mutilated and worn-out papers.
6. A. D. Addison	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
7. Murray Addison	do	Do.
8. Louis P. Altschu	do	Do.
9. Anton Becker	Administrative	Copyist.
10. Mathew Bryan	do	Dispatching mails, &c.
11. T. S. Buchanan	Disbursing and library	Disbursing accounts.
12. Robert L. Clear	Property	Records (letters received) and correspondence.
13. C. R. Clifton	Record and pension	Statistics.
14. James H. Collins	Administrative	In charge of stationery and blanks.
15. William Crompton	Disbursing and library	Packing and shipping clerk, and in charge of instruments.
16. George M. Dowe	Administrative	Records of letters received.
17. H. W. Durnall	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
18. John N. Eble	Disbursing and library	Indexing.
19. John C. Fill	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
20. George W. Fisher	do	Do.
21. William Fisher	Administrative	Records (indexes).
22. E. S. Fletcher	Record and pension	Pension work. (Examining briefs of application for information).
23. David Flynn	Surgical records	Revising catalogue of Army Medical Museum.
24. F. J. Foster	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
25. Thomas Frisby	Surgical records	Searching surgical data from records.
26. Adam Geib	Property	Records and correspondence.
27. John F. Gibson	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
28. William R. Goodman	Surgical records	Compiling abstracts of surgical reports.
29. Henry O. Hall	Disbursing and library	Indexing and proof-reader.
30. S. C. Hanson	Surgical records	Searching pension-records.
31. Robert W. Hardy	Disbursing and library	Indexing.
32. William E. Hardy	Record and pension	Pension work (discharge-registers).
33. Thomas G. Haviland	Surgical records	In charge of files.
34. James D. Hendley	Administrative	Records, and briefing hospital-construction papers and indexing.
35. Samuel Hilton	Surgical records	Searching pension-records.
36. F. C. Holland	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
37. George H. Holt	do	Pension work (briefing applications for information).
38. J. R. Imbrie	do	Pension work (searcher, and miscellaneous work).
39. Samuel Johnston	Property	Examining property-returns.
40. George A. Jones	Administrative	Correspondence and miscellaneous work.
41. E. W. Kepner	Record and pension	Pension work (briefing applications for information).
42. O. D. Kinsman	do	Pension work (searcher).
43. M. Koechling	Financial, and artificial limbs.	Artificial-limb orders and accounts.
44. J. S. Larcombe	Record and pension	Pension work (general care and supervision of all volumes of records).
45. D. E. Lattimore	do	Pension work (indexes of battle-records and casualty-lists, &c.).
46. Louis Leclerc	Administrative	Contract-surgeons' records and correspondence.
47. James F. Linden	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
48. F. B. Loftus	Surgical records	Correspondence and records.
49. E. S. McCleary	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
50. J. C. McConnell	do	Microscopical work of the Museum, and making drawings for Medical History of the War.
51. J. S. McFarland	Administrative	Distribution of general orders, &c.
52. Thomas L. Miller	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher) and statistics.
53. Charles J. Moore	do	Pension work (registers of applications for information).
54. W. T. W. Moritz	Disbursing and library	Indexing and library work.
55. William C. Myers	Administrative	Printing.
56. John M. Nesbitt	do	Do.
57. Isaac P. Noyes	Disbursing and library	Indexing and draughting plans for hospitals.
58. Thomas O'Beirne	Administrative	Pay-rolls and accounts of employés.
59. William Palmer	do	Records (letter-book).
60. W. D. Palmer	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
61. E. T. Parker	Surgical records	In charge of Museum hall.
62. C. Parkinson	Record and pension	Pension work (indorsing replies to applications for information).
63. L. M. Penfield	Administrative	Records of medical officers in connection with furnishing information in pension cases.
64. William Pittis	do	Records (letter-book) and correspondence.

List of employés of the Surgeon-General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Name and grade.	Division in which employed.	On what duty engaged.
CLERKS CLASS ONE—Cont'd.		
65. Peter Preuss	Surgical records	Surgical History of the War.
66. John F. Reardon	do	Employed in Museum hall.
67. Lewis H. Rose	Administrative	Printing.
68. Charles Roller	do	Distribution of publications of the office, general orders, &c.
69. W. A. Ruess	Record and pension	Pension work (registers of applications for information).
70. Matthew Ryan	do	Meteorological registers and copyist.
71. E. T. Schafhirt	Surgical records	Preparing, lettering, and numbering specimens for Army Medical Museum.
72. Ernst Schmid	Record and pension	Pension work (indorsing replies to applications for information).
73. R. L. Shimer	do	Pension work (examiner of indorsements).
74. L. W. Slater	do	Pension work (examining work of searchers).
75. James W. St. Clair	Property	Examining property-returns.
76. William H. Stuard	Record and pension	Pension work (filing reports of sick and wounded examination of recruits, &c.)
77. James L. Taylor	do	Pension work (searcher).
78. James Taylor	Surgical record	Filing and indexing returns, reports, &c.
79. M. H. Teulon	Financial, and artificial limbs.	Records, and copying letters, &c.
80. C. H. Underwood	Record and pension	Pension work. (In charge of files of applications unacted upon, and files of evidence-slips in cases disposed of).
81. E. J. Ward	Surgical records	Employed on photographic work.
82. Charles Watson	Disbursing and library	Indexing.
83. B. F. Williams	Administrative	General correspondence and pension work.
84. J. A. Wise	do	Hospital-fund accounts and correspondence.
85. A. G. Yount	Record and pension	Pension work (miscellaneous files and indexes).
86. B. Zglinitzki	do	Compiling and registering meteorological reports.
87. William B. Corbit	do	Copying manuscript, translating, and other work for the Medical History of the War.
88. E. J. Jennings	Administrative	Records and indexes.
89. D. H. Yount	Record and pension	Pension work (indorsing replies to applications for information).
90. A. W. Taylor	do	Pension work (searcher).
91. L. Auber	Administrative	Issue of stationery and distribution of blanks.
92. M. E. Urell	Record and pension	Pension work (briefing applications for information).
ENLISTED MEN OF THE GENERAL SERVICE, U. S. A., ON DUTY AS CLERKS.		
1. Edw. Ashfield	Record and pension	Pension work (briefing cases).
2. C. W. Brown	do	Pension work (searcher).
3. J. H. Bushnell	do	Do.
4. M. G. Chew	do	Do.
5. William H. Deggee	do	Do.
6. C. W. Egan	do	Pension work (compiling indexes of miscellaneous papers, histories of hospitals, &c., and furnishing information therefrom).
7. A. H. Gawler	do	Superintendent of building and dispatch clerk.
8. William Gleason	do	Pension work (searcher).
9. A. Hoss	do	Do.
10. H. A. Johnson	do	Do.
11. G. H. Larcombe	do	Do.
12. W. Lawton	do	Do.
13. Paul Orpogan	Surgical records	Surgical History of the War.
14. C. A. Perkins	Record and pension	Pension work (searcher).
15. Walter Proctor	do	Pension work (indorsing replies to applications for information).
16. B. W. Reiss	do	Pension work (searcher).
17. W. F. Snyder	do	Do.
18. W. E. Spedden	do	Do.
19. E. H. Tabler	do	Do.
20. J. M. R. Welsh	Surgical records	Repairing and copying mutilated papers.
ANATOMIST.		
1. F. Schafhirt	Army Medical Museum	Anatomist.
ENGINEER.		
1. J. F. Linkins	Record and pension	Engineer.
MESSENGER.		
1. Eli Jackson	Administrative	Messenger.

List of employés of the Surgeon-General's Office, &c.—Continued.

Name and grade.	Division in which employed.	On what duty engaged.
WATCHMEN AND LABORERS.		
1. J. G. Burkhardt	Administrative	Night watchman.
2. Thomas Whelan	do	Do.
3. William Green	Record and pension	Fireman and other duties in connection with heating apparatus of the building.
4. William McCoy	do	Night watchman.
5. F. Neujahr	do	Do.
6. William Bowles	Administrative	On duty as messenger.
7. M. Gannon	do	Do.
8. G. W. Giddens	Property	Do.
9. W. H. Womersley	Surgical records	Do.
10. P. McEneany	Administrative	Do.
11. John Fogarty	Disbursing and library	Do.
12. Arch. Brown	Record and pension	Do.
13. J. J. Hanlon	do	Do.
14. J. H. Murphy	do	Do.
15. Aaron Stern	do	Do.
16. Charles Trought	do	Do.
17. M. F. Daly	do	Do.
18. M. Duffy	Surgical records	Do.
19. W. E. Jones	do	Do.
20. Samuel Bryant	Administrative	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

Divisions.	Clerks.						Anatomist.	Engineer.	Messenger.	Watchmen and laborers.	Total clerks.	Aggregate of employés.
	Chief clerk.	Class four.	Class three.	Class two.	Class one.	Enlisted men.						
Administrative	....	3	1	1	21	....	....	....	1	6	26	33
Property	....	1	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	7	8
Record and pension	....	1	2	1	40	18	....	1	....	9	62	72
Disbursing and library	....	1	1	2	9	....	....	....	....	1	13	14
Surgical records	....	1	....	2	15	2	....	....	....	3	20	23
Financial, and artificial limbs	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Army Medical Museum	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1
	1	7	5	7	92	20	1	1	1	20	132	155

The above-named employés comprise the regular force of the office. In addition to these there are employed three contract-surgeons in connection with the compilation of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and one contract-surgeon in the library of the office, under authority granted by Congress. There are also two enlisted men of the general service United States Army, detailed from the War Department by the Secretary of War, on duty in the record and pension division and engaged in pension work.

The business of the office is allotted to the several divisions as follows:

The administrative division, under charge of the Assistant Surgeon-General.—This division is charged with the general supervision of all affairs and business of the bureau and appointment of employés; the preparation, issue, and distribution of all orders for the government of the Medical Department of the Army, or of the office; the detail of medical officers, contract-surgeons, and hospital stewards, and supervision of all matters pertaining to the personnel of the department; all matters pertaining to medical boards for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion and applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army; the preparation of returns of medical officers and of hospital stewards and reports of contracts made with physicians; the distribution of the publications of the office, medical journals, general orders from the headquarters of the Army, &c.; the consideration of all estimates for construction and repair of Army hospitals, and allotment of funds appropriated for

that purpose; the consideration and care of reports as to sanitary condition of the various military posts; the reception and distribution of official mail, and the dispatch of all mail matter of the office; the issue of official postage-stamps to medical officers and the examination and adjustment of the accounts thereof; the examination and registration of all receipts and expenditures on account of the hospital fund at the military posts throughout the country, and the settlement of returns of property purchased therefrom; the consideration of all miscellaneous correspondence received and the preparation of replies thereto; the verification of service and signature of medical officers and contract surgeons (in service during and since the war) whose affidavits are presented to the Pension Office in support of claims for pension, when submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions for that purpose; the distribution of blanks necessary for use at military posts, and providing stationery for use in the office. To this division is attached a printing-office (the establishment of which was found necessary for an expeditious transaction of business and as a saving of clerical labor) in which are printed all blanks and memoranda necessary for office use, which amount to about half a million annually.

The property division, under charge of the Chief Medical Purveyor.—This division is charged with the supervision of the purchase and distribution of medical and hospital supplies and all disbursements on account of appropriation for the Medical Department of the Army, and the examination and settlement of returns of medical and hospital property.

The record and pension division, under charge of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States Army.—In this division are collected and preserved the volumes of records of hospitals which existed during the war and papers pertaining to the business of these hospitals (so far as the same have been turned over to the Surgeon-General) and medical records of discontinued posts and commands; also all monthly reports of sick and wounded, meteorological reports, and reports of examination of recruits. This division is charged with the examination of reports of sick and wounded, and the compilation therefrom of statistics as to the health and mortality of the Army for the information of the Surgeon-General; the examination of hospital records and papers, and furnishing to the Commissioner of Pensions, Adjutant-General of the Army, and Second Auditor of the Treasury, reports as to cause of death or discharge, history of hospital treatment, &c., of soldiers, upon the application of those officers for such information; the compilation of statistics and preparation of manuscript, plates, and illustrations for the Medical History of the War, and the revision of the proof thereof. The officer in charge of this division has charge also of the medical, comparative anatomy, and microscopical sections of the Army Medical Museum, but little or no clerical work is now performed in that branch.

The disbursing and library division, under charge of Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army.—In this division are paid all accounts referred to it for that purpose by the property division, and also all accounts relating to artificial limbs and apparatus, trusses, and the appropriations for museum and library, and for the Medical and Surgical History of the War. All issues of microscopes, thermometers, and special apparatus are made, and all trusses are packed and distributed by this division, and requisitions for printing and binding to be performed at the Government Printing Office are prepared, and the accounts connected therewith are kept. The work of the library consists in purchasing and cataloguing books, indexing journals, and in carrying on exchanges with libraries and societies at home and abroad. A large amount of correspondence is connected with this part of the work.

The division of surgical records, under charge of Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, United States Army.—In this division are collected and preserved the records of all wounds and injuries, and surgical operations, also reports of casualties occurring among troops in the field. These reports are classified and indexed for ready reference in furnishing information to the Pension Office; the compilation of statistics and material and the preparation of manuscript, plates, and illustrations for the Surgical History of the War, and revision of the proof-sheets thereof. The officer in charge of this division is also the curator of the Army Medical Museum, and the clerical labor necessary for the museum is performed by this division.

The financial and artificial limbs division, under charge of the chief clerk.—This division is charged with keeping the accounts of the several appropriations under the control of the Surgeon-General; furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, to disabled soldiers, and the examination of claims originating prior to the year 1875.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 12, 1878.

Official copy.

C. H. CRANE,
Assistant Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 16, 1878.

Schedule of the clerical force employed in the Office of the Surgeon-General from July 1, 1870, to the present year.

	Clerks, or on duty as such.													
	Chief clerk.	Class four.	Class three.	Class two.	Class one.	Hospital stewards.	Enlisted men (privates, general service).	Anatomist.	Engineer.	Messenger.	Watchmen and laborers.	Privates, general service on duty as messengers, &c.	Total clerks employed.	Aggregate of employés.
On July 1, 1870	1	....	1	2	10	120	.....	....	....	1	1	26	134	162
On July 1, 1871	1	....	1	2	8	94	.....	....	....	1	1	26	106	134
On July 1, 1872	1	....	1	2	8	165	.....	....	....	1	1	29	177	208
On July 1, 1873	1	....	1	2	8	168	.....	....	....	1	1	30	180	212
On July 1, 1874*	1	6	4	8	115	.....	.....	1	1	1	22	.....	134	159
On July 1, 1875	1	8	6	9	120	.....	.....	1	1	1	22	.....	144	169
On July 1, 1876	1	7	5	7	92	.....	.....	1	1	1	20	.....	112	135
On July 1, 1877	1	7	5	7	92	.....	20	1	1	1	20	.....	132	155

* On this date all enlisted men on duty in the office were discharged, in compliance with the act of June 20, 1874; the number of civilian clerks was increased and appointments to fill original vacancies made from among those discharged, as provided in same act.

J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 12, 1878.

Official copy.

C. H. CRANE.
Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February* 16, 1878.

APPENDIX B.

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[The strongest regiment of artillery.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present for duty	1	1	3	2	....	1	1	2	16	7	20	27
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	2	16	7	20	27

BATTERY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	2	1	...	5	4	...	1	..	....	20	3	30	33	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	1	11	....	13	13	....
Sick	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	....	1	1	1	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	...	..	...	..	...	....	..	...	1	...	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	...	....	...	..	...	....	....	...	2	..	2	2	....
With leave	....	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	...	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	...	..	...	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	..	5	4	...	2	..	1	35	4	47	51	52
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	...	....	...	....	...	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	...	....	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	..	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
From desertion	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	...	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	...	....	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	...	....	...	..	...	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Transferred	...	....	...	..	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	...	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	...	....	...	....	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	..	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Deserted	....	....	...	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	5	....	....	2	....	1	26	3	34	37	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	4	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	....	....	2	....	1	30	4	38	42	38
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	7	7	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By promotion	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Transferred	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....

LIGHT-BATTERY C.

Present:															
For duty	1	2	2	....	6	3	....	1	....	1	47	5	58	63	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	2	....	7	3	....	1	....	1	53	5	65	70	70
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	1	16	2	23	25	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	2	....	4	3	....	2	....	1	23	5	33	38	38
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BATTERY E.

Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	4	3	....	1	....	....	21	2	29	31	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	4	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	4	3	....	1	....	....	25	4	33	37	37
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty					3	2	1				15		21	21	
On extra or daily duty											3		3	3	
Sick											3		3	3	
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service		2	1		2	1	1				4	3	8	11	
With leave	1											1		1	
Without leave															
Sick															
In arrest or confinement											1		1	1	
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1		5	3	2				26	4	36	40	41
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment											1		1	1	
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service											1		1	1	
For disability											1		1	1	
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

BATTERY G.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1		2	3	2				18	3	25	28	
On extra or daily duty											2		2	2	
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service		1			2						3	1	5	6	
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1		4	3	2				23	4	32	36	36
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depot															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	14	1	21	22	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	4	....
With leave	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	2	....	3	....	1	25	4	36	40	39
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BATTERY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	4	4	....	2	....	....	15	2	25	27	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	5	....
With leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	4	....	2	....	2	21	4	34	38	38
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	14	2	20	22	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	8	10	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	28	4	36	40	40
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

BATTERY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	3	2	....	2	....	1	15	2	23	25	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	4	6	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	2	....	2	....	1	27	4	37	41	40
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Third United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	5	2	....	2	....	....	19	3	28	31	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	5	2	....	2	....	....	28	4	37	41	42
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

Commissioned officers	57
Enlisted men	482
Total	539

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	35
Enlisted men	357
Total	392

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[The weakest regiment of artillery.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present for duty	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	14	7	19	26
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	14	7	19	26

BATTERY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	5	3	....	2	....	....	15	2	25	27	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	...	5	3	....	2	....	....	27	4	37	41	42
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer, or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Art. ficers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	14	2	18	20	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	6	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	22	4	27	31	34
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Dropped	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BATTERY C.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Art. ficers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	1	....	4	3	....	2	....	....	17	1	26	27	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	14	14	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
With leave	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	2	....	5	3	....	2	....	....	36	5	46	51	51
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlisment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer, or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1		1		3	1		1			24	2	29	31	
On extra, or daily duty											3		3	3	
Sick											1		1	1	
In arrest, or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service		2			2						2	2	4	6	
With leave			1									1		1	
Without leave															
Sick															
In arrest, or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	2	2		5	1		1			30	5	37	42	41
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer, or appointment			1									1		1	
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

BATTERY E.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1			4	2	2				18	2	26	28	
On extra, or daily duty											1		1	1	
Sick											1		1	1	
In arrest, or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service		1				2					7	1	9	10	
With leave			1									1		1	
Without leave															
Sick											1		1	1	
In arrest, or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1		4	4	2				28	4	38	42	42
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer, or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	2	....	....	6	3	1	....	....	....	47	3	57	60	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	7	3	2	....	....	....	51	4	63	67	67
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer, or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

BATTERY G.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	9	3	16	19	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
With leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	14	4	22	26	27
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer, or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	11	2	13	15	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	7	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	20	4	26	30	31
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

BATTERY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	20	2	25	27	....
On extra, or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	10	11	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest, or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	29	4	37	41	41
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	...	1	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	14	1	22	23	...
On extra, or daily duty	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	14	...
Sick	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
In arrest, or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
With leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest, or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	29	4	38	42	42
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer, or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BATTERY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	1	14	15	...
On extra, or daily duty	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	12	12	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...
In arrest, or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
With leave	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest, or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	21	4	29	33	33
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer, or appointment	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Recapitulations of the Fifth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

BATTERY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1				3	1	1				11	1	16	17	
On extra, or daily duty											3		3	3	
Sick															
In arrest, or confinement											1		1	1	
Absent:															
On detached service		2	1				1				1	3	2	5	
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick											2		2	2	
In arrest, or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	2	1		3	1	2				18	4	24	28	28
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer, or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c.															
Deserted															

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, AUGUST 13, 1877.

Commissioned officers	57
Enlisted men	443
Total	500

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	29
Enlisted men	306
Total	335

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[Strongest regiment of cavalry.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenant.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present for duty	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	28	9	33	42
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	28	9	33	42

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	4	3	1	....	2	1	34	2	45	47	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	6	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	4	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	2	1	54	3	68	71	77
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	1	30	1	37	38	....
On extra or daily duty	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	14	15	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	12	12	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	4	2	2	....	2	1	60	3	71	74	75
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....

COMPANY C.

Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	19	1	24	25	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	7	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	25	....	28	28	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	61	3	72	75	75
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	4	3	2	....	2	1	38	2	50	52	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6	7	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	2	....	2	1	56	3	70	73	75
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	4	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY E.

Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	5	2	1	....	2	1	57	3	68	71	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	1	....	2	1	60	3	73	76	79
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	5	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	2	1	39	1	48	49	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	9	....	11	11	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	6	7	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	4	2	....	2	1	59	3	72	75	77
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

COMPANY G.

Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	2	1	36	1	46	47	....
On extra or daily duty	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	12	12	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	6	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	2	2	1	60	3	74	77	78
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	1	....	4	3	2	....	2	1	61	1	73	74	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	10	10	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	6	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	2	....	2	1	78	3	92	95	95
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	1	26	1	33	34	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	25	2	30	32	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	7	7	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	2	1	63	3	77	80	83
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	2	1	43	1	52	53	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	14	14	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
With leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	....	....	6	2	2	....	2	1	58	2	71	73	75
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	2	1	....	2	1	29	1	39	40	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	6	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	23	1	26	27	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	2	1	60	3	74	77	78
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	2	....	42	....	50	50	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	19	....	21	21	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	....	2	1	66	3	78	81	83
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By civil authorty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

Commissioned officers	44
Enlisted men	925
Total	969

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	24
Enlisted men	598
Total	622

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored) on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[The weakest regiment of cavalry.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler sergeant.	Chief trumpeter.	Chief musician.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
For duty	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	20	27
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	20	27

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	2	1	7	1	16	17	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	6	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	1	....	2	2	1	13	3	23	26	26
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	2	4	....	1	1	1	11	1	20	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	3	4	....	1	1	1	23	3	33	36	35
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY C.

Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	2	1	18	1	30	31	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	9	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	2	1	26	3	40	43	43
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored,) &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	13	2	20	22	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
With leave	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	21	3	28	31	29
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPANY E.

Present:															
For duty	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	2	2	1	28	2	40	42	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	15	...
With leave	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	...	5	4	...	2	2	1	41	3	55	58	57
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	3	2	2	....	1	1	2	2	11	13	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	9	....	11	11	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	3	2	....	1	1	13	3	25	28	28
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY G.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	....	....	1	4	..	2	2	1	11	....	21	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	7	7	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	4	....	2	2	1	20	3	33	36	35
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1		1		1	1	1				4	2	7	9	
On extra or daily duty					2	1					16		19	19	
Sick					1						1		2	2	
In arrest or confinement					2	1				1	12		16	16	
Absent:															
On detached service															
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick		1										1		1	
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		6	3	1			1	33	3	44	47	47
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment											1		1	1	
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial											1		1	1	
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c.															
Deserted															

COMPANY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1		1		3	3		1	1		11	2	19	21	
On extra or daily duty					1						10		11	11	
Sick											4		4	4	
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service											1		1	1	
With leave										1			1	1	
Without leave															
Sick		1										1		1	
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		4	3		1	1	1	26	3	36	39	39
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c.															
Deserted															

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	1	....	11	....	19	19	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	15	3	20	23	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	3	2	....	3	....	27	3	40	43	43
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	2	2	1	20	1	31	32	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached duty	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
With leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	2	....	2	2	1	27	3	38	41	41
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Ninth United States Cavalry (colored), &c.—Continued.

COMPANY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	2	1	12	1	22	23	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	1	8	9	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	2	2	1	24	3	38	41	42
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE NINTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

Commissioned officers	43
Enlisted men	453
Total	496

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	22
Enlisted men	276
Total	298

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[The strongest regiment of white cavalry.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	First lieutenant.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Chief trumpeter.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
For duty	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	20	27
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	20	27

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	5	4	1	....	2	1	41	1	54	55	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	7	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	6	4	2	....	2	1	53	3	68	71	78
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7	....

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	2	1	36	3	45	48	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	17	....	20	20	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	....	5	4	1	....	2	1	60	3	73	76	85
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	....

COMPANY C.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	5	4	2	....	1	1	52	2	65	67	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	....	6	4	2	....	2	1	67	3	82	85	86
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	...	1	1	28	1	38	39	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	15	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...
Absent:															
On detached service	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	...
With leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	6	4	2	...	2	1	52	3	67	70	77
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...

COMPANY E.

Present:															
For duty	1	...	1	...	6	3	1	...	2	1	44	2	57	59	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...
With leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	6	3	1	...	2	1	49	3	62	65	69
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	6	1	1	....	2	1	42	1	53	54	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	9	1	11	12	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	1	....	2	1	61	3	74	77	80
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

COMPANY G.

Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	2	1	37	1	45	46	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	6	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	1	11	12	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	1	....	2	1	61	3	74	77	79
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	3	4	2	....	2	1	45	2	57	59	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	10	11	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	2	....	2	1	63	3	78	81	83
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

COMPANY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	3	2	....	1	3	....	39	2	48	50	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	9	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	4	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	6	6	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	3	2	....	2	3	1	56	3	67	70	75
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	1	....	6	3	2	....	2	....	39	2	52	54	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	7	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
With leave	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	2	....	2	....	54	3	68	71	76
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....

COMPANY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	6	2	2	....	1	1	53	2	65	67	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	6	7	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	2	....	1	1	66	3	79	82	87
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
From diseases, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Second United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	1	....	5	3	2	....	1	....	49	1	60	61	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	5	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	5	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	....	6	3	2	....	2	1	68	3	82	85	89
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

Commissioned officers	4
Enlisted men	89
Total	93

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry on rolls for July and August, 1877.

[The weakest regiment of *white* cavalry.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief trumpeter.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present for duty	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	15	22
Strength—present and absent	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	15	22

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Wagoner.	Farriers.	Saddler.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	5	2	2	1	1	....	12	2	23	25	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	12	....	14	14	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	7	1	9	10	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	3	2	1	2	1	33	3	48	51	52
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Wagoner.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	2	1	1	1	....	11	1	20	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	27	1	31	32	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	1	2	1	49	3	64	67	66
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY C.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Wagoner.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	1	....	3	1	1	*1	1	†1	9	2	17	19	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	19	....	23	23	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	2	1	*1	1	†1	39	3	51	54	56
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....

* Saddler. † Wagoner.

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Saddler.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Wagoner.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	....	1	17	1	26	27	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	16	16	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	5	5	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	20	21	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	2	2	1	2	1	55	3	69	72	71
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

COMPANY E.

Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	2	*1	....	2	†1	18	1	27	28	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	7	7	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	13	2	16	18	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	*1	....	2	†1	41	3	55	58	60
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....

* Bugler. † Artificer.

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Saddler.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	7	....	12	12	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	14	....	17	17	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	12	2	16	18	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	....
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	....	6	4	2	....	1	1	38	3	52	55	59
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....

COMPANY G.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Byt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Saddler.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	2	1	....	....	1	21	1	29	30	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	16	2	21	23	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Strength—present and absent.	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	2	1	45	3	59	62	64
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeter.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Saddler.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	16	1	23	24	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	13	....	15	15	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	14	1	16	17	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	1	....	2	1	46	3	59	62	60
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

COMPANY I.

Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	1	....	13	1	20	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	10	1	13	14	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	15	1	16	17	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	3	1	1	1	....	43	3	54	57	52
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	3	4	1	....	1	....	19	1	28	29	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	16	....	21	21	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	5	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	2	....	2	....	39	3	53	56	62
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....

COMPANY L.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Brt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	1	1	10	....	21	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	10	10	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	12	13	....
With leave	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	....	1	1	36	3	49	52	53
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....

Recapitulations of the Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY M.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Wagoner.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Saddler.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	11	1	16	17	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	1	19	1	26	27	....
With leave	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	6	4	1	1	2	1	39	3	54	57	60
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE SIXTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AUGUST 31, 1877.

Commissioned officers	43
Enlisted men	682
Total	725

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry on August 31, 1877.

[Strongest infantry regiment.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:													
For duty	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	12	2	17	19
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Absent:													
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
With leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	2	13	5	18	23

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	1	15	1	23	24	....
On extra or daily duty	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	16	1	18	19	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	....	....	1	35	3	45	48	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	1	....	1	19	2	25	27	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	9	9	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	7	8	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	2	....	2	30	3	43	46	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY C.

Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	11	1	16	17	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	10	10	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	8	8	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	2	2	....	....	....	31	3	40	43	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	4	3	....	2	....	....	18	3	27	30	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	15	....	17	17	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	2	....	....	37	3	48	51	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY E.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	5	3	1	....	....	1	28	3	38	41	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	....	8	8	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	5	4	1	....	....	1	38	3	49	52	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	....	18	1	26	27	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	19	19	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	1	....	....	....	37	3	47	50	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY G.

Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	9	1	15	16	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	13	1	15	16	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	3	....	....	....	1	33	3	41	44	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	1	16	1	23	24	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	16	17	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Absent:															....
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	3	....	2	....	1	33	3	44	47	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY I.

Present:															
For duty	....	1	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	16	1	22	23	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	9	....	14	14	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
In arrest or confinement	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	2	....	1	1	31	3	44	47	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	13	2	19	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	12	1	16	17	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	4	....	1	....	2	33	3	44	47	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE TENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Commissioned officers	35
Enlisted men	463
Total	498

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	18
Enlisted men	251
Total	269

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry on the 31st August, 1877.

[Weakest infantry regiment.]

FIELD, STAFF, AND BAND.

Recapitulation.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:													
For duty	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	16	5	20	25
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	16	5	20	25

COMPANY A.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	...	..	3	3	...	2	...	..	10	2	18	20	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	9	1	10	11	...
With leave	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Without leave	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...
Strength—present and absent	1	1	2	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	20	4	31	35	...
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
By civil authority	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—**Continued.**

COMPANY B.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	...	12	1	21	22	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...
With leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	18	3	28	31	...
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPANY C.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	13	1	18	19	...
On extra or daily duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absent:															
On detached service	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	4	...
With leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Without leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sick	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	...
In arrest or confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	19	3	25	28	...
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlisted in company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By re-enlistment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer or appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From desertion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resigned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For disability	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sentence of general court-martial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By civil authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died:															
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY D.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1				4	2		1			14	1	21	22	
On extra or daily duty															
Sick															
In arrest or confinement						1							1	1	
Absent:															
On detached service		1	1		1			1			7	2	9	11	
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick											2		2	2	
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		5	3		2			23	3	33	36	
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

COMPANY E.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1		4	3		2			11	3	20	23	
On extra or daily duty															
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service					1						8		9	9	
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick											1		1	1	
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		5	3		2			20	3	30	33	
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	....	1	1	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	12	2	19	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	23	3	30	33	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

COMPANY G.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	14	1	20	21	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	7	7	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	4	....
With leave	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	24	3	31	34	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty		1			4			2			12	1	18	19	
On extra or daily duty															
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service	1				1						3	1	4	5	
With leave															
Without leave															
Sick			1			2					3	1	5	6	
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		5	2		2			18	3	27	30	
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

COMPANY I.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty			1		2	1					7	1	10	11	
On extra or daily duty											1		1	1	
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Absent:															
On detached service	1	1			1			1			5	2	7	9	
With leave															
Without leave					2	1					3		6	6	
Sick															
In arrest or confinement															
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1		5	2		1			16	3	24	27	
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots															
Enlisted in company															
By re-enlistment															
By transfer or appointment															
From desertion															
Resigned															
Discharged:															
Expiration of service															
For disability															
By sentence of general court-martial															
By civil authority															
By order															
Transferred															
Died:															
Killed in action															
Of wounds															
From disease, &c															
Deserted															

Recapitulations of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

COMPANY K.

Recapitulation.	Captain.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Bvt. 2d lieut.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Aggregate last muster.
Present:															
For duty	1	1	1	....	5	2	....	1	....	....	8	3	16	19	....
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	7	7	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Absent:															
On detached service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....
With leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Strength—present and absent	1	1	1	....	5	4	....	1	....	....	20	3	30	33	....
ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST MUSTER.															
Joined:															
Recruits from depots	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlisted in company	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By re-enlistment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By transfer or appointment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From desertion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Resigned	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Discharged:															
Expiration of service	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
For disability	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By sentence of general court-martial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By civil authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transferred	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Died:															
Killed in action	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Of wounds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
From disease, &c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deserted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOTAL STRENGTH, PRESENT AND ABSENT, OF THE TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

Commissioned officers	36
Enlisted men	309
Total	345

PRESENT FOR DUTY.

Commissioned officers	21
Enlisted men	201
Total	222

Recapitulations of the United States artillery regiments on the 31st August, 1877.

NOTE.—A large number of the officers and enlisted men reported "on detached service" from each regiment are on duty in the field. All officers who are not actually present with their regiment or company at the date of muster, although they may be commanding posts, on scout, or on other duty in the same department, are reported "on detached service."

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	..	..	..	10	12	8	1	1	1	1	7	30	33	20	4	199	30	297	327
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	1	49	....	58	58
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	10	....	17	17
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	13	1	15	16
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	3	1	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	....	31	20	39	59
With leave	1	..	..	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	6
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	9	1	11	12
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	10	11
Total strength	1	1	3	12	26	14	1	1	1	2	9	47	38	22	5	323	57	449	506

SECOND UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	..	..	8	12	7	1	1	1	2	11	40	33	19	4	279	28	391	419
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	38	....	42	42
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	10	....	14	14
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	8	9
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	..	3	1	11	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	12	19	16	35
With leave	..	1	..	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	9	5	14
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
Sick	..	..	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	4
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Total strength	1	1	3	11	27	16	1	1	1	2	12	47	34	25	4	355	59	482	541

THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Present:																			
For duty	..	..	..	10	12	7	....	1	1	2	11	35	27	18	5	254	29	355	384
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	38	....	42	42
Sick	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	17	1	18	19
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1	3	....	12	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	2	....	31	22	45	67
With leave	..	..	..	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	6
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	6	6
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	7	7
Total strength	1	1	3	12	26	14	....	1	1	2	11	47	30	23	6	360	57	482	539

Recapitulations of the United States artillery regiments, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	..	..	1	11	9	7	1	1	1	2	11	26	22	14	1	118	28	267	295
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	....	1	66	....	80	80
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	5	....	8	8
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	6	....	10	10
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	2	....	17	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	36	23	44	67
With leave	1	..	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Sick	..	..	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	5	2	....	23	2	36	38
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	10
Total strength	1	1	3	12	26	13	1	1	1	2	12	46	37	19	2	336	56	457	513

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	..	..	9	10	4	1	1	1	2	10	26	22	19	....	224	24	306	330
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	1	65	1	72	73
Sick	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	9	2	11	13
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	3	....	13	3	....	....	....	....	1	7	2	1	....	31	20	42	62
With leave	..	..	..	2	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	10	2	12
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
Total strength	1	1	3	12	26	14	1	1	1	2	11	41	25	21	1	339	57	443	500

Recapitulations of the United States cavalry regiments on the 31st of August, 1877.

NOTE.—A large number of the officers and enlisted men reported on detached service from each regiment are on duty in the field. All officers who are not actually present with their regiment or company at the date of muster, although they may be commanding posts, on scout, or on other duty in the same department, are reported "on detached service."

FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Strength August, 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Chief trumpeter.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																						
For duty	1	..	..	11	8	6	1	1	1	1	..	1	12	41	33	14	17	10	339	26	471	497
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	....	23	1	29	29
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	4	4
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7
Absent:																						
On detached service	..	..	3	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	1	2	2	117	12	137	149
With leave	..	1	..	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	1	3	....	19	....	25	25
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	17	....	19	19
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	11	1	1	1	1	..	1	12	56	39	18	23	12	526	42	691	733

SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Present:																						
For duty	..	1	2	9	4	9	1	1	1	1	..	1	11	43	33	17	19	11	520	25	659	684
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	....	2	1	71	1	84	85
Sick	..	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	2	1	1	14	1	19	20
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	1	....	....	32	....	35	35
Absent:																						
On detached service	..	..	1	2	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	....	....	....	48	10	55	65
With leave	..	..	..	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	5
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Sick	1	..	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	16	2	18	20
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	21	21
Total strength	1	1	3	12	13	13	1	1	1	1	..	1	12	56	41	20	22	13	725	43	894	937

THIRD UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Present:																						
For duty	..	..	2	9	4	6	..	1	1	1	..	1	12	27	36	15	20	14	400	21	528	549
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	....	1	1	119	....	145	145
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	4	....	....	18	1	24	25
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	1	15	....	17	17
Absent:																						
On detached service	..	1	1	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	1	2	78	8	95	103
With leave	1	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	4	11
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	14	..	1	1	1	..	1	12	58	45	20	22	18	642	45	821	866

Recapitulations of the United States cavalry regiments, &c.—**Continued.**

FOURTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Chief trumpeter.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																						
For duty	1			8	3	5	1	1	1	1		1	10	35	35	18	21	22	380	17	524	541
On extra or daily duty						2								16	[illegible]	1			140	2	165	167
Sick													1	1			2	1	41		46	46
In arrest or confinement					1											1			18	1	19	20
Absent:																						
On detached service		1	1	3	2	2							1	6	3	1			60	12	71	83
With leave			1		2	4														7		7
Without leave																						
Sick			1	1	2	1								1	1				3	5	5	10
In arrest or confinement																			2		2	2
Total strength	1	1	3	12	1	14	1	1	1	1		1	12	59	45	21	23	25	644	44	832	876

FIFTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Present:																						
For duty	1			9	3	4		1	1			1	12	39	40	18	20	12	522	17	666	683
On extra or daily duty						1								5	2				21	1	28	29
Sick														1		1			4		6	6
In arrest or confinement						1													13	1	13	14
Absent:																						
On detached service		1	2		8	2								13	2			1	71	13	87	100
With leave			1	2	1	2	1												2	6	3	9
Without leave					1	1								1	1				2	2	4	6
Sick				1		1									1		1		9	2	11	13
In arrest or confinement					1														17	1	17	18
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	12	1	1	1			1	12	59	46	19	21	13	661	43	835	878

SIXTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Present:																						
For duty			1	7	5	2	1	1	1	1		1	12	28	24	14	9	11	174	15	277	292
On extra or daily duty						1								14	4	1	4	2	129	1	154	155
Sick														1			2	1	21		25	25
In arrest or confinement														2			1		12		15	15
Absent:																						
On detached service		1	2	2	7	6								12	14		3	2	160	18	191	209
With leave	1			2		3														6		6
Without leave					2											1			1	2	2	4
Sick				1													1		3	1	4	5
In arrest or confinement														1					13		14	14
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	12	1	1	1	1		1	12	58	42	16	21	16	513	43	682	725

SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Present:																						
For duty	1		1	9	6	5	1	1	1			1	10	32	33	15	21	13	471	22	599	621
On extra or daily duty					2	1								11	3				55	3	69	72
Sick														1		1			2		4	4
In arrest or confinement																			2		2	2
Absent:																						
On detached service			1	3	3	3				1				14	4	4	2	1	141	10	167	177
With leave						1							1						1	1	2	3
Without leave					1															1		1
Sick		1			2	1							1	1	5	1			42	4	50	54
In arrest or confinement			1											1					28	1	29	30
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	11	1	1	1	1		1	12	60	45	21	23	14	742	42	922	964

Recapitulations of the United States cavalry regiments, &c.—Continued.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Chief trumpeter.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																						
For duty		1	1	6	7	9	1	1	1	1		1	10	41	34	18	22	10	470	24	610	634
On extra or daily duty														5	4				45		54	54
Sick				1	1								2	2	2		2		38	2	46	48
In arrest or confinement														3					24		27	27
Absent:																						
On detached service	1		2	3	4	1								5	3	2		1	48	11	59	70
With leave						2								1						2	1	3
Without leave				1																1		1
Sick				1	2	2								1					9	5	10	15
In arrest or confinement																			11		11	11
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	14	1	1	1	1		1	12	58	43	20	24	11	645	45	818	863

NINTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY (COLORED).

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Chief trumpeter.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																						
For duty				8	4	4	1	1		1		1	9	25	29	18	18	9	163	16	275	291
On extra or daily duty														6	3				58		67	67
Sick				1										1					9	1	10	11
In arrest or confinement					1									3	1			1	18	1	23	24
Absent:																						
On detached service	1	1	3	2	5	3								8	3	2			52	15	65	80
With leave					1	5			1				1					1		6	3	9
Without leave																						
Sick				1	3															4		4
In arrest or confinement																1			9		10	10
Total strength	1	1	3	12	14	12	1	1	1	1		1	10	43	36	19	20	11	309	43	453	496

TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY (COLORED).

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Saddler-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	Chief trumpeter.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																						
For duty				9	6	2	1	1	1	1		1	10	29	24	14	23	11	482	17	598	615
On extra or daily duty					2									10	2				99	2	111	113
Sick													1	3		5		1	33		40	40
In arrest or confinement				1										2	4				22	1	28	29
Absent:																						
On detached service		1	3	1	4	2								3	7	5	1		97	11	113	124
With leave	1					6								1	1				1	7	3	10
Without leave																			1		1	1
Sick				1	3	2								1			1		21	6	23	29
In arrest or confinement																1			7		8	8
Total strength	1	1	3	12	15	12	1	1	1	1		1	11	49	38	25	25	12	763	44	925	969

Recapitulations of the United States infantry regiments on August 31, 1877.

[NOTE.—A large number of the officers and enlisted men reported "on detached service" from each regiment are *on duty in the field.* All officers who are not actually present with their regiment or company at the date of muster, although they may be commanding posts, on scout, or on other duty in the same department, are reported "on detached service"].

FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty		1		6	4	4	1	1	1	2	6	24	20	10		191	15	256	271
On extra or daily duty					1	2						6	2			69	3	77	80
Sick					1							3		1		9	1	13	14
In arrest or confinement													1			5		6	6
Absent:																			
On detached service	1		1	2	2	3						2	4	1		12	9	19	28
With leave				1		1											2		2
Without leave					1												1		1
Sick				1	3											2	4	2	6
In arrest or confinement																1		1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	6	35	27	12		289	35	374	409

SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1			8	9	5	1	1	1	2	10	29	29	7	4	195	23	279	302
On extra or daily duty					1	1						2	1			4	2	7	9
Sick											1	2	1	2		9		15	15
In arrest or confinement												1		1		7		9	9
Absent:																			
On detached service		1				3						1				25	4	26	30
With leave						1											1		1
Without leave				1									1				1	1	2
Sick				1		1						2		1		10	2	13	15
In arrest or confinement			1													3	1	3	4
Total strength	1	1	1	10	10	11	1	1	1	2	11	37	32	11	4	253	34	353	387

THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty			1	6	7	2	1		1	2	4	28	11	15	2	158	16	222	238
On extra or daily duty												1	1			27		29	29
Sick						1						2	1		1	5	1	9	10
In arrest or confinement														1		4		5	5
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1		5	4	2		1			5	4	3	1		49	13	63	76
With leave						3							1				3	1	4
Without leave																			
Sick						2										8	2	8	10
In arrest or confinement																1		1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	11	11	10	1	1	1	2	9	35	17	17	3	252	35	338	373

Recapitulations of the United States infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	1			6	7	4	1	1	1	1	9	20	20	12	1	149	18	215	233
On extra or daily duty						2						12	5		1	84	2	102	104
Sick													1			9		10	10
In arrest or confinement												2		1		3		6	6
Absent:																			
On detached service		1	1	1	3	1						1	1			23	7	25	32
With leave				2	1	2						1				2	5	3	8
Without leave																			
Sick				1	1	1											3		3
In arrest or confinement																1		1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	1	9	36	27	13	2	271	35	362	397

FIFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1		1	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	10	23	25	10	2	151	16	226	242
On extra or daily duty					2	2						5	1			25	4	31	35
Sick												1		1		7		9	9
In arrest or confinement																2		2	2
Absent:																			
On detached service				4	3	4						8	8	4		76	11	96	107
With leave					1	1						2	1			1	2	4	6
Without leave																			
Sick		1			1									1		7	2	8	10
In arrest or confinement																3		3	3
Total strength	1	1	1	10	11	11	1	1	1	2	10	39	35	16	2	272	35	379	414

SIXTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty			1	7	6	4	1	1	1	2	9	18	20	11	1	108	18	172	190
On extra or daily duty						1						9	5		2	121	1	137	138
Sick					1						1	2	1			4	1	8	9
In arrest or confinement																4		4	4
Absent:																			
On detached service	1			2	3	4						8	1			7	10	16	26
With leave				1	1							2	1	1	1	4	2	9	11
Without leave																			
Sick		1			1											5	2	5	7
In arrest or confinement																1		1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	9	1	1	1	2	10	39	28	12	4	254	34	352	386

SEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty				6	2	6	1	1	1	2	6	15	11	12		86	14	135	149
On extra or daily duty												8	4		1	63		76	76
Sick				1		1						2				8	2	10	12
In arrest or confinement					1							1				11	1	12	13
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1	1	2	5	3						6	7	3		31	13	47	60
With leave					1												1		1
Without leave												1	1	1		2		5	5
Sick					2						1	3	3	1		13	2	21	23
In arrest or confinement																6		6	6
Total strength	1	1	1	9	11	10	1	1	1	2	7	36	26	17	1	220	33	312	345

Recapitulations of the United States infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musicians.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	1	1	1	7	8	3	1	1	1	2	8	16	25	10	....	96	21	170	191
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	1	....	85	2	98	100
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	6	7
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	5
Absent:																			
On detached service	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	1	....	68	5	77	82
With leave	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	6
Without leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7
Total strength	1	1	1	9	13	10	1	1	1	2	9	39	31	12	....	270	35	366	401

NINTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	....	1	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	10	21	24	12	4	137	16	213	229
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	38	1	49	50
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	7	7
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Absent:																			
On detached service	....	1	....	2	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	2	1	70	10	86	96
With leave	....	....	....	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	9
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	4
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	11	1	1	1	2	10	36	34	14	5	257	36	361	397

TENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	....	....	1	6	8	3	1	1	1	2	10	20	26	10	5	175	18	251	269
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	12	6	....	3	112	4	133	137
Sick	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	7	1	9	10
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	16	....	18	18
Absent:																			
On detached service	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	2	2	35	4	45	49
With leave	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	2	7
Without leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	5
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	38	36	13	10	351	35	463	498

ELEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	....	1	7	5	2	1	....	1	2	8	16	13	13	7	105	16	166	182
On extra or daily duty	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	....	....	87	1	109	110
Sick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	8	....	11	11
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	3
Absent:																			
On detached service	....	1	....	....	3	5	....	1	....	....	....	5	8	1	....	58	9	73	82
With leave	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Without leave	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sick	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5	3	8
In arrest or confinement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	11	1	1	1	2	8	34	34	15	8	261	36	365	401

Recapitulations of the United States infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	1	..	..	9	4	7	1	1	1	1	9	27	16	11	...	134	21	201	222
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	...	...	....	....	....	9	5	3	....	60	1	77	78
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	4
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	1	1	5	1	...	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	15	9	20	29
With leave	..	..	..	....	....	1	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Sick	..	..	..	....	2	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	...	4	2	6	8
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	8	....	9	9
Total strength	1	1	1	10	11	10	1	1	1	1	10	38	24	17	...	232	34	325	359

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	..	1	..	6	4	3	1	....	1	2	8	26	23	12	1	181	14	255	269
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	18	3	24	27
Sick	..	..	..	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	18	1	21	22
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	9	9
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	..	1	1	6	2	....	1	....	...	1	2	2	....	....	28	11	34	45
With leave	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	1	2	3	5
Without leave	..	..	..	1	...	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	1	2
Sick	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	..	9	3	10	13
In arrest or confinemen	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	13	9	1	1	1	2	10	34	28	15	1	265	35	358	393

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	..	1	9	6	5	1	....	1	2	9	23	28	14	2	139	22	219	241
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	1	....	84	3	96	99
Sick	..	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	10	....	13	13
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	...	8	8
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	..	1	4	.	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	22	6	28	34
With leave	..	..	..	....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Without leave	..	..	..	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sick	..	..	..	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	....	1	2	9	36	35	15	3	265	35	367	402

FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	..	1	..	7	6	9	1	1	1	2	7	21	18	8	...	123	23	182	205
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	3	2	....	72	1	86	87
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	6	6
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	10
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	.	..	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	35	4	40	44
With leave	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	4
Without leave	..	..	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	...	6	6
Total strength	1	1	1	8	10	11	1	1	1	2	7	34	22	11	....	252	32	331	363

Recapitulations of the United States infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty				10	6	7	1	1	1	2	9	21	21	16	1	162	23	235	258
On extra or daily duty						2						6	5		2	77	2	90	92
Sick					1							1	3			17	1	21	22
In arrest or confinement																2		2	2
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1	1		4	1						3				9	8	12	20
With leave					1							2					1	2	3
Without leave																			
Sick																			
In arrest or confinement																1		1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	9	33	29	16	3	268	35	363	398

SEVENTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty		1		5	8	3	1	1	1	2	10	27	22	13	3	92	17	172	189
On extra or daily duty					1	3						9	12	1	2	122	4	152	156
Sick												1	1		1	10		13	13
In arrest or confinement						1								1		5	1	6	7
Absent:																			
On detached service	1		1		2	2						3				10	6	13	19
With leave				2													2		2
Without leave						1											1		1
Sick				2	1												3		3
In arrest or confinement				1													1		1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	40	35	15	6	245	35	356	391

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty		1	1	6	6	7	1				8	26	30	12		178	21	255	276
On extra or daily duty					1							2	2		1	15	1	20	21
Sick													1			11		12	12
In arrest or confinement											1		1	1		6		9	9
Absent:																			
On detached service	1			4	4	2		1	1	2		8		1		43	11	56	67
With leave					1	1											2		2
Without leave																2		2	2
Sick											1					6		7	7
In arrest or confinement																5		5	5
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	36	34	14	1	266	35	366	401

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1			5	8	6	1	1	1	2	10	23	20	14	1	97	20	170	190
On extra or daily duty					1							10	5		1	84	1	100	101
Sick												3	1			13		17	17
In arrest or confinement				2	1											6	3	6	9
Absent:																			
On detached service		1		2	1	4							3			7	8	10	18
With leave			1	1											1		2	1	3
Without leave																			
Sick					1												1		
In arrest or confinement																			1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	36	29	14	3	207	35	304	339

Recapitulations of the United States Infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

TWENTIETH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Strength, August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers, wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	1	..	..	9	6	10	1	1	1	2	10	28	21	16	....	135	26	215	241
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	....	1	55	1	67	68
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	11	....	12	12
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	5	8	13
With leave	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	3
Without leave	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Sick	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	37	24	17	1	212	35	306	341

TWENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	..	..	..	7	6	4	1	1	1	1	7	27	19	15	....	129	17	201	218
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	18	....	21	21
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	3
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1	1	2	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	48	14	55	69
With leave	..	..	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	15	3	22	25
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	5	5
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	11	1	1	1	1	10	36	25	17	....	217	36	309	345

TWENTY-SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	..	..	..	8	3	5	1	1	....	....	7	24	27	12	....	152	16	224	240
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	14	1	19	20
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	5	6
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	15	1	17	18
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	1	2	....	3	4	....	....	41	8	51	59
With leave	..	..	..	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....	1	4	8	12
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	6
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	9	35	35	12	....	233	35	329	364

TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	1	1	..	8	7	8	1	1	1	2	10	26	18	15	....	133	25	207	232
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	1	2	75	1	98	99
Sick	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	22	1	27	28
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	8
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	..	..	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	12	6	16	22
With leave	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	39	32	18	2	251	35	357	392

Recapitulations of the United States Infantry regiments, &c.—Continued.

TWENTY-FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY (Colored).

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-major.	Quartermaster-sergeant.	Chief musician.	Principal musician.	First sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificer and wagoner.	Privates.	Total command.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	..	1	..	6	8	2	1	....	....	....	10	18	13	5	1	101	17	149	166
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	1	88	2	99	101
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	8	....	11	11
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	11	....	13	13
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	..	..	1	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	62	5	69	74
With leave	..	..	..	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	2	6
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sick	..	..	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	7
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	....	1	2	10	29	17	9	3	273	35	345	380

TWENTY-FIFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY (Colored).

Present:																			
For duty	1	..	..	7	7	3	1	1	1	1	10	21	12	6	....	119	18	172	190
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	1	....	77	2	87	89
Sick	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	10	....	12	12
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	11	1	13	14
Absent:																			
On detached service	..	1	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	51	7	56	63
With leave	..	..	..	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	6
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sick	..	..	..	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	4
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Total strength	1	1	1	10	12	10	1	1	1	2	10	32	18	7	....	272	35	344	379

Consolidated recapitulations of the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on the 31st day of August, 1877.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

NOTE.—A large number of the officers and enlisted men reported "on detached service" from each regiment are on duty in the field. All officers who are not actually present with their regiment or company at the date of muster, although they may be commanding posts, on scout, or on other duty in the same department, are reported "on detached service."

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-majors.	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Saddler sergeants.	Chief musicians.	Chief trumpeters.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																					
For duty	4	2	7	85	50	52	8	10	9	8	10	108	340	319	161	190	123	3921	200	5207	5407
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	....	96	34	3	8	4	760	11	905	916
Sick	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	4	10	7	4	184	5	224	229
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6	2	1	2	163	4	186	190
Absent:																					
On detached service	2	6	19	17	52	24	..	..	..	1	..	1	86	46	16	9	9	872	120	1040	1160
With leave	3	1	2	7	5	32	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	....	....	1	5	50	13	63
Without leave	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	1	....	....	6	6	9	15
Sick	1	1	1	7	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	1	7	....	126	36	150	186
In arrest or confinement	..	..	1	....	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	1	3	....	....	133	2	139	144
Total strength	10	10	30	120	139	127	9	10	10	9	10	117	556	420	197	222	143	6170	434	7873	8307

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Strength August 31, 1877.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-majors.	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Chief musicians.	Principal musicians.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers and wagoners, &c.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Present:																			
For duty	2	..	1	48	55	33	4	5	5	9	51	157	137	90	14	1144	139	1616	1755
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	22	7	5	4	256	1	294	295
Sick	..	..	..	2	1	...	....	....	....	1	1	9	3	3	....	51	3	68	71
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	1	....	39	2	45	47
Absent:																			
On detached service	1	4	14	2	65	18	....	....	....	...	2	27	10	6	....	141	104	186	290
With leave	2	1	..	4	8	16	....	....	...	....	....	4	....	....	....	6	31	10	41
Without leave	..	..	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	4
Sick	..	..	..	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	6	6	3	....	42	5	58	63
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	31	1	32	33
Total strength	5	5	15	59	131	71	4	5	5	10	56	228	164	110	18	1713	286	2313	2599

UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Present:																			
For duty	12	8	9	173	149	120	25	19	22	40	214	578	512	291	35	3426	471	5162	5633
On extra or daily duty	..	..	..	....	16	27	...	....	....	...	...	166	108	13	17	1580	43	1884	1927
Sick	..	..	..	1	6	4	....	....	....	1	2	26	15	11	3	217	11	275	286
In arrest or confinement	..	..	..	3	2	2	....	....	...	....	1	7	9	9	....	166	7	192	199
Absent:																			
On detached service	11	15	11	36	76	54	....	4	3	6	8	97	53	21	5	844	203	1041	1244
With leave	1	..	2	12	18	36	....	....	....	...	3	14	4	1	2	19	69	43	112
Without leave	..	..	..	3	4	2	....	....	....	...	....	1	2	1	....	9	9	13	22
Sick	1	2	2	16	23	10	....	....	....	....	5	7	9	4	....	92	54	117	171
In arrest or confinement	..	..	1	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	55	3	58	61
Total strength	25	25	25	246	294	255	25	23	25	47	233	898	712	352	62	6408	870	8785	9655

Statement showing numerical strength of the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as per muster-rolls of August 31, 1877.

Regiments of—	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant-majors.	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Saddler-sergeants.	Chief musicians.	Principal musicians.	Chief trumpeters.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers and musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.
Cavalry	10	10	30	120	137	127	9	10	10	9	..	10	117	556	420	197	222	143	6,170	434	7,873	8,307
Artillery	5	5	15	59	131	71	4	5	..	5	10	..	56	228	164	110	...	18	1,713	286	2,313	2,599
Infantry	25	25	25	246	294	255	25	23	..	25	47	..	233	898	712	352	...	62	6,408	870	8,785	9,655
Total	40	40	70	425	562	453	38	38	10	39	57	10	406	1,682	1,296	659	222	223	14,291	1,590	18,971	20,561

APPENDIX C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 17, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request made to the Quartermaster-General, that officer reports that the amount paid for rent of quarters for officers of the Army, in cases where officers are not suppli-d with quarters at military posts or stations, was, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, about $307,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 11, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the Committee on Military Affairs, in response to the request of the chairman of said committee, a list of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, showing their stations and duties; also a list of the officers of the line detailed for duty as acting assistant quartermasters, showing their duties.

This information is complete to date.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

RTMENT, ADJUTANT

RMY.

	THIRD RE-EN		
	$1 MO		
ear	1st year.	2d year.	3d y
ear.	16th year.	17th year.	18th y
n $1.	Retain $1.	Retain $1.	Retai
)	20	20	2
	22	22	2
	24	24	2
	27	27	2
	29	29	2
)	41	41	4
	29	29	
	30	30	
	43	43	

List of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, showing their stations and duties.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

	Names.	Stations.	Duties.
1	Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs	Washington, D. C	On duty as Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	Robert Allen	San Francisco, Cal	Awaiting orders.
2	D. H. Rucker	Philadelphia, Pa	In charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.
3	Rufus Ingalls	San Francisco, Cal	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.
4	L. C. Easton	New York City	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, and in charge of depot.
5	Stewart Van Vliet	Washington, D. C	On duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	S. B. Holabird	Chicago, Ill	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
2	C. H. Tompkins	Saint Paul, Minn	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota.
3	James A. Ekin	Jeffersonville, Ind	In charge of Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and disbursing-officer at Louisville, Ky.
4	Asher R. Eddy	Portland, Oreg	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia.
5	Rufus Saxton	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri.
6	J. D. Bingham	Washington, D. C	On duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.
7	Alexander J. Perry	San Antonio, Tex	Chief quartermaster Department of Texas.
8	H. C. Hodges	Washington, D. C	On duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.

MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

1	J. G. Chandler	Atlanta, Ga	Chief quartermaster Department of the South.
2	William Myers	San Francisco, Cal	In charge of depot.
3	Charles G. Sawtelle	New York City	Chief quartermaster Department of the East, and post quartermaster.
4	James J. Dana	Philadelphia, Pa	In charge of clothing depot.
5	Joseph A. Potter	New Orleans, La	Chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf.
6	R. N. Batchelder	Washington, D. C	On duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.
7	M. I. Ludington	Omaha, Nebr	Chief quartermaster Department of the Platte.
8	James M. Moore	Chicago, Ill	Purchasing and disbursing quartermaster.
9	James Belger	Atlanta, Ga	Post quartermaster.
10	Benjamin C. Card	Saint Paul, Minn	Engaged in the settlement of his accounts and adjusting and paying claims which originated while he was chief quartermaster Department of Dakota.
11	C. A. Reynolds	Prescott, Ariz	Chief quartermaster Department of Arizona.
12	George B. Dandy	Buffalo, N. Y	Post quartermaster.
13	George H. Weeks	Vancouver, Wash T	In charge of depot.
14	William B. Hughes	Sioux City, Iowa	In charge of forwarding depot.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

1	A. G. Robinson	Boston, Mass	Post quartermaster.
2	E. D. Baker	Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	Do.
3	H. W. Janes	Helena, Mont	Chief quartermaster District of Montana.
4	James G. C. Lee	Saint Paul, Minn	In charge of depot and post quartermaster.
5	James Gillese	Cheyenne Depot, Wyo	In charge of depot.
6	T. J. Eckerson	Fort Brown, Tex	Post quartermaster.
7	A. J. McGonnigle	New Orleans, La	In charge of depot.
8	E. B. Grimes	Saint Louis, Mo	Do.
9	J. W. Scully	Charleston, S. C	Post quartermaster.
10	W. T. Howell	El Moro, Colo	Forwarding supplies.
11	C. W. Foster	Ogden, Utah	In charge of depot.
12	G. W. Bradley	San Francisco, Cal	In charge of clothing depot.
13	S. F. Barstow	Saint Augustine, Fla	Post quartermaster.
14	J. H. Belcher	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Chief quartermaster District of New Mexico
15	E. B. Kirk	Fort Buford, Dak	In charge of depot and post quartermaster.

28	John Simpson	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	Post quartermaster.
29	L. E. Campbell	Fort Monroe, Va	Quartermaster of artillery school United States Army, and post quartermaster.
30	Charles S. Heintzelman	Fort Keogh, Mont	Post quartermaster.

CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

1	R. M. Potter	Fort Wood, N. Y	Absent on sick-leave.
2	C. A. Alligood	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y	On duty as post quartermaster.
3	J. F. Rodgers	Philadelphia, Pa	On duty at clothing depot.
4	G. A. Hull	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Do.
5	John Livers	Omaha, Nebr	Do.
6	Addison Barrett	Jeffersonville, Ind	Do.
7	W. P. Martin	Whipple Depot, Ariz	On duty as assistant depot quartermaster.

List of officers of the line detailed for duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and their stations.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Where on duty.
Isaac Arnold	Captain	Ordnance Department	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.
H. R. Anderson	Lieutenant	Fourth Artillery	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
William Anman	do	Thirteenth Infantry	Baton Rouge, La.
A. T. Abbott	do	Third Artillery	Madison Barracks, N. Y.
H. H. Adams	do	Eighteenth Infantry	Newport Barracks, Ky.
Albert Austin	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Fort Cameron, Utah.
William Allen	do	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Halleck, Nev.
J. A. Baldwin	do	Ninth Infantry	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
George E. Bacon	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
John W. Bubb	do	Fourth Infantry	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
Gregory Barrett, jr	do	Tenth Infantry	Fort McKavett, Tex.
Charles Bird	do	Twenty-third Infantry	Fort Columbus, N. Y.
D. R. Burnham	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
John G. Ballance	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Mackinac, Mich.
Charles M. Baily	do	Eighth Infantry	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
H. R. Brinkerhoff	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
John W. Bean	do	do	Fort Garland, Colo.
Charles S. Bonesteel	do	Twenty-first Infantry	Camp Harney, Oreg.
W. E. Birkhimer	do	Third Artillery	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
H. S. Bishop	do	Fifth Cavalry	Camp Brown, Wyo.
W. J. Campbell	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Brady, Mich.
S. E. Clark	do	Second Infantry	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
J. R. Cranston	do	Tenth Infantry	Galveston, Tex.
C. W. J. Chubb	do	Seventeenth Infantry	Camp Hancock, Dak.
H. G. Cavenaugh	do	Thirteenth Infantry	Little Rock, Ark.
L. A. Craig	do	Sixth Cavalry	Camp near old Camp Wallen, Ariz
Henry Catley	do	Second Infantry	Camp Howard, Idaho.
W. O. Cory	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Selden, N. Mex.
Allyn Capron	do	First Artillery	Fort Trumbull, Conn.
B. M. Custer	do	Twenty-fourth Infantry	Fort Clark, Tex.
W. L Cook	do	Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Sisseton, Dak.

List of officers of the line detailed for duty, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Where on duty.
George A. Dodd	Lieutenant	Third Cavalry	New Red Cloud agency, Dak.
Aug. R. Egbert	do	Second Infantry	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Frederick Fuger	do	Fourth Artillery	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph P. Farley	Major	Ordnance Department	Kennebec Arsenal, Mo.
J. A. Fessenden	Lieutenant	Fifth Artillery	Saint Augustine, Fla.
E. B. Fuller	do	Seventh Cavalry	Near Fort Buford, Dak.
M. J. Grealish	Captain	Ordnance	Augusta Arsenal, Me.
J. H. Gustin	Lieutenant	Fourteenth Infantry	Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.
J. M. Gore	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Porter, N. Y.
W. P. Goodwin	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
James B. Goe	do	Thirteenth Infantry	Lake Charles, La.
F. C. Grugan	do	Second Cavalry	Fort Whipple, Va.
Emerson Griffith	do	Thirteenth Infantry	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.
D. J. Gibbon	do	Ninth Cavalry	Fort Bliss, Tex.
John Hamilton	do	First Infantry	Fort Sully, Dak.
Frank Heath	do	Ordnance	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
John Hyde	do	Eighth Infantry	Camp Verde, Ariz.
Charles B. Hall	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Lyon, Colo.
E. E. Hardin	do	Seventh Infantry	Fort Benton, Mont.
Joseph Hall	do	Second Infantry	Fort Hall, Idaho.
W. P. Hall	do	Fifth Cavalry	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
George S. Hoyt	do	Eighteenth Infantry	Chattanooga, Tenn.
James Hallaran	do	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Gaston, Cal.
L. P. Hunt	do	Tenth Cavalry	San Felipe, Tex.
J. A. Hutton	do	Eighth Infantry	San Diego Barracks, Cal.
F. H. Hardie	do	Third Cavalry	Spotted Tail agency, Dak.
F. H. Hathaway	do	Fifth Infantry	Cantonment on Tongue River, Mont.
Edward Ingersoll	Captain	Ordnance Department	Springfield Arsenal, Mass.
F. B. Jones	Lieutenant	Third Infantry	Helena, Mont.
J. W. Jacobs	do	Seventh Infantry	Fort Shaw, Mont.
James S. Jonett	do	Tenth Cavalry	Fort Richardson, Tex.
Henry Johnson	do	Eighth Infantry	Camp Lowell, Ariz.
Alfred Johnson	do	Seventh Infantry	Fort Missoula, Mont.
C. A. Johnson	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
John A. Kress	Captain	Ordnance	Vancouver Arsenal, Wash.
George W. Kingsbury	Lieutenant	Twelfth Infantry	Angel Island, Cal.
Joseph Keeffe	do	Fourth Infantry	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.
A. E. Kilpatrick	do	Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Snelling, Minn.
George M. Love	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Hays, Kans.
M. W. Lyon	do	Ordnance	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
Edmund Luff	do	Eighth Cavalry	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
Granville Lewis	do	Fifth Infantry	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
John Lafferty	Captain	Eighth Cavalry	Yerba Buena Island, Cal.
L. A. Lovering	Lieutenant	Fourth Infantry	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.
Alfred Marton	do	Ninth Infantry	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
A. E. Miltimore	do	First Artillery	Fort Preble, Me.
John McGilvray	do	Second Artillery	Fort McHenry, Md.
C. P. Miller	do	Fourth Artillery	West Point, N. Y.
Thomas S. McCaleb	do	Ninth Infantry	North Platte, Nebr.
James Miller	do	Second Infantry	Fort Colville, Wash.
T. D. Maurice	do	Second Artillery	Washington Arsenal, D. C.
W. H. Miller	do	First Cavalry	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
John F. Mount	do	Third Artillery	Fort Ontario, N. Y.
George Mitchell	do	Second Artillery	Fort Foote, Md.
S. K. Mahon	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
Julian McAllister	Lieut. col	Ordnance	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.
J. A. Olmsted	Lieutenant	Thirteenth Infantry	Jackson Barracks, N. O.
John Pitman	do	Ordnance	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
F. E. Pierce	do	First Infantry	Fort Randall, Dak.
George H. Paddock	do	Fourth Artillery	Fort Stevens, Oreg.
John A. Payne	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Camp Supply, Ind. Ter.
Robert H. Patterson	do	First Artillery	Fort Independence, Mass.
George H. Palmer	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Wallace, Kans.
Sedgwick Pratt	do	Third Artillery	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.
George Palmer	do	Ninth Infantry	Fort Sanders, Wyo.
James Powell	do	Eighth Infantry	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
Ira Quinby	do	Eleventh Infantry	Cheyenne agency, Dak.
W. R. Quinan	do	Fourth Artillery	Point San José, Cal.
James B. Quinn	do	Engineers	Willets' Point, New York Harbor.
W. F. Rice	do	Twenty-third Infantry	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
H. J. Reilly	do	Fifth Artillery	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
F. W. Roe	do	Third Infantry	Camp Baker, Mont.
H. P. Ritzins	do	Twenty-fifth Infantry	Fort Davis, Tex.
George Ruhlen	do	Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Custer, Mont.
Paul Roemer	do	Fifth Artillery	Key West Barracks, Fla.
Frederick Robinson	do	do	Savannah, Ga.
Harry Reade	do	Twenty-fifth Infantry	Fort Stockton, Tex.
E. W. Stone	do	Twenty-first Infantry	Fort Townsend, Wash.
W. F. Stewart	do	Fourth Artillery	Fort Canby, Wash.
R. G. Shaw	do	First Artillery	Fort Warren, Mass.

List of officers of the line detailed for duty, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Where on duty.
John Scott	Lieutenant	Fourth Infantry	Fort Bridger, Wyo.
S. R. Stafford	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
Theodore Smith	do	do	Fort Craig, N. Mex.
F. A. Smith	do	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Bidwell, Cal.
Lewis Smith	do	Third Artillery	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
James H. Spencer	do	Fourth Infantry	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.
A. D. Schenck	do	Second Artillery	Fort Johnston, N. C.
J. W. Summerhayes	do	Eighth Infantry	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
George L. Scott	do	Sixth Cavalry	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
J. F. Stretch	do	Tenth Infantry	Fort Griffin, Tex.
E. D. Thomas	do	Fifth Cavalry	Prescott, Ariz.
P. M. Thorne	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Wayne, Mich.
A. G. Tassin	do	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Mohave, Ariz.
D. M. Taylor	do	Ordnance	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
J. W. Todd	Major	do	Saint Louis Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
T. G. Traxel	Lieutenant	Seventeenth Infantry	Standing Rock agency, Dak.
F. Von Schrader	do	Twelfth Infantry	Camp McDermitt, Nev.
C. A. Vernon	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Larned, Kans.
J. B. Van de Wiele	do	Tenth Cavalry	Fort Duncan, Tex.
F. K. Ward	do	First Cavalry	Fort Boise, Idaho.
C. H. Warrens	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Camp Douglas, Utah.
H. C. Ward	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Riley, Kans.
W. W. Wotherspoon	do	Twelfth Infantry	Benicia Barracks, Cal.
W. B. Weir	do	Ordnance	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
Frederick Whyte	Captain	do	Washington Arsenal, D. C.
Willis Wittick	Lieutenant	Twenty-first Infantry	Fort Klamath, Oreg.
T. C. Woodbury	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Thomas M. Weine	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Elliott, Tex.
H. M. Wheeler	do	Fifth Cavalry	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
A. M. Wetherill	do	Sixth Infantry	Fort Stevenson, Dak.

Total, 150.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 20, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, in connection with a War Department letter of the 16th instant, in reply to a letter from the chairman of said committee, a supplemental statement of the Quartermaster-General in relation to the number of civilians employed, on what duty, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1878.

SIR: Referring to my report of the 12th instant, giving the number of employés, civilian and enlisted, paid from appropriations for this department, I have the honor to report that I find that the following-named were omitted therefrom by the clerk preparing the report, under the impression that being only temporarily employed, and paid from the special appropriation "To provide for the erection of headstones," they should not have been included:

	Monthly pay.
17 clerks, Washington, D. C	$1,900 00
1 copyist, Washington, D. C	75 00
3 civil engineers, Washington, D. C., and other points	600 00
1 rodman, Washington, D. C	45 00
1 laborer, Washington, D. C	30 00
1 watchman, Washington, D. C	30 00
1 laborer, Alexandria, Va	27 00
2 cartmen, $80.50, 2 laborers, $44, Antietam National Cemetery	124 50
	2,831 50

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.
(Through the honorable the Secretary of War.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 12, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the Committee on Military Affairs, as requested by the chairman of said committee, a report of the Quartermaster-General, giving an approximate estimate of the aggregate pay and allowances in kind for a fiscal year of all the commissioned officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and of all enlisted men and civilian employés under the said department.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1878.

SIR: In response to the call of the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, copy herewith, I have the honor to submit the following report.

To prepare an accurate statement from the records of this office would involve the labor of a large clerical force for many weeks; but by taking advantage of statements heretofore prepared for the committee, which were made for a single month, and by making a careful estimate in cases where no correct data had been compiled, I am enabled to furnish the following as the approximate estimate of the "aggregate pay and allowances in kind for a fiscal year, of all the commissioned officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and of all officers detailed for duty as quartermasters; also, of all enlisted men and civilian employés under the Quartermaster's Department":

	Pay.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Straw.	Total.
Regular list Quartermaster's Department, 65 officers	$197, 300 20	$30, 156 00	$16, 410 00	$18, 353 23	$1, 190 40	$263, 709 83
Acting assistant quartermasters.						
2 lieutenant-colonels ordnance	8, 000 00	.....	585 00	606 72	38 40	9, 230 12
2 majors ordnance	7, 000 00	.....	585 00	606 72	38 40	8, 230 12
5 captains ordnance	13, 500 00	.....	1, 227 50	1, 516 80	96 00	16, 340 30
2 captains cavalry	6, 400 00	.....	495 00	606 72	38 40	7, 540 12
1 1st lieutenant engineers	1, 900 00	.....	165 00	303 36	19 20	2, 407 56
4 1st lieutenants ordnance	7, 680 00	.....	660 00	1, 213 44	76 80	9, 630 24
10 1st lieutenants, mounted	19, 200 00	.....	1, 650 00	3, 033 60	192 00	24, 075 60
9 2d lieutenants, mounted	14, 850 00	.....	1, 485 00	2, 730 24	172 80	19, 238 04
83 1st lieutenants, foot	149, 400 00	.....	13, 695 00	.....	.....	163, 095 00
38 2d lieutenants, foot	58, 998 48	.....	6, 270 00	.....	.....	65, 268 48
Total	286, 948 48	.....	26, 817 50	10, 617 60	672 00	

	Pay.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Straw.	Extra-duty pay.	Subsistence.	
1,510 enlisted men	$271, 800 00	$67, 013 80	$22, 850 00	$2, 300 00	$120, 868 20	$132, 276 00	617, 108 00
1,904 civilian employés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 368, 105 96
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 573, 979 37

This includes the whole yearly pay and cost of allowances of one officer of engineers; 13 of ordnance, ranking from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, and performing the duties of post quartermaster for from 12 to 53 men each, and 140 of the line, who happen to be detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, some of them for the supply of a few men only. The duties of many of these officers as acting assistant quartermasters are an insignificant portion of their specific duties in connection with their several departments or corps. It includes the pay of 2 officers on sick-leave who will doubtless never return to active duty. It includes 7 officers, military storekeepers, who are surplus to the organization, and whose places when they become vacant will not be filled.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the following-named statements in reply to the third and fourth queries contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, to which partial reply was made on the 4th instant:

1st. Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department.

2d. Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U S. A.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.
(Through the Hon. Secretary of War.)

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty they are employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department.

Those marked thus, *, render no service to the Quartermaster's Department, but are paid from its appropriations.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Plasterers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Teamsters	Laborers.	Clerks.	Overseers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.	Farriers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carriers.	Storekeepers.	Messengers.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital-stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herders.	Draughtsmen.	Hostlers.	Lamplighters.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagonmasters.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Masters of transportation.	Packers.	Total monthly pay.
	MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.																																						
17	Headquarters Military Division *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$161 20
6	Inspector-general, and medical purveyor, and examining board *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 10
25	Columbus Barracks, Ohio	6	2	3	2	1	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224 75
20	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor	4	2	1	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165 25
103	West Point, N. Y	7	4	..	..	6	1	17	46	10	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	728 15
171																																							1,344 45
	DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.																																						
20	Fort Monroe, Va	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 25
4	Fort Trumbull, Conn	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
6	Fort Preble, Me	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
8	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
7	Fort Mackinac, Mich	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
2	Fort Gratiot, Mich	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 80
4	Fort Warren, Mass	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
16	Fort Adams, R. I	3	1	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 15
8	Fort Schuyler, N. Y	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
4	Fort Wayne, Mich	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 05
3	Fort Porter, N. Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 60
5	Fort Brady, Mich	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
12	Fort McHenry, Md	2	1	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 15
6	Fort Independence, Mass	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
4	Fort Niagara, N. Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
3	Fort Ontario, N. Y	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25

Statement showing number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Plasterers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Teamsters.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Overseers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.	Farriers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail carriers.	Storekeepers.	Messengers.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital-stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herders.	Draughtsmen.	Hostlers.	Lamplighters.	Acting quartermaster sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagonmasters.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Masters of transportation.	Packers.	Total monthly pay.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.																																						
12	Fort Hamilton, N. Y	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$51 15
4	Fort Foote, Md	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
4	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 05
4	Madison Barracks, N. Y	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 85
4	Plattsburg, N. Y	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
3	Washington Arsenal, D. C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
143																																							637 30
	DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.																																						
11	Headquarters department*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119 35
1	Chattanooga, Tenn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 20
2	Saint Augustine, Fla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 40
10	Columbia, S. C	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76 20
3	Fort Barancas, Fla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 25
2	Key West, Fla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 40
3	Charleston, S. C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 60
4	Newport Barracks, Ky	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 75
2	Fort Johnson, N. C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 40
1	Savannah, Ga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 20
7	McPherson Barracks, Ga	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 25
46																																							380 00
	MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.																																						
20	Headquarters division*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189 10

	DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.																																											
15	**Headquarters Department***									5															10																		162 75
5	**Fort Hays**							1	1		1																2																25 00
1	**Fort Leavenworth**																			1																							6 00
8	**Fort Riley**	2						5	1																																		65 00
9	**Fort Union, N. Mex**	2						6	1																																		79 00
3	**Fort Craig**							3																																			11 00
3	**Fort Larned**	1						2																																			25 00
12	**Fort Lyon, Colo**	2	1				1	5	2		1																																75 00
1	**Fort Garland**	1																																									11 00
2	**Fort Stanton, N. Mex**								2																																		11 00
4	**Fort Gibson, Idaho**							3									1																										25 00
16	**Fort Reno**							1	15																																		75 00
6	**Fort Wallace, Kans**							3	2		1																																40 00
2	**Fort Wingate**	1							1																																		11 00
3	**Fort Bayard, N. Mex**							1	2																																		11 00
11	**Fort Camp Supply**	3				1	1	2	4																																		60 00
10	**Headquarters District of New Mexico***									8										2																							108 50
26	**Saint Louis Barracks, Mo**	5			1	2	1	6			2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1																							214 60
137																																											1,015 85
	DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.																																											
12	Headquarters department*								1	10														1																			125 55
3	Depot Quartermaster's office, New Orleans							1	1																	1																	23 95
1	Lake Charles, La								1																																		6 20
4	Baton Rouge, La								4																																		19 80
3	Little Rock, Ark								3																																		18 60
7	Jackson Barracks, La	1						3	3																																		30 40
2	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala							2																																			6 20
32																																											230 00
	WASHINGTON, D. C.																																											
9	War Department*																			3					5																		72 85
138	Adjutant-General*																			36					78	4													20					1,232 00
4	Depot quartermaster																			4																								24 80
4	Lieut. G. M. Wheeler*																								4																			43 40
10	Ordnance Department*									7										3																								250 00
5	Post surgeon*									2										3																								40 30
22	Surgeon-General*																								22																			238 70
8	Commissary-General*																								8																			64 75
4	Judge-Advocate-General*																								4																			32 55
5	Executive Mansion*																			3					2																			40 30
103	Office Chief Signal Officer*																								103																			1,105 30
311																																												3,144 95

Statement showing number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Plasterers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Teamsters.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Overseers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.	Farriers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carriers.	Storekeepers.	Messengers.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital-stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herders.	Draughtsmen.	Hostlers.	Lamplighters.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagonmasters.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Masters of transportation.	Packers.	Total monthly pay.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.																																						
24	Department Headquarters*																			12				12															$162 00
10	Fort Fetterman, Wyo	2		1		1			5																	1													100 00
26	Camp Brown, Wyo	8						6	5		1	6																											218 10
12	Camp Robinson, Nebr							7	3			1			1																								63 80
6	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo	1			1			3							1																								57 35
25	Fort McPherson, Nebr	3	1		2	1	1	4	12						1																								164 05
12	Fort Cameron, Wash	3							7		1		1																										79 80
9	Camp Sheridan	3		1		1	1	2																		1													75 10
15	Fort Sanders, Wyo	3				1		5	2				1					1								2													83 05
2	Post North Platte, Nebr	1	1																																				21 70
9	Fort Bridger, Wyo	1						5			1						1									1													52 50
30	Omaha Barracks, Nebr	6	2	2	2	2	1	10	4						1																								231 05
5	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo	2						2										1																					34 10
8	Fort Hall, Dak	2					1	1									2	1								1													58 60
18	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	1						7	8				1		1																								108 85
1	Cheyenne depot, Wyo														1																								2 45
25	Fort Laramie, Wyo	1	1	1				17	4						1																								97 20
6	Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	1					1	3	1																														27 00
243																																							1,636 70
	DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.																																						
19	Department Headquarters*																			5			2	12															182 90
4	Fort Benton, Mont							2											1							1													24 80
12	Fort Sully, Dak	1		2			1	2	2		2															2													50 30
12	Fort Shaw, Mont	3						5	1				1													2													69 20
14	Helena, Mont	5						6	3																														95 80
18	Fort Buford, Dak	3		1			1	10					1				2																						118 10

| | | |

Statement showing number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.[1]	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Plasterers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Teamsters.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Overseers.	Masons.	Tinsmiths.	Farriers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carriers.	Storekeepers.	Messengers.	Boat-house keepers	Orderlies.	Hospital-stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herders.	Draughtsmen.	Hostlers.	Lamplighters.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagonmasters.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Masters of transportation.[1]	Packers.	Total monthly pay.
	Military division of the Pacific—Continued.																																							
11	Camp Bowie	1				2		3	4				1																											$75 35
14	Alcatraz Island	2				1		1	8		1							1																						79 00
1	Lewiston depot								1																															5 40
43	Whipple depot	5	2			1		2	26		1	4	1								1																			280 90
1	Vancouver depot	1																																						8 75
9	Fort Whipple	2	1			1			5																															74 40
13	Fort Vancouver	6	1					4	1			1																												96 75
6	Fort Stevens, Oreg					1		3	2																															81 45
4	Fort Canby	1						2	1																															25 13
8	Fort Townsend	3						2	1																	2														30 65
8	Fort Colville	4				2		2																																57 50
23	Fort Walla Walla	4						19																																118 60
7	Fort Klamath	1	1						5																															45 55
14	Presidio	2	1	1				5	2					1				1								1														94 15
20	Angel Island	4	2			1			10		1							1			1																			119 15
18	Point San José	7	3					2	1		1	3						1																						146 43
11	San Diego Barracks	2				1		3	5																															69 75
21	Military telegraph construction party								21																															124 60
444																																								3,153 66

RECAPITULATION.

Where employed.	Total number employed.	Total monthly pay.
Military Division of the Atlantic	392	$2,591 75
Military Division of the Missouri	885	6,135 04
Military Division of the Pacific	444	3,153 66
Washington, D. C	311	3,144 95
United States Signal Service*	271	3,456 90
	2,303	18,482 30

Enlisted men of the United States Signal-Service.

Number employed.	Where employed.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Overseer.	Teamsters.	Messenger.	Saddler.	Mechanics.	Total monthly pay.
2	Albany, N. Y	1	1						$21 70
1	Alpena, Mich	1							10 85
2	Atlantic City, N. J	1	1						28 85
2	Augusta, Ga	1	1						28 85
5	Baltimore, Md	1	4						67 65
1	Bangor, Me	1							10 85
2	Barnegat, N. J	1	1						28 85
1	Bismarck, Dak	1							10 85
3	Boston, Mass	1	2						46 85
1	Boise City, Idaho	1							10 85
1	Breckenridge, Minn	1							10 85
2	Buffalo, N. Y	1	1						28 85
1	Burlington, Vt	1							10 85
1	Burlington, Iowa	1							10 85
2	Cape Hatteras, N. C	1	1						28 85
2	Cape Henry, Va	1	1						28 85
3	Cape May, N. J	1	2						33 40
2	Cairo, Ill	1	1						28 85
2	Cape Lookout, N. C	1	1						28 85
3	Charleston, S. C	1	2						37 25
2	Cheyenne, Wyo	2							21 70
4	Chicago, Ill	1	3						37 85
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	3						49 85
3	Cleveland, Ohio	2	1						39 70
1	Colorado Springs, Colo		1						18 00
1	Corsicana, Tex	1							10 85
1	Davenport, Iowa	1							10 85
1	Deadwood, Dak	1							10 85
2	Denver, Colo	1	1						27 65
2	Detroit, Mich	1	1						28 85
1	Dodge City, Kans	1							10 85
1	Dubuque, Iowa	1							10 85
2	Duluth, Minn	2							21 70
2	Eastport, Me	1	1						28 85
2	Erie, Pa	1	1						28 85
1	Escanaba, Mich	1							10 85
1	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	1							10 85
2	Galveston, Tex	1	1						40 85
1	Grand Haven, Mich	1							10 85
3	Hatteras Inlet, N. C		3						54 00
2	Indianapolis, Ind	1	1						28 85
1	Indianola, Ind	1							10 85
1	Jacksonville, Fla	1							10 85
1	Keokuk, Iowa	1							10 85
1	Key West, Fla	1							10 85
3	Kittyhawk, N. C	1	2						28 10
1	Knoxville, Tenn	1							10 85
1	La Crosse, Wis	1							10 85
3	Leavenworth, Kans	2	1						28 00
1	Logansport, Ind	1							10 85
2	Louisville, Ky	1	1						28 85
2	Los Angeles, Cal	2							21 70
2	Lynchburg, Va	2							21 70
1	Marquette, Mich	1							10 85
2	Memphis, Tenn	1	1						28 85
3	Milwaukee, Wis	1	2						46 85
2	Mobile, Ala	1	1						28 85
1	Montgomery, Ala	1							10 85
1	Morganton, W. Va	1							10 85
3	Mount Washington, N. H	1	2						70 85
3	Moorhead City, N. C		3						54 00
2	Nashville, Tenn	1	1						28 85
1	New Haven, Conn	1							10 85
2	New London, Conn	1	1						28 85
2	New Orleans, La	1	1						28 85
1	Newport, R. I	1							10 85
4	New York City, N. Y	1	3						57 70
9	Norfolk, Va	1	8						159 10
1	North Platte, Nebr	1							10 85
1	Ocracoke, N. C		1						18 00
1	Olympia, Wash. Ter	1							10 85
2	Omaha, Nebr	1	1						28 85
2	Oswego, N. Y	1	1						28 85
1	Pembina, Dak	1							10 85
3	Philadelphia, Pa	1	2						46 85
2	Pike's Peak, Colo	1	1						21 70
2	Pittsburgh, Pa	1	1						28 85

Enlisted men of the United States Signal-Service—Continued.

Number employed.	Where employed.	Observers.	Assistant observers.	Overseer.	Teamsters.	Messenger.	Saddler.	Mechanics.	Total monthly pay.
1	Pioche, Nev	1							$10 85
3	Portsmouth, N. C		3						54 00
2	Port Huron, Mich	1	1						28 85
2	Portland, Me	1	1						28 85
2	Portland, Oreg	1	1						44 30
1	Punta Rassa, Fla		1						10 85
1	Red Bluff, Cal	1							10 85
2	Rochester, N. Y	1	1						28 85
1	Roseburg, Oreg	1							10 85
1	Sacramento, Cal	1							10 85
1	Salt Lake City, Utah	1							10 85
2	Sandy Hook, N. Y	1	1						28 85
4	San Diego, Cal	3	1						43 40
2	San Francisco, Cal	1	1						50 76
2	Santa Fé, N. M	2							21 70
3	Savannah, Ga	1	2						37 85
1	Sandusky, Ohio	1							10 85
1	Shreveport, La	1							10 85
4	Saint Louis, Mo	1	3						57 70
1	Saint Mark's, Fla	1							10 85
1	Saint Nicholas, Alaska	1							10 85
1	Saint Paul, Minn	1							10 85
2	Smithville, N. C	1	1						28 85
1	Springfield, Mass	1							10 85
1	Thatcher's Island, Mass	1							10 85
2	Toledo, Ohio	1	1						28 85
1	Tybee Island, Ga	1							10 85
1	Umatilla, Oreg	1							10 85
2	Vicksburg, Miss	1	1						28 85
1	Virginia City, Mont	1							10 85
1	Visalia, Cal	1							10 85
2	Wilmington, N. C	1	1						28 85
1	Winnemucca, Nev	1							10 85
2	Wood's Holl, Mass	1	1						28 85
1	Yankton, Dak	1							10 85
1	Campo, Cal		1						10 85
1	Point of Mountain, Ariz	1							10 85
1	Yuma, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Goodwin, Ariz	1	1						10 85
1	Tres Alamos, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Melvin's Station, Ariz	1							10 85
1	Stanwix, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Maricopa Wells, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Phœnix, Ariz		1						10 85
2	Tucson, Ariz		2						21 70
1	San Pedro, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Wickenburg, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Prescott, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Florence, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Apache, Ariz		1						10 85
1	Belen, Ariz		1						10 85
2	La Mesilla, N. M		2						21 70
1	Central City, N. M		1						10 85
1	Socovis, N. M		1						10 85
4	Denison, Tex		4						43 40
1	Uvalde, Tex		1						10 85
1	Griffin, Tex	1							10 85
1	Indian agency, Ind. T	1							10 85
1	Edinburg, Tex		1						10 85
1	Mason, Tex		1						10 85
2	Laredo, Tex	1	1						21 70
3	Eagle Pass, Tex		3						32 55
1	Pilot Point, Tex		1						10 85
1	Coleman City, Tex		1						10 85
3	Jacksborough, Tex		3						32 55
2	Brownsville, Tex		2						21 70
1	Brackettville, Tex	1							10 85
1	Cambridge, Tex		1						10 85
1	Rio Grande City, Tex		1						10 85
1	Fredericksburg, Tex		1						10 85
1	Stockton, Tex		1						10 85
1	Concho, Tex		1						10 85
1	Decatur, Tex		1						10 85
1	San Antonio, Tex		1						10 85
15	Fort Whipple, Va	1		1	7	1	1	4	114 75
271	Total								3,456 90

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, compiled from the latest reports on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Number.	Where employed.	Superintendents of national cemeteries.	Laborers.	Agents.	Total monthly pay.
2	Andersonville, Ga	1	1	.....	$105 00
2	Marietta, Ga	1	1	.....	105 00
2	Chattanooga, Tenn	1	1	.....	105 00
2	Beaufort, S. C	1	1	.....	100 00
2	Nashville, Tenn	1	1	.....	100 00
2	Stone River, Tenn	1	1	.....	100 00
2	Newbern, N. C	1	1	.....	90 00
2	Salisbury, N. C	1	1	.....	95 00
2	Raleigh, N. C	1	1	.....	90 00
1	Knoxville, Tenn	1	.....	.....	70 00
1	Wilmington, N. C	1	.....	.....	70 00
1	Barrancas, Fla	1	.....	.....	65 00
1	Lebanon, Ky	1	.....	.....	60 00
1	Camp Nelson, Ky	1	.....	.....	75 00
1	Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky	1	.....	.....	70 00
1	Fort Donelson, Tenn	1	.....	.....	65 00
1	Florence, S. C	1	.....	.....	70 00
2	Alexandria, La	1	1	.....	95 00
4	Chalmette, La	1	3	.....	150 00
2	Corinth, Miss	1	1	.....	100 00
4	Memphis, Tenn	1	3	.....	173 50
2	Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn	1	1	.....	100 00
2	Natchez, Miss	1	1	.....	111 00
2	Port Hudson, La	1	1	.....	107 00
3	Vicksburg, Miss	2	1	.....	195 00
2	Baton Rouge, La	1	1	.....	95 00
2	Little Rock, Ark	1	1	.....	105 00
2	Fort Smith, Ark	1	1	.....	100 00
2	Fayetteville, N. C	1	1	.....	40 00
1	Mobile, Ala	1	.....	.....	70 00
1	New Albany, Ind	1	.....	.....	65 00
1	Cave Hill, Ky	1	.....	.....	60 00
1	Fort Brown, Tex	1	.....	.....	60 00
1	Brattleborough, Vt	.....	.....	1	2 00
9	Arlington, Va	2	7	.....	382 50
2	Alexandria, Va	1	.....	.....	110 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, compiled from the latest reports on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Number.	Where employed.	Superintendents of national cemeteries.	Laborers.	Total monthly pay.
2	Soldiers' Home, D. C	1	1	$105 00
2	Keokuk, Iowa	1	1	75 00
2	Fort McPherson, Nebr	1	1	95 00
1	San Antonio, Tex	1	.....	60 00
1	Antietam, Md	.....	1	40 00
2	Gettysburg, Pa	1	1	100 00
1	Danville, Va	.....	1	40 00
1	Fort Harrison, Va	.....	1	40 00
2	Hampton, Va	2	.....	115 00
1	Cypress Hills, N. Y	1	.....	60 00
1	Fredericksburg, Va	1	.....	75 00
1	Winchester, Va	1	.....	70 00
1	Annapolis, Md	1	.....	65 00
1	Loudon Park, Md	1	.....	60 00
1	Beverly, W. Va	1	.....	60 00
1	Poplar Grove, Va	1	.....	75 00
1	Seven Pines, Va	1	.....	60 00
1	City Point, Va	1	.....	70 00
1	Glendale, Va	1	.....	60 00
1	Culpeper, Va	1	.....	70 00
1	Philadelphia, Pa	1	.....	70 00
1	Grafton, W. Va	1	.....	60 00
1	Finn's Point, N. J	1	.....	60 00
1	Yorktown Va	1	.....	65 00
1	Richmond, Va	1	.....	75 00
1	Cold Harbor, Va	1	.....	65 00
1	Staunton, Va	1	.....	60 00
2	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	1	1	100 00
2	Mound City, Ill	1	1	85 00
1	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1	.....	70 00
1	Fort Scott, Kans	1	.....	70 00
1	Fort Gibson, Ind. T	1	.....	65 00
1	Jefferson City, Mo	1	.....	65 00
1	Springfield, Mo	1	.....	65 00
1	Camp Butler, Ill	1	.....	65 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what

Number.	Where employed.	Agents.	Superintendents.	Teamsters.	Stablemen.	Painters.	Carpenters.	Packers.	Blacksmiths.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Scrubbers.	Scavengers.
34	San Francisco, Cal	2	1	2	3	1	1	6		1	1	1	1
9	Portland, Oreg	1								1	1		
4	Prescott, Ariz										1		
1	Camp Halleck, Nev								1				
1	Camp Bidwell, Cal								1				
1	Presidio, Cal								1				
9	Vancouver Depot, Wash			2	1		1		1				
2	Camp Harney, Oreg								1				
2	Fort Klamath, Oreg								1				
1	Fort Lapwai, Ind. T								1				
1	Fort Boise, Ind. T								1				
2	Fort Walla Walla, Wash								1				
2	Mount Idaho								1				
2	Spokane Falls								1				
2	Camp Gaston, Cal							1	1				
8	Camp Apache, Ariz							3	1				
4	Camp Bowie, Ariz							2					
5	Camp Grant, Ariz							2	1				
5	Camp Huachuca, Ariz							3					
5	Camp Lowell, Ariz			3					1				
3	Camp McDowell, Ariz								1				
1	Camp Mojave, Ariz												
2	Camp Thomas, Ariz								1				
9	Camp Verde, Ariz							4	1				
24	Whipple Depot, Ariz		1	12					1	2	1		
11	Yuma Depot, Ariz			3						3			
1	Camp Independence, Cal	1											
9	San Francisco, Cal												
24	Saint Paul, Minn	2		4					1		2		
5	Fort Buford, Dak			2					1				
12	Fort Custer, Mont			6				1	1				
7	Fort Keogh, Mont								1				
104	Troops in the field			100									
2	United States steamer General Sherman	1											
3	Fort Snelling, Minn							1	1				
3	Fort Abercrombie, Dak												
1	Fort Seward, Dak	1											
1	Jamestown, Dak												
2	Sioux City, Iowa	1											
6	Bismarck, Dak	2					1		1				
3	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak								1				
1	Fort Benton, Mont								1				
1	Camp Baker, Mont								1				
2	Cheyenne agency, Dak								1				
4	Fort Ellis, Mont								1				

duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly, &c.—Continued.

Watchmen.	Draymen.	Forage-masters.	Clerks.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Wheelwrights.	Saddlers.	Interpreters.	Engineers.	Cargadores.	Machinists.	Guides.	Wagon-masters.	Foremen.	Draughtsmen.	Captains.	Mates.	Sailors.	Firemen.	Total monthly pay.
2			9	2	1															$3,422 22
1	2		3																	855 00
			3																	475 00
																				112 00
																				100 00
																				100 00
		1	1			1	1													703 00
						1														200 00
						1														200 00
																				100 00
																				108 00
						1														200 00
						1														200 00
						1														200 00
																				152 00
						1		2				1								811 00
						1						1								353 00
						1			1											395 00
								1				1								300 00
						1														350 00
						1			1											341 00
									1											125 00
						1														216 00
						1		1		1		1								801 00
1			2			1	1		1		1									1,854 00
3			1							1										695 00
																				120 00
1									1							1	1	3	2	1,350 00
1			11		1									1	1					2,045 00
			1					1												320 00
			1			1		1					1							760 00
			2					2					2							490 00
													4							3,300 00
1																				110 00
			1																	215 00
2																				150 00
																				75 00
1																				35 00
			1																	225 00
1			1																	450 00
			2																	365 00
																				80 00
																				85 00
								1												115 00
			1			1	1													345 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what

Number.	Where employed.	Wagon-masters.	Teamsters.	Agents.	Watchmen.	Packers.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Engineers.	Saddlers.	Laborers.	Carpenters.	Forage-masters.	Masons.	Superintendents.	B. S. helpers.	Corral-masters.	Herders.	Yard-masters.	Paluters.	Ambulance-drivers.	Hostlers.	Clerks.	Messengers.	Copyists.	Draughtsman.
2	Fort Ripley, Minn				1				1																	
2	Fort Missoula, Mont						1																1			
4	Fort Randall, Dak						1		1																	
1	Fort Pembina, Dak						1																			
2	Fort Totten, Dak						1																			
3	Fort Rice, Dak						1																1			
6	For Shaw, Mont						1		1		1												1			
6	Fort Sisaiton, Dak						1																			
2	Fort Stevenson, Dak						1																			
2	Fort Sully, Dak						1																			
1	Lower Brulé agency, Dak																									
4	Helena, Mont						1			1													1	1		
1	Fort Ridgely, Minn				1																					
3	Standing Rock, Dak						1																1			
2	Fort Concho, Tex												1										1			
5	Fort Davis, Tex						1	1					1	2												
3	Fort Duncan, Tex						1	1					1													
1	Fort Griffin, Tex												1													
3	San Antonio, Tex	3	80		1	8	4	8	1	3		1	1		1	4	1	3	1	2	8	7	8	5	2	1
1	Fort Stockton, Tex													1												
21	Fort Brown, Tex	1	14				1	1	1							1							2			
5	Fort Clark, Tex						2	1		1													1			
3	Fort Worth, Tex		1	1																			1			
1	Fort McIntosh, Tex						1																			
1	Fort McKavett, Tex						1																			
3	Fort Richardson, Tex						1	1															1			
3	Ringgold barracks, Tex						1	1															1			
1	Austin, Tex			1																						
83	Washington, D. C*	1	10	5	8		2		1		4				2							1	30	3	2	
5	Do†				1																		3	1		
17	New Orleans, La		5		1						1											1	6	1		
1	Jackson barracks, La								1																	
63	Omaha, Nebr‡		10	1	6	1	1	1		1	20	1			2	1						5	5			
11	Do				1																		6			
2	Camp Douglas, Utah						1	1																		
7	Omaha, Nebr§					2					2												1			
1	Do								1																	
219	Cheyenne depot, Wyo		125	2		41	5	3		3	10				2	1	1	3		1		6	2	1		
1	Fort Laramie, Wyo																									
22	Fort Fetterman, Wyo		15				1	1	1			1											1			
2	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo						1																	1		
1	Sidney barracks, Nebr																						1			

* Depot quartermaster's office, investigating claims, &c.
† By officers detailed in Quartermaster-General's Office.
‡ Employed by depot quartermaster's office, chief quartermaster.
§ Office military storekeeper, Omaha barracks.

duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly, &c.—Continued.

Veterinary surgeon.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Interpreters.	Telegraph operators.	Station-keepers.	Guides.	Inspectors.	Masters.	Firemen.	Deck hands.	Wagon and forage-masters.	Porters.	Foremen.	Warehousemen.	Draughtsman.	Captains.	Compositors.	Train-masters.	Tent-makers.	Total monthly pay.
																				$175 00
																				185 00
				1		1														225 00
																				60 00
			1																	125 00
			1																	215 00
			1	1																570 00
			1		4															90 00
			1																	115 00
			1																	110 00
			1																	45 00
																				415 00
																				15 00
			1																	210 00
																				200 00
																				299 00
																				195 00
																				75 00
																				6,511 00
																				52 00
																				895 00
																				315 50
																				195 00
																				60 00
																				60 00
																				180 00
																				195 00
																				125 00
1							1	1	1	1										6,874 98
																				810 00
	1	1																		1,185 00
																				90 00
	2	1					1				1	1	1		1					3,305 00
							1					1					2			1,135 00
																				160 00
														1					1	455 00
																				80 00
	1			1	1								1					8	1	10,695 00
											1									75 00
				1							1									1,020 00
																				180 00
																				100 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what

No.	Where employed.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Watchmen.	Guides.	Interpreters.	Clerks.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Agents.	Superintendents.	Wagon and forage masters.	Telegraph-operators.	Foremen.
1	Fort Russell, Wyo													
6	Camp Robinson, Neb				1	1	1						1	
2	Fort Steele, Wyo													
1	Green River, Wyo												1	
2	Fort Cameron, Utah													
7	Camp Brown, Wyo				1									
1	North Platte, Neb									1				
16	Fort McKinney, Wyo		1		1							1		
1	Fort Hartsuff, Neb													
1	Camp Sheridan, Neb				1									
1	Grand Island									1				
1	Fort McPherson, Neb													
10	*Fort Leavenworth, Kans		1				8		1					
1	Fort Hall, Idaho													
137	†Fort Leavenworth, Kans	14	1	3			9	1	1	2	1	1		3
1	Bryan, Wyo									1				
1	‡Fort Leavenworth, Kans						1							
7	§Fort Leavenworth, Kans								1				1	
32	Santa Fé, N. Mex		1		2	1	6				1			
1	Fort Hays, Kans													
15	Camp Supply, Ind. Ter					1								
23	In the field against the Indians													
28	Fort Elliott, Tex					1								
2	Fort Craig, N. Mex													
17	Fort Reno, Ind. T					2								
2	Fort Wingate, N. Mex													
40	Fort Sill, Ind. T					2	1					1		
5	Fort Gibson, Ind. T									1				
3	Fort Bayard, N. Mex					1								
2	Fort Selden, N. Mex													
41	Fort Union (Depot)			1			3					1	1	
4	Fort Garland, Cal													
19	Fort Dodge, Kans									4		1		
2	Fort Stanton, N. Mex													
21	Fort Riley, Kans											1		
1	Caddo, Ind. T									1				
1	Fort Harker, Kans			1										
1	Wichita, Kans									1				
1	San José												1	
3	Fort Lyon, Colo													
16	‖Chicago, Ill	2	2				2		1	7				
8	¶do						4			1				
8	Saint Louis, Mo		1				4							
4	Baltimore, Md		1				2							

*Office chief quartermaster.
†Office depot quartermaster.
‡Office judge advocate, Department Missouri.

duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly, &c.—Continued.

Wood-rangers.	Lamp-lighters.	Scouts.	Telegraph-repairers.	Engineers.	Blacksmiths.	Cooks.	Carpenters.	Teamsters.	Hostlers.	Foremen of printers.	Compositors.	Pressmen.	Foremen of wood-sawing machine.	Train-masters.	Corral-masters.	Herders.	Packers.	Master-mechanics.	Blacksmith helpers.	Farriers.	Wheelwrights.	Painters.	Saddlers.	Quarrymen.	Plumbers.	Inspectors.	Ferryman.	Total monthly pay.
				1																								$60 00
					1																1							535 00
					1																1							160 00
																												85 00
					1		1																					160 00
					1		2	3																				435 00
																												85 00
					1		2	10																				965 00
					1																							80 00
																												90 00
																												70 00
					1																							80 00
																												980 00
					1																							80 00
2	1			3	2		2	31	37					1	1		4	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	1			5,344 00
																												125 00
																												125 00
										1	1	2	1															470 00
					1	1		14	1					1					1		1		1					1,856 00
					1																							35 00
					1			9						1	1						1		1					645 00
								19								4												810 00
		1			1			20						1	1	1					1		1					1,025 00
					1																1							144 00
		1			1			10						1							1		1					815 00
					1																1							144 00
		3			1			21						1			2			1	1		1					1,621 90
					1			2																			1	200 00
					1																1							244 00
					1																1							144 00
			1	1	1	1		24	1					1					1		2	1	1					1,877 90
					1			2													1							204 00
					1			10							1						1		1					802 90
					1																1							144 00
					1											17					1		1					757 90
																												87 50
																												50 00
																												87 50
																												40 00
					1																1		1					180 00
							2																					1,625 00
								2	1																			790 00
								3																				735 00
				1																								344 60

§ Headquarters Department Missouri.
‖ Headquarters Military Division Missouri and office chief quartermaster.
¶ Depot Quartermaster's Office.

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what

Number.	Where employed.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Scrubbers.	Watchmen.	Clerks.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Agents.	Copyists.	Superintendents.	Shipping-agents.	Wagon and forage masters.	Telegraph operators.	Foremen.	Warehousemen.	Engineers.	Blacksmiths.
31	New York City, N. Y*			2	3	8		1	1		1						4	
4	New York City, N. Y†					2				1				1				
5	New York City, N. Y‡		1			4												
3	Buffalo, N. Y		1			1			1									
1	Fort Adams, R. I																1	
6	Boston, Mass		1			1			1								1	
1	Fort Wayne, Ind																1	
11	Fort Monroe, Va					2	1						1				1	
1	Fort Schuyler, N. Y																1	
1	Carlisle Barracks, Pa					1												
1	Fort McHenry, Md																	1
1	David's Island				1													
4	Atlanta, Ga §		1			3												
2	Atlanta, Ga ‖		1			1												
1	Atlanta, Ga ¶																1	
2	Charleston, S. C		1			1												
8	Key West, Fla**																	
1	Saint Augustine, Fla					1												
1	Fort Barrancas, Fla																1	
4	Philadelphia, Pa ††		1			2		1										
6	Philadelphia, Pa ‡‡		1	1		3				1								
73	Philadelphia, Pa §§		2		11	12				1	2	2					2	
2	Louisville, Ky					1				1								
94	Jeffersonville, Ind	1			6	9	2		6	2	1	1				1	3	
1	Augusta Arsenal, Ga					1												
11	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth				1	2									3			

* General depot of supplies.
† Headquarters and Chief Quartermaster's Office, Military Division Atlantic.
‡ Headquarters Department of the East.
§ Office Chief Quartermaster Department South.
‖ Office quartermaster McPherson Barracks.

RECAPITULATION.—Civilian employés, 1,964; total monthly pay, $114,008.83.

duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly, &c.—Continued.

Captains.	Mates.	Cooks.	Seamen.	Carpenters.	Teamsters.	Hostlers.	Packers.	Painters.	Saddlers.	Markers.	Inspectors.	Firemen.	Cutters.	Trimmers.	Tailors.	Masons.	Weighmasters.	Float-drivers.	Folders.	Total monthly pay.
2		2	3									2								$2,600 10
																				410 00
																				575 00
																				275 00
																				80 00
1												1								505 00
																				75 00
1					4							1								564 50
																				50 00
																				100 00
																				62 50
																				30 00
																				395 00
																				142 00
																				50 00
																				155 00
1	1	1	5																	355 00
																				125 00
																				90 00
																				435 00
																				543 75
				1	1	1	17			1	3	1	5	1	10					5,758 33
																				210 00
				3	4		28	1	1		2	3	12			1	1	1	5	6,340 75
																				36 00
					5															635 00

¶ McPherson Barracks.
** Crew schooner Matchless.
†† Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office.
‡‡ Depot quartermaster's office.
§§ Clothing depot.

Statement of buildings rented by the Quartermaster's Department, New York City, for military purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, *showing amount of rent paid during that year, &c.*

Designation.	Location.	Of whom rented.	Amount paid.	How occupied, &c.
Army building...	Corner of Houston and Greene streets.	Trustees of the estate of Henry Bruner, deceased	$25,000	By headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic; headquarters Department of the East; headquarters general recruiting service; Board of Engineers on fortifications; Engineer officers in charge of special work connected with the defenses, &c., on the Atlantic sea-board; depot quartermaster; depot commissary; New York agency of the Ordnance Department; board of ordnance officers on experimental firing; courts-martial, &c., including necessary rooms for clerks, draughtsmen, printing office, &c., connected with the several headquarters and depot offices; also necessary store-room for depot quartermaster, depot commissary, and agency of the Ordnance Department, &c.; thirty-three officers have their offices in the building. From and after May 1, 1878, the rental of the Army building will be at the rate, per annum, of $15,000 instead of $25,000.
Public stables ...	Nos. 143 and 145 West Thirty-third street.	J. Romain Brown..	2,200	Stabling horses of the Quartermaster's Department used by the depot quartermaster and commissary, and authorized horses of officers on duty in New York City; sheltering wagons, storing of forage and straw, &c.
Gilsey building ..	Rooms 25, 26, and 27 at 1193 Broadway.	Andrew Gilsey, executor.	360	Occupied by the Army medical examining board for six months during the last fiscal year, at $60 per month.

Submitted at the request of the chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

L. C. EASTON,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York City, March 13, 1878.

Statement of all commissioned officers in the city of Chicago to whom quarters were furnished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, amounts paid for the same, and to whom paid, by Maj. James M. Moore, quartermaster United States Army, depot quartermaster.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Period. From—	Period. To—	Time. Months.	Time. Days.	Monthly compensation.	Total.	To whom paid.
1	P. H. Sheridan	Lieutenant-General United States Army	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	$108	$1,296 00	Robert E. Lawrence.
2	J. W. Forsyth	Lieutenant-colonel and military secretary	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	72	864 00	E. D. Forsyth.
3	M. V. Sheridan	Lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	4	.....	72	864 00	Charles W. Dabb.
			Nov. 1, 1876	Nov. 30, 1876	1	.....			Robert E. Lawrence.
			Dec. 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	5	.....			W. J. Kelly.
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....			John De Koven.
4	F. D. Grant	Lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	10	.....	72	864 00	Charles W. Dabb.
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....			C. B. Brown.
5	G. A. Forsyth	Major and acting aid-de-camp	Feb. 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	5	.....	72	360 00	R. Gardner.
6	R. C. Drum	Colonel and assistant adjutant-general	July 1, 1876	July 31, 1876	1	.....	90	1,080 00	John B. Drake & Co.
			Aug. 1, 1876	Nov. 30, 1876	4	.....			D. T. Hale.
			Dec. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	7	.....			Van H. Higgins.
7	D. B. Sacket	Colonel and inspector-general	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	4	.....	90	1,080 00	Charles W. Dabb.
			Nov. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	8	.....			Charles H. Cram.
8	A. Baird	Lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	72	864 00	Charles W. Dabb.
9	S. B. Holabird	Lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general.	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	10	.....	72	864 00	E. I. Wells.
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....			J. Z. Dare.
10	James M. Moore	Major and quartermaster, U. S. A	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	4	.....	72	864 00	C. H. Gaubert.
			Nov. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	8	.....			Charles W. Dabb.
11	Charles L. Kilburn	Colonel and assistant commissary-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	90	1,080 00	E. B. Phillips.
12	M. P. Small	Major and commissary of subsistence	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	10	.....	72	864 00	George Davidson.
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....			A. B. Mason.
13	William C. Spencer	Surgeon, U. S. A., major	July 1, 1877	Aug. 31, 1876	2	.....	72	864 00	Estelle G. Harden.
			Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 30, 1876	1	.....			William M. Luff.
			Oct. 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	9	.....			Estelle G. Harden.
14	Frank Bridgman	Major and paymaster, U. S. A	July 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	12	.....	72	864 00	H. McCheesney.
15	G. L. Gillespie	Major of engineers	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	10	.....	72	792 00	John De Koven.
			May 1, 1877	May 31, 1877	1	.....			N. L. Litten.
16	J. W. Reilly	Captain Ordnance Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	54	648 00	J. W. Boardman & Co.
17	A. H. Bowman	Lieutenant 9th U. S. Inf, recruiting officer	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	4	.....	36	144 00	D. P. Hathaway.
18	Loyd Wheaton	Captain 20th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer	Oct. 9, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	6	22	54	471 60	H. I. Stauffer.
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....			Charles C. Davis.
19	Edmund Luff	Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cav., recruiting officer	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	2	.....	36	108 00	Mrs. James P. Brewster.
			Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	1	.....			Laura R. S. Brewster.
20	Thomas Garvey	Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, recruiting officer	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	1	.....	36	324 00	Laura R. S. Brewster.
			Nov. 1, 1876	Nov. 30, 1876	1	.....			Charles H. Fry.
			Dec. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1877	3	.....			Mrs. E. E. Barnes.
			Mar. 1, 1877	Apr. 30, 1877	2	.....			A. M. Timmerman.
			May 1, 1877	May 31, 1877	1	.....			Mrs. E. E. Barnes.
			June 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	1	.....			W. A. Webster.
21	George A. Gordon	Major 5th U. S. Cavalry	Dec. 1, 1876	Mar. 30, 1877	2	23	72	235 20	Charles W. Dabb.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February* 31, 1878.

Statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued to commissioned officers of the Army stationed in the city of Chicago, Ill., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	Period (inclusive).		Fuel.	Forage.		Bedding	Money value.			Total.
			From—	To—	Wood	Oats.	Hay.	Straw.	Fuel.	Forage.	Straw.	
					Cords	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*				
1	P. H. Sheridan	Lieutenant-General	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	54	29,040	33,840	7,030	$459 00	$564 84	$35 16	$1,059 00
2	J. W. Forsyth	Lieutenant-colonel, military secretary	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
3	M. V. Sheridan	Lieutenant-colonel, aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
4	F. D. Grant	Lieutenant-colonel, aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
5	G. A. Forsyth	Major, acting aid-de-camp	Feb. 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	15½	3,600	4,290	1,000	128 56	83 72	5 80	218 08
6	R. C. Drum	Colonel, assistant adjutant-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	44	8,760	10,220	2,400	374 00	172 90	12 25	559 15
7	D. B. Sacket	Colonel, inspector-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	44	8,760	10,220	2,400	374 00	172 90	12 25	559 15
8	A. Baird	Lieutenant-colonel, assistant inspector-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
9	S. B. Holabird	Lieutenant-colonel, deputy quartermaster-general.	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
10	James M. Moore	Major, quartermaster	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
11	C. L. Kilburn	Colonel, assistant commissary-general	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	44	8,760	10,220	2,400	374 00	172 90	12 25	559 15
12	M. P. Small	Major, commissary of subsistence	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
13	W. C. Spencer	Major, surgeon	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
14	F. Bridgman	Major, paymaster	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	39	8,760	10,220	2,400	331 50	172 90	12 25	516 65
15	G. L. Gillespie	Major of engineers	July 1, 1876	May 31, 1877	38	8,040	9,380	2,400	323 00	157 70	11 35	492 05
16	J. W. Reilly	Captain of ordnance	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	34	8,760	10,220	2,400	289 00	172 90	12 25	474 15
17	A. H. Bowman	Lieutenant 9th Infantry, recruiting officer	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	6	.....	.....	.....	51 00	.....	.....	51 00
18	L. Wheaton	Lieutenant 20th Infantry, recruiting officer	Oct. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	23	.....	.....	.....	195 50	.....	.....	195 50
19	E. Luff	Lieutenant 8th Cavalry, recruiting officer	July 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	3½	2,208	2,576	600	29 75	47 90	3 30	80 95
20	T. Garvey	Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, recruiting officer	Oct. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	18½	6,552	7,644	1,800	157 25	124 90	8 95	291 10
21	G. A. Gordon	Major 5th Cavalry	Jan. 1, 1877	Mar. 31, 1877	12½	2,160	2,520	600	103 07	39 95	2 95	145 97
	Total				687½	165,480	193,110	44,430	5,841 63	3,266 71	226 76	9,335 10

Statement of amounts paid for rent of buildings for headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, and every military purpose, in the city of Chicago, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, from whom rented, and amount paid therefor by Maj. James M. Moore, quartermaster U. S. A., depot quartermaster.

No.	From whom rented.	Description.	Period.		Time.		Monthly rate.	Total paid.	For what purpose used.
			From—	To—	Mos.	Days.			
1	Union Building Association	Third floor and five rooms fourth floor, Union Building, southwest corner La Salle and Washington streets.	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	$500 00	$6,000 00	Offices for headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.
2	Edward Ely	Three floors and basement, No. 3 East Washington street.	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	10	.....	125 00	1,250 00	Office and store-rooms for depot commissary.
3	B. S. Morris.....	First floor and part of basement, No. 6 East Washington street.	July 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	3	.....	60 00	180 00	Office and store-rooms for depot quartermaster.
		First floor and all of basement	Oct. 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	7	.....	75 00	525 00	Do.
4	Edward Ely	First floor, No. 4 East Washington street.	Aug. 1, 1876	Nov. 20, 1876	3	20	30 00	110 00	Store-room for quartermaster's department.
5	.....do	Four-story and basement brick building, No. 4 East Washington street.	Apr. 21, 1877	Apr. 30, 1877	.....	10	125 00	41 33	Office and store-rooms for quartermaster's department.
6	.....do	Four-story and basement brick building, Nos. 3 and 4 East Washington street.	May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	2	.....	250 00	500 00	Office and store-rooms for depot quartermaster and depot commissary.
7	Aaron Root.....	Nos. 41 and 43 Fourteenth street, lot and two-story and basement frame building.	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	12	.....	100 00	1,200 00	Stable for public animals.
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,806 33	

CHICAGO, Ill., *March* 13, 1878.

Statement showing the names and rank of officers of the Army drawing forage and straw in New York City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Pounds issued.		
			Oats.	Hay.	Straw.
1	W. S. Hancock	Major-General	21,900	28,550	3,000
2	James B. Fry	Colonel and assistant adjutant-general	8,760	11,420	1,200
3	N. H. Davis	Colonel and inspector-general	8,760	11,420	1,000
4	L. C. Easton	Colonel and chief quartermaster	4,380	5,810	500
5	N. W. Brown	Colonel and chief paymaster	8,760	11,620	1,000
6	J. M. Cuyler	Colonel and medical director	8,016	10,552	1,000
7	Roger Jones	Lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general	5,160	6,420	1,000
8	S. Crispin	Lieutenant-colonel and chief ordnance officer	8,760	11,620	1,000
9	John F. Hammond	Lieutenant-colonel and attending surgeon	8,760	11,620	1,000
10	R. Arnold	Major Fifth Artillery, act'g ass't inspector-general	3,600	5,200	.....
11	C. G. Sawtelle	Major and quartermaster	8,760	11,620	1,000
12	M. R. Morgan	Major and commissary subsistence	8,040	10,380	1,200
13	P. P. G. Hall	Major and paymaster	8,760	11,620	1,000
14	George L. Febiger	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
15	T. H. Halsey	do	5,832	7,404	1,000
16	W. G. Mitchell	Captain Fifth Infantry, aid-de-camp	8,760	11,420	1,200
17	John S. Wharton	Captain Nineteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp	8,760	11,420	1,200
18	G. S. L. Ward	Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry, aid-de-camp	8,760	11,420	1,200

OFFICERS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

1	R. B. Marcy	Colonel and inspector-general	8,760	11,620	1,000
2	John H. King	Colonel and sup't general recruiting service	2,208	2,576	600
3	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and depot quartermaster	2,208	2,576	600
4	J. C. Woodruff	Colonel of engineers	8,760	11,420	1,200
5	Z. B. Tower	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
6	C. Sutherland	Colonel and assistant medical purveyor	8,016	10,752	800
7	Charles McCormick	do	7,296	9,512	1,000
8	D. S. Stanley	Colonel and sup't general recruiting service	6,552	8,844	600
9	H. G. Wright	Lieutenant-colonel of engineers	8,760	11,420	1,200
10	Q. A. Gillmore	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
11	John Newton	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
12	T. G. Baylor	Major of ordnance	8,760	11,620	1,000
13	T. J. Treadwell	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
14	B. E. Tryer	Surgeon (major)	4,416	5,352	1,000
15	Joseph B. Brown	do	8,760	11,620	1,000
16	J. H. Bill	do	4,416	5,352	1,000
17	George W. McKee	Captain of ordnance	6,576	7,512	1,000
18	F. O'Donnoghue	Captain and medical storekeeper	8,760	11,420	1,200
19	James C. Post	Captain of engineers	3,696	4,712	600
20	James Mercur	do	8,016	10,752	800
21	W. H. Heuer	do	744	868	200
22	A. H. Hoff	Captain and assistant surgeon	1,488	1,736	400
23	Thomas B. Weir	Captain Seventh Cavalry, recruiting officer	1,464	1,708	400
24	J. B. Babcock	First lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer	2,952	3,444	800
25	Horace Neide	First lieutenant Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, general recruiting service	2,952	3,444	800
26	Charles Braden	First lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, recruiting officer	1,128	1,316	306
27	Charles S. Smith	First lieutenant of ordnance	8,040	10,580	1,000
28	C. W. Whipple	do	4,344	6,268	.....
29	W. W. Daugherty	First lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry, acting ass't adjutant-general, general recruiting service	6,552	8,844	600
30	W. S. Starring	First lieutenant of ordnance	5,088	7,326	.....
31	A. R. Chaffee	Captain Sixth Cavalry, recruiting officer	4,324	4,160	.....
32	F. H. Phipps	Captain of ordnance	2,184	3,148	.....

REMARKS.—Forage and straw are issued to officers in kind. On the presentation of their requisitions, duly certified by them in accordance with Regulations, orders on the several contractors are handed to them, which they send or deliver to the contractors, with a statement as to where they desire delivery to be made.

The contract prices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows:

Hay ..... $18.95 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Straw ..... $22.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Oats ..... 52 cents per bushel.

Submitted at the request of the chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

L. C. EASTON,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York City, March 13, 1878.

Statement showing the names and rank of officers of the Army to whom quarters were furnished in New York City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the amount paid therefor, and to whom paid.

Number.	Names of officers.	Corps or regiment.	Period. From—	Period. To—	Amount.	To whom paid.	Remarks.
	Officers connected with the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.						
	MAJOR-GENERAL.						
1	W. S. Hancock	United States Army	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	$1,296 00	A. J. McDonald	
	COLONELS.						
1	James B. Fry	Adjutant-General's Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	Joseph Creed	
2	N. H. Davis	Inspector-General's Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	J. W. Bigelow	
3	L. C. Easton	Quartermaster's Department	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	900 00	E. L. Monroe	
			May 1 1877	June 30, 1877	180 00	Gorham & Jackson	
4	M. D. L. Simpson	Subsistence Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	J. N. Simpson	
5	J. M. Cuyler	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,062 00	James H. Reid	1 month major, 11 mos. colonel.
6	N. W. Brown	Pay Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	A. McReynolds	
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.						
1	Roger Jones	Inspector-General's Department	July 1, 1876	Jan. 31, 1877	504 00	A. J. Falconer	
2	J. F. Hammond	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	May 31, 1877	792 00	E. A. Edwards	mont h major, 11 months lieutenant colonel.
			June 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	72 00	N. P. Beers	
3	Silas Crispin	Ordnance Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	Willabe Simpson	
	MAJORS.						
1	G. N. Lieber	Judge advocate	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	144 00	Matilda Lieber	
			Sept. 1, 1876	May 31, 1877	648 00	John Boggs	
			June 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	72 00	Matilda Lieber	
2	C. G. Sawtelle	Quartermaster's Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	A. C. Sawtelle	
3	W. R. Morgan	Subsistence Department	July 1, 1876	May 10, 1877	744 00	E. Adams	
4	B. DuBarry	do	May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	144 00	L. & G. S. Leland	
5	G. L. Febiger	Pay Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	M. Pepper	
6	P. P. G. Hall	do	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	M. Hall	
7	Thomas H. Halsey	do	July 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1877	576 00	E. H. Woodbridge	
8	Richard Arnold	5th United States Artillery	Feb. 26, 1877	June 30, 1877	300 00	James Spencer	
	CAPTAINS.						
1	W. G. Mitchell	5th Infantry and aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	648 00	James Spencer	
2	J. S. Wharton	19th Infantry and aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	648 00	B. P. Learned, jr	
	FIRST LIEUTENANT.						
1	G. S. L. Ward	22d Infantry and aid-de-camp	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	432 00	James Spencer	

St nt showing the names and rank of officers of the Army to whom quarters were furnished in New York City, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of officers.	Corps or regiment.	Period. From—	Period. To—	Amount.	To whom paid.	Remarks.
	Officers not connected with the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.						
	COLONELS.						
1	Rufus Ingalls	Quartermaster's Department	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	180 00	Darling, Griswold & Co.	
2	Charles Sutherland	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,062 00	F. W. Fenlon	1 month lieutenant-colonel, 11 months colonel.
3	J. G. Bernard	Corps of Engineers	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	D. Van Nostrand	
4	F. B. Tower	do	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	1,080 00	A. J. Sparks	
5	J. H. King	9th Infantry	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	180 00	C. W. Leland	
			Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	90 00	L. & G. S. Leland	
6	D. S. Stanley	22d Infantry	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	90 00	Timpon & Peet	
			Nov. 30, 1876	June 30, 1877	720 00	A. Saltzman	
7	Charles McCormick	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	792 00	L. & G. S. Leland	1 month major, 5 months lieutenant-colonel, 4 months colonel.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.						
1	H. G. Wright	Corps of Engineers	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	J. Van Schaick	
2	John Newton	do	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	864 00	R. W. Potter	
3	Q. A. Gillmore	do	July 1, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	720 00	L. M. Gillmore	
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	144 00	M. E. Gage	
	MAJORS.						
1	Joseph B. Brown	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	Jan. 31, 1877	504 00	W. C. Brown	
			Feb. 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	360 00	James H. Reed	
2	Joseph K. Bill	do	July 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	288 00	A. E. Ensworth	
			Nov. 1, 1876	Dec. 31, 1876	144 00	M. A. Williams	
3	B. E. Fryer	do	July 1, 1876	Dec. 31, 1876	432 00	W. A. Potter	
4	T. J. Treadwell	Ordnance Department	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	144 00	A. H. Craney	
			Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	72 00	F. L. Brown	
			Oct. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	648 00	F. H. Wheeler	
	CAPTAINS.						
1	A. H. Hoff	Medical Department	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	108 00	A. McLeisch	
2	W. F. Buchanan	do	Sept. 21, 1876	Oct. 5, 1876	27 00	Jean Both	
3	F. O'Donnoghue	do	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	648 00	F. Thompson, jr	
4	James M. Cuyler	Corps of Engineers	Sept. 11, 1876	Nov. 20, 1876	126 00	James H. Reid	
5	W. H. Heuer	do	July 1, 1876	July 31, 1876	54 00	J. Johnson	

6	James C. Post	do	July 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	162 00	W. W. Post
			Dec. 1, 1876	Dec. 31, 1876	54 00	S. Collins
			Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 31, 1877	54 00	E. E. Post
7	James Mercur	do	Aug. 5, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	100 80	T. J. Coe
			Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1876	54 00	A. E. Wells
			Nov. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	432 00	C. Trowbridge
8	G. W. McKee	Ordnance Department	July 1, 1876	Apr. 9, 1877	502 20	James St. Denis
9	F. H. Phipps	do	Apr. 6, 1877	June 30, 1877	153 00	F. L. Brown
10	T. B. Weir	7th Cavalry	Oct. 19, 1876	Dec. 8, 1876	90 00	John Fleming
11	A. R. Chaffee	6th Cavalry	Dec. 19, 1876	Apr. 30, 1877	237 60	George Bell
			May 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	108 00	A. F. Rockwell
12	J. Ford Kent	3d Infantry	Oct. 2, 1876	Nov. 30, 1876	106 20	Thomas Caslin
			Dec. 1, 1876	May 31, 1877	324 00	Herman Wagner
			June 1, 1877	June 30, 1877	54 00	Thomas Caslin
13	M. H. Stacey	12th Infantry	Oct. 2, 1876	June 30, 1877	484 20	Daniel Ewing
14	R. L. Morris	18th Infantry	Oct. 2, 1876	June 30, 1877	484 20	L. M. Morris
	LIEUTENANTS.					
1	W. S. Starring	Ordnance Department	Nov. 20, 1876	Nov. 30, 1876	13 20	Breslin, Purcell & Co.
			Dec. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	252 00	De Witt C. Hall
2	C. S. Smith	do	July 1, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	72 00	L. & G. S. Leland
			Sept. 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	360 00	De Witt C. Hall
3	J. B. Babcock	5th Cavalry	July 1, 1876	Oct. 23, 1876	135 60	L. & G. S. Leland
4	Charles Braden	7th Cavalry	Aug. 19, 1876	Aug. 31, 1876	14 40	R. Emanuel
			Sept. 1, 1876	Oct. 4, 1876	40 80	E. H. Hopkins
5	Horace Neide	4th Infantry	July 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	108 00	George A. Adams
			Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 9, 1876	10 80	A. H. McLeish
6	J. F. Munson	6th Infantry	July 1, 1876	Oct. 10, 1876	120 00	Daniel Ewing
7	J. H. Harold	19th Infantry	July 1, 1876	Sept. 30, 1876	108 00	Herman Morgner
8	G. A. Goodale	23d Infantry	July 1, 1876	Oct. 5, 1876	114 00	M. M. Combs
9	W. W. Daugherty	22d Infantry	July 2, 1876	June 30, 1877	322 80	Henry Honeger
10	R. G. Rutherford	12th Infantry	Nov. 9, 1876	Nov. 15, 1876	8 40	P. G. Thompson

Submitted at the request of the chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives,

L. C. EASTON,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, *March* 13, 1878.

Statement showing the names and rank of officers of the Army drawing fuel in New York city during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	Quantity issued. Kindling wood.			Anthr. coal.
			Cds.	*ft.*	*ins.*	*Pounds.*
1	Winfield S. Hancock	Major-general	9	0	0	71,996
2	James B. Fry	Colonel and assistant adjutant-general	7	2	8	58,660
3	N. H. Davis	Colonel and inspector-general	7	2	8	58,660
4	L. C. Easton	Colonel and chief quartermaster	7	2	8	58,660
5	N. W. Brown	Colonel and chief paymaster	7	2	8	58,660
6	John M. Cuyler	Colonel and medical director	7	2	8	58,660
7	M. D. L. Simpson	Colonel and chief commissary of subsistence	7	2	8	58,660
8	Roger Jones	Lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general	3	7	10	31,831
9	Silas Crispin	Lieutenant-colonel and chief ordnance officer	6	4	0	51,996
10	John F. Hammond	Lieutenant-colonel and attending surgeon	6	4	0	51,996
11	Richard Arnold	Major Fifth Artillery and acting assistant inspector-gen.	2	4	2	20,165
12	G. N. Lieber	Major and judge-advocate	6	4	0	51,996
13	C. G. Sawtelle	Major and quartermaster	6	4	0	51,996
14	M. R. Morgan	Major and commissary of subsistence	6	2	8	50,663
15	B. Du Barry	do		2	8	2,666
16	P. P. G. Hall	Major and paymaster	6	4	0	51,996
17	George L. Febiger	do	6	4	0	51,996
18	T. H. Halsey	do	4	5	8	37,664
19	W. G. Mitchell	Captain Fifth Infantry and aide-de-camp	5	4	0	44,000
20	John S. Wharton	Captain Nineteenth Infantry and aide-de-camp	5	4	0	44,000
21	G. S. L. Ward	First lieut. Twenty-second Infantry and aide-de-camp	3	5	4	29,328

OFFICERS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

1	R. B. Marcy	Colonel and inspector-general	3	1	4	25,330
2	John H. King	Colonel Ninth Infantry and sup't general rendezvous	1	1	4	9,332
3	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and depot quartermaster	1	1	4	9,332
4	I. B. Woodruff	Colonel of engineers	7	2	8	58,660
5	Z. B. Tower	do	7	2	8	58,660
6	Charles Sutherland	Colonel and assistant medical purveyor	7	2	8	58,660
7	D. S. Stanley	Colonel 22d Infantry and sup't gen'l recruiting service	6	1	4	49,328
8	Charles McCormick	Colonel and assistant medical purveyor	6	4	8	52,662
9	J. G. Barnard	Colonel of engineers	6	4	0	51,994
10	H. G. Wright	Lieutenant-colonel of engineers	6	2	8	52,263
11	Q. A. Gillmore	do	6	4	0	51,996
12	John Newton	do	6	4	0	51,996
13	T. J. Treadwell	Major of ordnance	6	4	0	51,996
14	B. G. Fryer	Major and surgeon	3	2	0	25,998
15	Joseph B. Brown	do	6	4	0	51,996
16	Joseph H. Bill	do	3	2	4	25,998
17	J. G. McKee	Captain of ordnance	4	5	0	37,000
18	F. O'Donnoghue	Captain and medical storekeeper	5	4	0	44,000
19	James C. Post	Captain of engineers	2	1	0	17,000
20	James Mercur	do	5	3	0	43,000
21	W. H. Heuer	do		1	0	1,000
22	A. H. Hoff	Captain and assistant surgeon		2	0	2,000
23	Thomas B. Weir	Captain Seventh Cavalry, recruiting officer	1	2	0	10,000
24	A. R. Chaffee	Captain Sixth Cavalry, recruiting officer	2	6	0	22,000
25	F. H. Phipps	Captain of ordnance		7	0	7,000
26	J. Ford Kent	Captain Third Infantry, recruiting officer	4	5	0	37,000
27	R. L. Morris	Captain Eighteenth Infantry, recruiting officer	4	5	0	37,000
28	M. H. Stacey	Captain Twelfth Infantry, recruiting officer	4	5	0	37,000
29	J. B. Babcock	First lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer	1	0	0	7,998
30	Horace Neide	First lieut. Fourth Infantry, A. A. A. G., gen. rect'g serv	1	0	0	7,998
31	Charles Braden	First lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, recruiting officer		4	0	4,043
32	Charles S. Smith	First lieutenant of ordnance	3	5	4	29,328
33	W. W. Daugherty	First lieut. 22d Infantry, A. A. A. G., gen. recruit'g serv	3	0	8	24,663
34	W. S. Starring	First lieutenant of ordnance	2	2	0	17,997
35	C. W. Whipple	do	1	6	8	14,664
36	J. F. Munson	First lieutenant Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer	1	0	0	7,998
37	G. A. Goodale	First lieutenant Twenty-third Infantry, recruiting officer	1	0	0	7,998
38	John Harold	First lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, recruiting officer	1	0	0	7,998
39	R. G. Rutherford	First lieutenant Twelfth Infantry	0	0	9	777

REMARKS.—Fuel is issued to officers in kind. On the presentation of their requisitions, duly certified by them in accordance with regulations, orders on the several contractors are handed to them, which they send or deliver to the contractors, with a statement as to where they desire delivery to be made.

The contract prices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows:

Kindling wood at	$10 50 per cord.
Hard wood at	8 50 per cord.
Stove coal at	6 30 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Egg coal at	5 00 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
Nut coal at	3 75 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Submitted at the request of the chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

L. C. EASTON,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, *New York City, March* 13, 1878.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1878.

SIR: On behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs (H. R.), I have the honor to inquire:

What is the total number of civilian clerks in the employment of Quartermaster's Department United States Army, and the monthly pay allowed?

What is the total number of civilians in the employ of the same department other than clerks, and the amount of their monthly pay?

What is the total number of enlisted men detailed for duty in the same department?

What is the total amount paid monthly for rent of buildings or rooms for use of headquarters in the several military subdivisions of the United States, specifying the amount paid for each separately?

What amount is paid monthly for rent of buildings or rooms for use of Army headquarters?

How many civilian clerks are employed at Army headquarters, and the amount paid monthly therefor?

How many enlisted men are detailed for duty at Army headquarters, and at the headquarters in Chicago, and what is the monthly pay and allowance for each of such men?

Do the enlisted men detailed in your department receive any extra-duty pay or allowance; if so, how much per month?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee Military Affairs.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

Official copy:

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reply to your letter of the 7th instant; copy herewith:

1. The total number of civilian clerks, including eleven copyists, in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, is 239; and their total monthly pay is $27,896. This includes seventeen clerks and one copyist temporarily employed by the officer in charge of national cemeteries, this city, on headstone records, &c., and paid monthly the sum of $1,975 from the special appropriation to provide for the "erection of headstones in national cemeteries."

2. The total number of civilians, other than clerks, so employed is 1,694, and their total monthly pay $88,944.33. This includes six employés engaged as civil engineers, roadmen, &c., in this city and elsewhere, preparing the cemeteries for the erection of headstones, and paid $856.50 monthly from the special appropriation to provide for the "erection of headstones in national cemeteries." Also sixty-seven superintendents of national cemeteries, paid monthly the sum of $4,630 from the special appropriation for "pay of superintendents of national cemeteries;" and three assistant superintendents and thirty-five laborers, &c., employed in the several national cemeteries, and paid from the appropriation for the "care and maintenance of national cemeteries."

The clerks and other employés of the Quartermaster-General's Office, whose number, class, and rate of pay are fixed in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, are not included in the foregoing.

3. The total number of enlisted men, including those of the "general service," receiving extra-duty pay from the appropriations for this department is 2,303, and the total per diem paid them monthly is about $18,482.30.

4. The total amount paid monthly for rent of buildings for use of each of the headquarters in the several military divisions and departments of the United States in the month of December, 1877, report for that month being the last received, is shown in detail as follows:

Military Division Atlantic, Department of the East, depot quartermaster and storage purposes, New York City, one building, per month, $2,083.33.

On the approaching expiration of the lease of this building I expect, owing to the depreciation of rents and real estate in New York, to be able to make a reduction in rent of headquarters in that city of $10,000 a year. The monthly rental will then be about $1,250 instead of $2,083.33.

Division or department.	Location.	Buildings.	Rooms.	Monthly pay.	Total in each division.
Department of the South	Atlanta, Ga	1		$150 00	
Department of the Gulf	New Orleans, La	1		258 33	$2,491 66
Military Division of the Missouri	Chicago, Ill	(*)	(*)	500 00	
Department of the Platte	Omaha, Nebr	2		315 00	
Department of Dakota, and storerooms.	Saint Paul, Minn	1		300 00	
Department of Texas	San Antonio, Tex	(†)	21	350 00	1,465 00
Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.	San Francisco, Cal	1		1,375 00	
Department of the Columbia	Portland, Oreg		22	200 00	1,575 00
Grand total					5,531 66

* Third story and five rooms fourth floor. † Upper story of building.

The headquarters of the Departments of Missouri and Arizona occupy offices in government buildings.

5. There are no buildings rented for use of Army headquarters, a portion of the War Department building being used for such purposes.

6. There are no civilian clerks employed at Army headquarters.

7. The number of enlisted men, "general service," on duty at Army headquarters, Washington, D. C., is seven; three as clerks, and four as messengers. The three clerks receive a per diem each of 35 cents; the four messengers a per diem of 20 cents each extra-duty pay. The three clerks also receive an allowance of $9 each per month for fuel, and $21 each per month for quarters; and the four messengers $7 each per month for fuel, and $18 each per month for quarters.

The number of enlisted men on duty at headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., is seventeen, viz: one hospital-steward, one draughtsman, eleven clerks, and four messengers. The messengers receive a per diem of 20 cents each, and the others 35 cents each extra-duty pay. Two receive an allowance of $9 each per month for fuel, and $21 each for quarters. The hospital steward is furnished with fuel and quarters in kind, and the other fourteen receive each an allowance of $8 per month in lieu of fuel, and $10 per month in lieu of quarters.

8. Enlisted men, detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department for periods of ten days' constant labor or longer, receive a per diem of 20 and 35 cents, according to the nature of their employment; 20 cents for laborers, and 35 cents for skilled labor. (See section 7, act approved July 13, 1866.) They receive no commutation for fuel and quarters, but are furnished them in kind when on duty at military posts where there are public buildings, or buildings rented by the United States.

Statements showing in detail where and on what duty the employés referred to in the first three queries of your letter are employed, were furnished to the Hon. H. B. Banning, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the 12th and 18th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Hon. EDWARD S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee Military Affairs, House of Representatives.
(Through the honorable the Secretary of War.)

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the amount paid by me during the last fiscal year, 1876–'77, to persons in the city of Washington, D. C., for fuel, forage, and straw, and what disposition was made of the articles so purchased; and also abstract of amounts paid by me during the same period for quarters for officers on duty in this city, being the information called for by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Depot Quartermaster.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, U. S.

Statement showing the amount paid by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C., during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *to persons in the city of Washington, D. C., for fuel, forage, and straw, and what disposition was made of the articles so purchased.*

	Fuel.		Forage and straw.	
Forage and straw purchased under contract from W. M. Galt				$30,755 34
Value of forage and straw transferred to the acting assistant quartermasters at Fort Whipple, Va., and Washington arsenal, D. C., and issues to public animals at the Washington depot			$10,578 64	
Value of forage and straw issued to officers of the Army on duty in the city of Washington, D. C			20,177 70	
Total forage and straw				30,756 34
Fuel purchased under contracts from Samuel Emery, E. E. Burrough, and Stephenson & Bro		$28,653 67		
Value of fuel transferred to the acting assistant quartermasters, Fort Whipple, Va., and Washington arsenal, D. C., and issued for use of officers of Adjutant-General, Chief Signal-Officer, Lieutenant Wheeler (Engineers), Army dispensary, Quartermaster-General, quartermaster and commissary depots and national cemeteries	$13,866 87			
Value of fuel issued to officers of the Army on duty in the city of Washington, D. C	14,786 80			
Total fuel		28,653 67		

Respectfully submitted.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1878.

Abstract of amounts paid by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, during the last fiscal year (1876–'77), *for quarters for officers on duty in the city of Washington.*

By whom the quarters were occupied.	To whom paid for quarters furnished.	Amount.
General W. T. Sherman	C. C. Willard	$3,000 00
Brig. Gen. W. M. Dunn	E. L. Dunn	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys	S. Nicholson	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend	Riggs & Co	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. J. K. Barnes	J. H. Collins	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul	Louise Paul	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét	Laura Benét	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs	Miss C. E. Wise, J. G. C. Kennedy, and S. E. Meigs.	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord	J. L. H. Winfield and M. M. Bartlett	1,080 00
Brig. Gen. R. Macfeely	Charles Thomas	1,080 00
Col. A. J. Myer	A. P. H. Allen and J. B. Wimer	1,080 00
Col. E. Schriver	M. Schriver	180 00
Col. C. H. Crane	J. H. Collins	1,080 00
Col. R. B. Marcy	A. Yearly & Son, and T. Roessle & Son	1,080 00
Col. O. M. Poe	J. J. Shed	1,080 00
Col. O. E. Babcock	H. A. Goldsborough	729 00
Col. J. H. Baxter	H. Blau and D. K. Hagner	1,080 00
Col. S. Van Vliet	Thomas S. Reese	1,080 00
Col. W. D. Whipple	C. F. Peck	1,080 00
Col. J. C. Audenreid	J. L. Hodge, J. O. and A. Evans	1,080 00
Col. J. M. Bacon	C. C. Willard	1,080 00
Col. J. E. Tourtelotte	do	1,080 00
Col. A. McD. McCook	C. C. Willard, M. I. Colley, and J. J. Shedd	1,080 00
Col. Thomas L. Crittenden	C. C. Willard	1,080 00
Col. James A. Hardie	C. W. Greene and John Connolly	540 00
Col. W. F. Barry	C. C. Willard	219 00
Col. H. J. Hunt	Maria B. Craig	321 00
Col. R. S. McKenzie	James Wormley	147 00
Col. T. L. Casey	W. J. Warren	934 00
Lieut. Col. J. G. Bingham	A. Farley, M. I. Colley, and E. W. Wolcott	864 00
Lieut. Col. O. A. Mack	Charles Thomas	288 00
Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis	E. F. Peterson	432 00
Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin	Clara A. Rines	144 00
Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges	E. D. Stone, J. F. Cake, M. I. Colley, and John West.	864 00
Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy	M. Pittman	360 00
Lieut. Col. W. H. French	C. C. Willard	480 00
Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins	M. L. Mackall	72 00
Lieut. Col. Roger Jones	Mary Jones and F. B. Jones	288 00

Abstract of amounts paid by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.—Continued.

By whom the quarters were occupied.	To whom paid for quarters furnished.	Amount.
Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayers	C. C. Willard	$55 20
Maj. George Bell	F. A. McCormick	576 00
Maj. H. Goodfellow	Clementina D. Brent and Eleanor B. Goodfellow	864 00
Maj. Basil Norris	J. B. Ricketts	864 00
Maj. W. Winthrop	John A. Gray and Fitch, Fox & Co.	864 00
Maj. T. M. Vincent	A. B. Lancaster	864 00
Maj. E. G. Beckwith	S. V. Niles	864 00
Maj. J. G. Parke	James Starr	864 00
Maj. C. T. Larned	W. B. Todd	864 00
Maj. S. C. Lyford	A. A. Wilson and C. A. Schneider	864 00
Maj. R. D. Clarke	F. M. Gunnell	648 00
Maj. L. H. Pelouse	S. T. G. Morsell	864 00
Maj. G. H. Elliott	K. Barnard, M. I. Colley	864 00
Maj. A. B. Casey	L. M. Casey	864 00
Maj. Nicholas Vedder	Indiana Vedder	720 00
Maj. S. N. Benjamin	Michael Green and Susanna R. Green (executrix.)	864 00
Maj. T. J. Haines	Mrs. E. L. Heap and Jane Lawrence	864 00
Maj. N. B. Sweitzer	J. C. G. Kennedy	504 00
Maj. J. W. Barriger	N. B. Fugitt and J. O. Evans	864 00
Maj. V. K. Hart	J. Hart	432 00
Maj. J. J. Woodward	B. Woodward	849 00
Maj. W. H. Brown	Plumer & Spofford	288 00
Maj. J. S. Billings	William Crompton	763 80
Maj. James R. Wasson	Mrs. A. E. Boyle	144 00
Maj. C. C. Sniffin	L. B. Parker	288 00
Maj. Alexander Sharp	N. D. Sharp	234 80
Maj. J. W. Whalm	Susan Havard	144 00
Maj. J. B. Keefer	H. A. Gambrill	108 00
Capt. G. A. Otis	John Callahan, C. J. Myers, and J. F. Loughran	648 00
Capt. G. Mallery	H. M. Mallery	313 20
Capt. James McMillan	R. P. Dodge	648 00
Capt. A. F. Rockwell	C. E. Fisher	648 00
Capt. J. S. Conrad	J. Conrad	648 00
Capt. C. B. Throckmorton	C. Otey Guatkin	594 00
Capt. W. J. Twining	E. F. Peterson	374 40
Capt. Arthur McArthur, jr	C. C. Willard, C. H. Bruce, Arthur McArthur, Sr., and J. Taylor.	324 00
Capt. Luke O'Reilly	N. M. Macrae	378 00
Capt. L. H. Carpenter	C. C. Willard	10 80
Capt. A. K. Long	H. Hepburn and C. C. Willard	459 00
Capt. D. P. Heap	E. B. Beale	297 00
Capt. C. S. Heintzelman	S. P. Heintzelman	149 40
Capt. Thomas Wilson	Mrs. H. W. Rittenhouse	68 20
Capt. E. M. Wright	Philo B. Wright	270 00
Capt. H. C. Corbin	C. C. Willard and J. G. C. Kennedy	201 60
Lieut. T. H. Bradley	G. F. Wassmann	432 00
Lieut. H. W. Howgate	Cordelia Howgate	432 00
Lieut. Robert Craig	J. O. Mahon	432 00
Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody	W. P. Dunwoody	432 00
Lieut. G. M. Wheeler	J. B. Wheeler	415 20
Lieut. R. Hoxie	C. C. Willard, A. F. Beveridge, and R. L. Ream	432 00
Lieut. F. C. Grugan	Annie Marquis and James Pierce	72 00
Lieut. C. C. Wolcott	E. W. Wolcott, E. J. Crittenden, C. H. W. Junken, and J. F. Chesley.	432 00
Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher	James Wiles	36 00
Lieut. R. Birnie, jr	J. H. Rossiter. E. D. Stone, and F. Moore	286 80
Lieut. C. C. Morrison	M. H. Rossiter, J. H. Rossiter, and C. C. Willard	294 00
Lieut. James Allen	C. Howgate	432 00
Lieut. J. A. Buchanan	do	378 40
Lieut. M. M. Macomb	J. C. G. Kennedy and C. C. Willard	286 80
Lieut. W. L. Marshall	C. C. Willard and J. H. Rossiter	108 00
Lieut. Eric Bergland	C. C. Willard, E. D. Stone, and Annie Marquis	288 00
Lieut. F. V. Greene	Matilda Pindle and J. Wormley	432 00
Lieut. S. E. Tillman	C. C. Willard and Annie Marquis	243 60
Lieut. J. P. Story	C. C. Willard, J. W. Barker, Mrs. S. B. Howe	391 20
Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne	Mrs. W. H. Godey and W. H. Clagett	360 00
Lieut. A. W. Greely	Cordelia Howgate	260 40
Act. Asst. Sur. J. O. Stanton	F. W. Jennings	108 00
Act. Asst. Sur. B. F. Craig	M. B. Craig	336 00
Act. Asst. Sur. S. J. Radcliffe	J. Riley	432 00
Act. Asst. Sur. D. S. Lamb	Lizzie Lamb	432 00
Act. Asst. Sur. J. D. Barnes	W. H. Jones and H. P. Barnes	432 00
Act. Asst. Sur. R. Fletcher	W. D. Williams and Mrs. S. A. Appleby	432 00
Act. Asst. Sur. W. M. Mew	H. E. Goodrich	432 00
Act. Asst. Sur. H. C. Yarrow	G. H. Sommer	216 00
Act. Asst. Sur. J. H. Porter	Mat Bryan	216 00
Act. Asst. Sur. T. W. Wise	John Wise	432 00
Total		66,729 60

Respectfully submitted.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Depot Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 28, 1878.

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876-'77) by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., giving the names of persons to whom deliveries were made and amounts so delivered.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
July, 1876	Gen. W. T. Sherman	Ebbitt House				3,840		Quartermaster's corral	744		868	200		
								Hon. John Sherman	744		868	200		
								Daly, Oakland, Md	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				3,840		W. M. Galt	1,488		1,736	400		
								Quartermaster's corral	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				21,120		do	2,160		2,520	600		
Oct., 1876	do	do				21,120		do	2,232		2,604	600		
Nov., 1876	do	do				21,120		do	2,160		2,520	600		
Dec., 1876	do	do				21,120		do	1,488		1,736	400		
								Hon. John Sherman	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				21,120		do	744		868	200		
								Quartermaster's corral	1,488		1,736	400		
Feb., 1877	do	do				21,120		do	1,344		1,568	400		
								Keyes & Co	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				21,120		do	744		868	200		
								Quartermaster's corral	1,488		1,736	400		
Apr., 1877	do	do				21,120		do	1,440		1,680	400		
								Keyes & Co	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				3,840		do	2,232		2,604	600		
June, 1877	do	do				3,840		do	2,160		2,520	600		
	Total					184,320			26,280		30,660	7,200	$559 12	$857 39
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. Benj. Alvord.	Himself				1,600								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600								
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		2 0 0	3,200								
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do	3 4 0		1 4 0									
Mar., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		1 0 0	4,800								
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000								
May, 1877	do	do				1,600								
June, 1877	do	do				1,600								
	Total		5 4 0		4 4 0	54,400							249 18	

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. J. K. Barnes..	Himself	2 0		2 0	800		Himself	1,488		1,736	400		
Aug., 1876	do	do	2 0		2 0	800		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Sept., 1876	do	do	1 2 0		1 0 0	4,400		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Oct., 1876	do	do	1 2 0		1 2 0	4,000		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Nov., 1876	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Dec., 1876	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Jan., 1877	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Feb., 1877	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,344		1,568	400		
Mar., 1877	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Apr., 1877	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	1,440		1,680	400		
May, 1877	do	do	1 4		1 4	1,066		do	1,488		1,736	400		
June, 1877	do	do	1 4		1 4	1,067		do	1,440		1,680	400		
	Total		5 6 8		5 4 8	52,129			17,520		20,440	4,800	$235 77	$571 59
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét...	Himself				1,600		Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					70,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	211 11	285 79
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. W. M. Dunn..	Himself				1,600		Himself	1,116		1,302	300		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	1,116		1,302	300		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	1,080		1,260	300		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	1,116		1,302	300		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	1,080		1,260	300		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	1,116		1,302	300		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	1,116		1,302	300		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	1,008		1,176	300		

Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	1,116		1,302	300		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	1,248		1,466	346		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
	Total					70,400			14,040		16,390	3,846	232 66	456 58
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys.	Himself				1,600		C. H. Earl's	372		434	100		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	372		434	100		
Sept., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	6,400		do	360		420	100		
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	6,400		do	372		434	100		
Nov., 1876	do	do	1 0 0			6,400		do	360		420	100		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	372		434	100		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	372		434	100		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	336		392	100		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	372		434	100		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	360		420	100		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	372		434	100		
June, 1877	do	do	1 4		6 8			do	360		420	100		
	Total		1 1 4		2 6 8	64,000			4,380		5,110	1,200	220 00	142 89
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. R. Macfeely	Himself				1,600		Wanstall's	744		868	200		
								Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
								Wanstall's	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
								Himself	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	6,400		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		Wanstall's	1,440		1,680	400		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		Depot-commis'rystable	1,488		1,736	400		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		Wanstall's	1,488		1,736	400		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		Depot-commis'rystable	1,344		1,568	400		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
								Wanstall's	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	720		840	200		
								Depot-commis'rystable	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
								Wanstall's	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
								Depot-commis'rystable	720		840	200		
	Total				2 2 8	66,666			17,520		20,440	4,800	231 04	564 39
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs*	Himself			4 0	800								
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800								
Sept., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200								
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200								
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200								

* General Meigs kept no horses this year and drew no forage.

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Dec., 1876	Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs	Himself			4 0	7,200								
Jan., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200								
Feb., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666								
Mar., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666								
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 4 0			5,600								
May, 1877	do	do			1 0 0									
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333								
	Total		1 4 0		6 2 8	57,865							$247 04	
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul	Himself				1,600		Thomas Irwin's	1,488		1,736	400		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0	1,400		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Sept., 1876	do	do			1 0	7,800		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,250		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Nov., 1876	do	do			2 0	7,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Dec., 1876	do	do			2 0	7,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 9	7,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Feb., 1877	do	do			2 0	7,600		do	1,344		1,568	400		
Mar., 1877	do	do			2 0	7,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Apr., 1877	do	do			2 0	7,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
May, 1877	do	do			1 0	1,400		do	1,488		1,736	400		
June, 1877	do	do			1 0	1,400		do	1,440		1,680	400		
	Total				2 4 0	66,400			17,520		20,440	4,800	224 44	$571 59
July, 1876	Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend	Himself				1,600		Himself	1,488		1,736	400		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Sept., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Oct., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Nov., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
Dec., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Jan., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Feb., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,344		1,568	400		
Mar., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,488		1,736	400		
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	1,440		1,680	400		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	1,488		1,736	400		

June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		Keyes & Co. Himself	360 1,080		420 1,260	100 300		
	Total		8 0 0		4 6 8	49,866			17,520		20,440	4,800	233 89	549 03
July, 1876	Col. J. C. Audenreid	Himself				1,600		Corral, Q. M'rs Dep't	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			1 2 0	6,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			3 6	7,300		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total				3 1 6	65,300			8,760		10,220	2,400	217 96	280 81
July, 1876	Col. O. E. Babcock	Himself				1,600		Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0 0			do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do						do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do						do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do						do	720		840	200		
	Total				2 4 0	48,000			8,760		10,220	2,400	162 88	280 81
July, 1876	Col. J. M. Bacon	Mrs. McCoy				1,600		Washington Nailor	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	Ebbitt House				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	Mrs. H. C. Burch				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	Ebbitt House				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					70,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	217 52	285 79
July, 1876	Col. J. H. Baxter	Willard's Hotel				1,600		Nailor & Sons	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Sept., 1876	Col. J. H. Baxter	Willard's Hotel				8,000		Nailor & Sons	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	H. Blau				1,920		do	744		868	200		
	do	Himself			1 0 0	4,480								
Nov., 1876	do	A. H. Blau				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	Himself				8,000		R. Cruit, jr.	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	A. H. Blau			1 0 0			do	744		868	200		
	do	Himself				6,400								
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	H. Blau				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	Himself				8,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total				2 0 0	67,200			8,760		10,220	2,400	$239 58	$280 81
July, 1876	Col. C. H. Crane	Himself			1 0 0			C. H. Earl's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do	2 4 0		2 4 0			do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	6,400		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do	3 4 0			2,400		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	6,400		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		1 1 6	4,500		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 0 0			6,400		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720		840	200		
	Total		8 0 0		7 0 2	46,366			8,760		10,220	2,400	241 09	285 79
July, 1876	Col. T. L. Crittenden	Ebbitt House				1,600		Keyes & Co.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		

Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					70,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	210 73	280 81
July, 1876	Col. James A. Hardie	Himself						Wanstall's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total				1 2 8	31,466			4,416		5,152	1,200	117 26	151 55
Dec., 1876	Col. Henry J. Hunt	M. B. Craig				8,000		Earl's	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do						
	Total					24,000			1,416		1,652	400	71 46	43 83
Jan., 1877	Col. R. S. Mackenzie	W. H. Wormley				8,000		Wormley's Hotel						
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do						
	Total					16,000							47 64	
July, 1876	Col. A. McD. McCook	Ebbitt House				1,600		Keyes & Co.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	Hamilton House				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	Ebbitt House				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					70,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	213 91	285 79
July, 1876	Col. A. J. Myer	Himself			1 4	1,333		Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	3 4		3 4	6,666		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0	8,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		4 0	5,600		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	4 0		4 0	6,400		do	720		840	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
May, 1877	Col. A. J. Myer	Himself	2 0		1 4	933		Himself	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total		2 1 4		4 6 0	59,330			8,760		10,220	2,400	$224 04	$280 81
July, 1876	Col. T. G. Pitcher							Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do							do	540	180	840	200		
Oct., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do							do	372	372	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do							do	372	372	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do							do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
	Total								7,836	924	10,220	2,400		277 34
July, 1876	Col. O. M. Poe	Himself			1 4	1,333		Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			4 0	7,200		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720		840	200		
	Total				4 5 4	62,930			8,760		10,220	2,400	193 35	285 79
July, 1876	Col. J. E. Tourtellotte	Ebbitt House						Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720		840	200		

Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720	840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720	840	200		
	Total					68,800			8,760	10,220	2,400	205 41	280 81
July, 1876	Col. Stewart Van Vliet	Himself				1,600		Himself	744	868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744	868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720	840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	720	840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				8,000		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720	840	200		
	Total					70,400			8,760	10,220	2,400	213 48	285 79
July, 1876	Col. Wm. D. Whipple	Himself			1 4	1,333		Himself	744	868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744	868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	720	840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do	2 0 6		6 8	3,366		do	744	868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			1 5 4	5,334		do	720	840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				8,000		do	744	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do	1 5 0			5,400		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			6 8	6,666		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	7 6			6,500		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720	840	200		
	Total		4 5 0		5 4 0	54,197			8,760	10,220	2,400	245 95	280 81
July, 1876	Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham	Himself				1,600		Himself	744	868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744	868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720	840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			3 0	6,400		do	744	868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 0	6,400		do	720	840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720	840	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
May, 1877	Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham	Himself				1,600		Himself	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 0	1,400		do	720		840	200		
	Total				2 1 0	59,000			8,760		10,220	2,400	$191 44	$220 81
July, 1876	Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin	L. F. Call				1,600		J. Garvin	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600								
	Total					3,200			744		868	200	10 63	28 08
July, 1876	Lieut. Col. T. L. Casey	Himself				1,600								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600								
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		Crult's	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					62,400			2,928		3,416	800	218 02	90 42
Nov., 1876	Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy	Riggs House				7,000		Quartermaster's corral	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	Arlington Hotel				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total					35,000			3,624		4,288	1,000	104 24	111 98
Dec., 1876	Lt. Col. W. H. French	Ebbitt House				7,000								
Jan., 1877	do	Himself				7,000								
Mar., 1877	do	Ebbitt House				7,000		Farnham & Berry	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		

June, 1877	do	James Hoban				1,600		James Clarke	720		840	200		
	Total					29,600			2,184		2,548	600	88 14	67 46
July, 1876	Lt. Col. Henry C. Hodges	Willard's Hotel				1,600		Leadingham & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	Hamilton House				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	Mrs. Stone				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					62,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	198 70	280 81
Feb., 1877	Lt. Col. Roger Jones	Himself				7,000		A. Cowling's	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	M. Flagler				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total					24,200			3,600		4,200	1,000	72 06	111 30
July, 1876	Lt. Col. W. H. Lewis	Mrs. E. F. Peterson				1,600		Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	5,400		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total				1 0 0	29,600			4,416		5,152	1,200	98 55	151 55
July, 1876	Lt. Col. O. A. Mack	Himself			1 0	1,400		Quartermaster's corral	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	744		868	200		
	Total				7 0	15,800			2,952		3,444	800	59 70	106 35
July, 1876	Lt. Col. J. McNutt							Washington arsenal	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do							J. Murphy	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do							Himself	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do							J. Murphy	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							James Cine	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do							Himself	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do							do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Apr., 1877	Lt. Col. J. McNutt							Himself	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do							J. Murphy	720		840	200		
	Total								8,760		10,220	2,400		$220 81
June, 1877	Lt. Col. C. H. Tompkins	Himself				1,600		William C. Hazel's	720		840	200		
	Total					1,600			720		840	200	$4 76	22 26
July, 1876	Col. Ed. Schriver	Wormley's Hotel				1,600		Corral	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876								do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876								do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876								do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876								do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877								Basil Jackson	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877								do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877								do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877								do	720		840	200		
May, 1877								do	744		868	200		
June, 1877								do	720		840	200		
	Total					3,200			8,760		10,220	2,400	10 63	285 79
July, 1876	Maj. J. W. Barriger	Himself				1,600		C. H. Earl's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				5,833		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	Mrs. R. Macfeely			5 10	5,833		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	Himself			5 10	5,833		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720		840	200		
	Total				3 6 6	48,131			8,016		9,352	2,200	191 67	262 87

July, 1876	Maj. E. G. Beckwith	Himself				1,600		C. H. Earl's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	Mrs. John Saunders			1 0 0			do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	Himself				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	2 2 0		2 1 0			do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do	2 0 0			3,800		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do	4 3 0					do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	5,400		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	5,400		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720		840	200		
	Total		8 5 0		5 2 4	40,133			8,760		10,220	2,400	239 57	280 81
July, 1876	Maj. George Bell	Himself				1,600		Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	3 1 0			2,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	336	336	784	200		
	Total		3 1 0			40,200			5,496	336	6,804	1,600	181 51	189 15
July, 1876	Maj. S. N. Benjamin	Himself			1 0	1,400		Olcott's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do						do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	1 0		1 0	4,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do						do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do	3 0		3 0	3,400		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	1 0		1 0	4,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do	4 0		1 0	6,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do	3 0		1 0	6,200		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do	3 0		1 0	4,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	3 0			4,400		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do	2 0			1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total		2 4 0		1 1 0	36,200			8,760		10,220	2,400	132 05	280 81
Aug., 1876	Maj. W. Harvey Brown	Riggs House				1,066		Quartermaster's corral	144		168	40		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do						do	360		420	100		
	Total					29,066			3,432		4,004	940	89 32	111 95
July, 1876	Maj. A. B. Carey	Himself			4 0	800		E. M. Chapin's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800		do	744		868	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876-'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Sept., 1876	Maj. A. B. Carey	Himself				7,000		E. M. Chapin	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			4 0	800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total				3 0 0	57,600			8,760		10,220	2,400	$209 61	$280 81
July, 1876	Maj. R. D. Clarke	Himself				1,600		Wanstall's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			2 6	6,500		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 0	6,400		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			3 0	6,400		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			3 0	6,400		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total				1 3 6	49,900			6,576		7,672	1,800	159 71	218 33
July, 1876	Maj. Peter C. Hains							Keyes & Co.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Apr., 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
	Total								5,856		6,832	1,600		196 07
July, 1876	Maj. George H. Elliott	Miss K. Barnard				1,600		Olcott's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	Himself				1,000		do Himself	372 372		434 434	100 100		

Sept., 1876	do	Hamilton House				7,000		Olcott's	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	Miss Barnard				1,600		Miss Barnard	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		Lieutenant Wheeler Olcott's	360 360		840	200		
	Total					62,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	217 72	280 81
July, 1876	Maj. Henry Goodfellow	Himself				1,600		J. B. Olcott & Son	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	2 0 0		2 0	3,400		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do	1 0 0			5,400		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do	2 0 0			3,800		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	2 0 0		2 0	3,400		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do	2 0 0		2 0	3,400		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do	1 4 0		2 0	4,200		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do	1 4 0			4,600		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		2 0	5,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			2 0	1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total		13 0 0		2 0 0	38,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	224 86	280 81
July, 1876	Maj. T. J. Haines	Himself				1,600		C. H. Earl's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0 0			do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	E. L. Heap				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	J. C. Bowyer			1 0 0	5,400		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	E. L. Heap				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	J. C. Bowyer				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	Himself	6 8		1 4			do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total		6 8		2 1 4	57,600			8,760		10,220	2,400	210 93	280 81
July, 1876	Maj. V. K. Hart	Himself			2 0	1,200		R. Crult, jr.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0	800		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	4 0		4 0	5,400		do	744		868	200		
	Total		4 0		1 7 10	27,233			4,416		5,152	1,200	98 69	147 07

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
July, 1876	Maj. C. H. Laub							Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
	Total								3,672		4,284	1,000		$123 65
July, 1876	Maj. C. T. Larned	Himself						R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do						do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total				3 6 6	53,098			8,760		10,220	2,400	$204 09	280 81
July, 1876	Maj. S. C. Lyford	Himself	1 0 0					C. H. Earl's	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	4 3 0					do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			1 0 0	5,400		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	5,400		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total		5 3 0		2 2 0	50,200			8,760		10,220	2,400	195 89	285 79

July, 1876	Maj. Basil Norris	Himself				1,600		Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do	1 0 0		1 0 0	3,800		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total		1 0 0		1 0 0	59,200			8,760		10,220	2,400	193 08	285 79
July, 1876	Maj. John G. Parke	Himself			1 0 0			Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do	1 4 0		6 0	3,400		do	372		434	100		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	360		420	100		
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,760	2,240	do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	572	100	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total		1 4 0		2 2 0	54,160	2,240		7,928	100	9,366	2,200	193 02	261 67
July, 1876	Maj. L. H. Pelouze	Himself				1,200		R. Cruit, jr.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			2 0	1,200		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0			do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			2 0			do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			4 0			do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			2 0			do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			3 4			Himself	360		420	100		
									360		420	100		
	Total				3 3 4	35,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	142 43	280 81
Mar., 1876	Maj. Alexander Sharp	Himself				2,800		Keyes & Co.	312		364	80		
Apr., 1876	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
May, 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1876	do	do				1,600		Karl's	720		840	200		
	Total				5 10	11,833			2,496		2,912	680	40 26	77 04

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Mar., 1876	Maj. C. C. Sniffen	Himself				5,833		Himself	624		728	166		
Apr., 1876	do	do				2,240		do	720		840	200		
		H. W. Smith				2,520								
		A. Gaines				2,240								
May, 1876	do	Mrs. L. B. Parker				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1876	do	do				1,600		Keyes & Co	720		840	200		
	Total					16,033			2,808		3,276	766	$52 70	$86 68
July, 1876	Maj. N. B. Sweitzer	Ebbitt House				1,600								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600								
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000								
Nov., 1876	do	Mrs. Church			4 0	6,200		H. Freestone	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	Willard's Hotel				7,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total				4 0	30,400			1,464		1,708	400	96 22	45 20
June, 1877	Maj. J. J. Upham							Keyes & Co	720		840	200		22 26
July, 1876	Maj. N. Vedder	Himself	4 0			800		Olcott & Sons	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	4 0			6,200		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		Cowling's	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
	Total		1 0 0		4 0	56,800			7,296		8,512	2,000	221 03	240 59
Mar., 1877	Maj. James R. Wasson	Himself				7,000		R. Crult, jr	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
	Total					14,000			1,464		1,708	400	41 68	45 20

Mar., 1877	Maj. J. W. Wham	Himself				2,800		A. Cowling's	312		364	80		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
	Total					9,800			1,032		1,204	280	31 46	31 84
July, 1876	Maj. T. M. Vincent	Himself				1,600		Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			2 0	6,400	200	do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			2 0	1,200		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			2 0	1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total				2 4 0	58,200	200		8,760		10,220	2,400	192 22	280 81
Nov., 1876	Maj. W. Winthrop	A. M. Gray				7,000								
May, 1877	do	J. A. Gray			1 4	1,333								
June, 1877	do	William H. Parker			1 4	1,333								
	Total				2 8	9,666							34 66	
July, 1876	Capt. J. J. Woodward	Himself				1,200		J. T. Price	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	Maj. J. J. Woodward	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			2 0	6,600		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			4 0	6,200		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				7,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,600		do	720		840	200		
	Total				1 2 0	60,000			8,760		10,220	2,400	190 67	285 80
July, 1876	Capt. F. Whyte							Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876								do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876								do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1877								John Murphy	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876								James Carde	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876								Himself	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877								do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877								do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877								do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877								do	720		840	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
May, 1877	Capt. F. Whyte							Himself	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do							J. Murphy	720		840	200		
	Total								8,760		10,220	2,400		$280 81
July, 1876	Capt. J. S. Billings	Himself				1,200		Marcy & Payne	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0	1,000		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do			5 0	5,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do			1 2 0	4,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do			5 0	5,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	Maj. J. S. Billings	do			5 0	6,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			5 10	5,833		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			1 4	1,333		do	720		840	200		
	Total				5 6 2	48,365			8,760		10,220	2,400	$186 67	280 81
Oct., 1876	Capt. L. H. Carpenter	Ebbitt House				6,000							17 87	
July, 1876	Capt. J. S. Conrad	Himself				1,200								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,200								
Sept., 1876	do	C. H. Bruce				6,000								
Oct., 1876	do	Himself				6,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do			5 0	5,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	4,400								
Feb., 1877	do	do			5 0	5,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do			5 0	5,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do			5 0	5,000								
May, 1877	do	Mrs. J. Gibbs				1,200								
June, 1877	do	do				1,200								
	Total				3 4 0	47,200							167 74	

Apr., 1877	Capt. H. C. Corbin	Ebbitt House				6,000								
May, 1877	do	Himself				1,200								
June, 1877	do	do				1,200								
	Total					8,400							25 90	
July, 1876	Capt. Elliott Cones							Washington Nailor	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do							do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
	Total								6,552		7,644	1,800		207 53
July, 1876	Capt. James F. Gregory	Mrs. Peterson				1,200		C. H. Earls	744		868	200	3 99	28 09
Dec., 1876	Capt. D. P. Heap	Himself			4 0	5,200		R. Crult, jr.	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do			3 0	5,400		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	P. G. Jenkins				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	A. W. Bacon				6,000		do	720		840	200		
	Total				7 0	28,600			3,624		4,228	1,000	99 23	111 98
Nov., 1876	Capt. C. S. Heintzelman	M. S. Heintzelman				4,600		Leadingham & Co	552		644	153		
Dec., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	S. P. Heintzelman	1 0 0			4,400		do	744		868	200		
	Total		1 0 0			15,000			2,040		2,380	553	50 06	62 93
July, 1876	Capt. D. L. Huntington							Himself	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do							do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do							do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do							do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do							do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do							do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	Maj. D. L. Huntington							do	720		840	200		
	Total								8,760		10,220	2,400		280 81
Nov., 1876	Capt. A. K. Long	Himself				6,000		Keyes & Co	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	Mrs. A. Fisher				6,000		do	744		868	200		

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Feb., 1877	Capt. A. K. Long	Mrs. A. Fisher				6,000		Keyes & Co	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	A. Fisher				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	Himself				6,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do	5 0		1 0			do	720		840	200		
	Total		5 0		1 0	37,200			5,808		6,776	1,600	$128 24	$179 44
July, 1876	Capt. Arthur MacArthur	Himself				1,200								
Aug., 1876	do	H. Ralph				1,200								
Sept., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				6,000								
	Total					26,400							99 04	
July, 1876	Capt. Garrick Mallery	Himself				1,200								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,200								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,800		F. Schneider & Son	600		700	166		
Apr., 1877	do	do				6,000		Samuel Williams	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,200		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,200		Lemuel Williams	720		840	200		
	Total					15,600			2,784		3,248	766	47 28	85 95
July, 1876	Capt. James McMillan	Himself				1,200								
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,200								
Sept., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				6,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				6,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				6,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do				6,000								
May, 1877	do	do				1,200								

June, 1877	do	do				1,200								
	Total					52,800							158 04	
Sept., 1876	Capt. Luke O'Reilly	Geo. Huntley & Co.				6,000								
Oct., 1876	do	Himself				6,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do	2 6 0	1 0 0										
Dec., 1876	do	A. Bodin				6,000								
Jan., 1877	do	A. Gleason				6,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				6,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				6,000								
	Total		2 6 0	1 0 0		36,000							153 60	
July, 1876	Capt. George A. Otis	Himself				1,200		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do			2 0	800		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do	2 6 6		7 6			do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				6,000		J. B. Olcott & Son	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do	7 6		7 6	3,000		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do	7 6			4,500		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do	1 0 0		5 0	3,400		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do			1 0	5,800		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	7 6		7 6	3,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total		6 5 0		3 6 6	36,100			8,760		10,220	2,400	176 48	280 81
July, 1876	Capt. A. F. Rockwell	Himself	6 0					Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do	6 0					do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	3 6 0					do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total		5 2 0			44,400			8,760		10,220	2,400	210 85	280 81
July, 1876	Capt. C. B. Throckmorton	Himself			1 0	1,000								
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0	1,000								
Sept., 1876	do	do			5 0	5,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				6,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do			4 0	5,200								
Dec., 1876	do	do			2 0	5,600								
Jan., 1877	do	do	4 0		2 0	4,800								
Feb., 1877	do	do	4 0		2 0	4,800								

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Mar., 1877	Capt. C. B. Throckmorton	Himself			4 0	5,200								
Apr., 1877	do	do				6,000								
May, 1877	do	do	6 0											
	Total		1 6 0		2 5 0	44,600							$198 99	
July, 1876	Capt. W. J. Twining	Mrs. Peterson				1,200		C. H. Earls	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				1,200		do	744		868	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				6,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				1,200		do	720		840	200		
	Total					16,800			4,416		5,152	1,200	56 85	$147 07
Apr., 1876	Capt. Thomas Wilson	H. W. Wilson				6,000		Keyes & Co	720		840	200		
Mar., 1876	do	do	1 3 2		1 3 0			do	480		560	126		
	Total		1 3 2		1 3 0	6,000			1,200		1,400	326	36 28	37 03
Jan., 1877	Lieut. Thomas W. Symons	Mrs. Flint				4,000		J. Wanstall & Son	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		J. B. Olcott & Sons	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		J. Wanstall & Son	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	J. D. McChesney				800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800								
	Total					17,600			3,624		4,228	1,000	52 09	111 98
July, 1876	Lieut. James Allen	H. D. Howgate			4 0			A. Pollock	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	Mrs. Murray			4 0			Jno. McDermott & Bros	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000		R. Warren	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	Himself	3 4			3,333		Jno. McDermott & Bros	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	Mrs. Englebrecht			3 4	3,333		R. Warren	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	Mrs. Stone				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	A. Renard				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	J. F. Englebrecht				[illegible]		do	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
Mar., 1877	do	Mrs. Stone				[illegible]		do	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		

Apr., 1877	do	Mrs. S. B. Smart				4,000		R. Cruit, jr	720		[illegible]	[illegible]		
May, 1877	do	H. Jenifer	4 0					Jno. McDermott & Bros	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		John J. Gavin	720		840	200		
	Total		7 4		1 5 4	31,066			8,760		10,220	2,400	116 28	285 79
July, 1876	Lieut. Eric Bergland	J. D. McChesney				800		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1876	do	do				3,466		J. Wanstall & Son	648		756	173		
Feb., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1876	do	Charles Klotz				4,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1876	do	J. D. McChesney			8	666		do	744		868	200		
June, 1876	do	do	3 4		8	8								
	Total		3 4		1 4	17,732			5,016		5,852	1,373	62 43	165 17
July, 1876	Lieut. R. Birnie, jr	Hamilton House				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Jan., 1877	do	Mrs. E. D. Stone				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000								
May, 1877	do	do				800								
June, 1877	do	J. D. McChesney				800								
	Total					19,200							61 48	
July, 1876	Lieut. Jas. A. Buchanan	Mrs. Murray			4 0									
Oct., 1876	do	Himself				4,000								
Nov., 1876	do	C. F. Moore				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	Mrs. B. Stone				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	Mrs. Englebrecht			3 4	3,333								
Feb., 1877	do	C. F. Moore				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	Mrs. C. B. Daw				4,000		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	J. F. Englebrecht			3 4	3,333		R. Warren	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	H. W. Hurley	4 0					R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	H. W. Howgate				800		R. Warren	720		840	200		
	Total		4 0		1 2 8	27,466			2,928		3,416	800	97 24	90 40
July, 1876	Lieut. Thos. H. Bradley	Himself			6	700								
Aug., 1876	do	do			6	700								
Sept., 1876	do	do			2 0	3,600								
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0	3,800								
Nov., 1876	do	do			2 0	3,600								
Dec., 1876	do	do			1 0	3,800								
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	3,600								
Feb., 1877	do	do			1 0	3,800								
Mar., 1877	do	do			1 0	3,800								
Apr., 1877	do	do			1 0	3,800								

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
May, 1877	Lieut. Thos. H. Bradley	Himself				800								
June, 1877	do	do				800								
	Total				1 4 0	32,800							$109 76	
July, 1876	Lieut. Robert Craig	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		Keyes & Co.	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		do	720		840	200		
	Total					35,200			2,928		3,416	800	105 36	$90 40
July, 1876	Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Oct., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Nov., 1876	do	do	3 4			3,333								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		A. Cowlings	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		do	720		840	200		
	Total		3 4		1 5 4	31,865			2,928		3,416	800	112 44	90 40
Dec., 1876	Lieut. F. C. Grugan	O. Schutze				4,000		J. W. Willis	744		868	200		

Jan., 1877	do	H. Bransy				4,000		do	744		868	200		
	Total					8,000			1,488		1,736	400	28 57	45 88
Dec., 1876	Lieut. A. W. Greely	Mrs. Stone				4,000		John McDermott & Bro	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	H. W. Howgate			3 4	3,333		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	Charles Day				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	Mrs. Hudson			3 4	3,333		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	H. W. Hurley				800		R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	H. W. Howgate				800		John McDermott & Bro	720		840	200		
	Total				6 8	20,266			5,088		5,936	1,400	68 89	157 18
July, 1876	Lieut. F. V. Greene	H. Stevenson			4 0			R. Cruit, jr	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	3,200		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	James Wormley				2,240 1,760		do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		do	720		840	200		
	Total				1 0 0	33,600			8,760		10,220	2,400	108 95	285 79
Jan., 1877	Lieut. F. H. Hardie	Mrs. Hardie				4,000							13 39	
July, 1876	Lieut. H. W. Howgate	W. B. Murray				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Oct., 1876	do	Himself			3 4	3,333								
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Dec., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		C. H. Earl	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			1 2 0	2,000		do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			8	666		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		R. Cruit, jr	720		840	200		
	Total				3 0 0	30,396			2,928		3,416	800	116 23	90 40
July, 1876	Lieut. H. Jackson	Himself				800		John McDermott & Bro	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	Himself, captain				1,200		do	744		868	200		
	Total					2,000			1,488		1,736	400	6 64	56 17

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
July, 1876	Lieut. R. L. Hoxie	Himself	4 0					Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do	4 0					do	744		868	200		
Sept., 1876	do	do	2 4 0					do	720		840	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Nov., 1876	do	do	2 4 0					do	720		840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	V. Ream				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	Himself				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		Thomas Geary	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do	2 4 0					do	720		840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800		do	720		840	200		
			8 4 0			21,600			8,760		10,220	2,400	$124 56	$280 81
July, 1876	Lieut. M. M. Macomb	L. R. Meigs				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Dec., 1876	do	H. D. McChesney				1,866								
Jan., 1877	do	Mrs. Flint				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	Mrs. Stone				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	Mrs. Flint				4,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000								
May, 1877	do	J. D. McChesney				800								
June, 1877	do	do				800								
						21,066							69 43	
July, 1876	Lieut. W. L. Marshall	J. D. McChesney				800		Keyes & Co	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
						1,600			1,488		1,736	400	6 43	56 17
July, 1876	Lieut. C. C. Morrison	S. Gleason				800		R. Cruit, jr.	744		868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				800		do	744		868	200		
Dec., 1876	do	J. D. McChesney				666		do	144		168	33		
Jan., 1877	do	Mrs. Flint				4,000		do	744		868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	Mrs. E. D. Stone				4,000		do	672		784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	Mrs. Flint				4,000		do	744		868	200		

Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	J. D. McCheaney	3 4		8			do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800							
			3 4		8	19,066			5,256	6,132	1,433	62 87	173 53
Sept., 1876	Lieut. J. P. Story	Himself			3 4	3,333							
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000							
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Dec., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Jan., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Feb., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Mar., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333		J. Wanstall & Son	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	do			0 8	666		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do			0 8	666		do	720	840	200		
	Total				3 0 8	28,663			2,928	3,416	800	107 80	90 40
Dec., 1876	Lieut. S. E. Tillman	J. D. McCheaney				2,266		R. Cruit, jr	432	504	113		
Jan., 1877	do	A. Marquis				4,000		J. Wanstall & Son	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	Charles Klotz				4,000		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	J. D. McCheaney				800		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800							
	Total					19,866			4,056	4,732	1,113	61 59	125 26
July, 1876	Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler	Himself				800		Himself	744	868	200		
Aug., 1876	do	do				800		do	744	868	200		
Oct., 1876	do	do				2,133		do	384	448	106		
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	720	840	200		
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	744	868	200		
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	744	868	200		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	672	784	200		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	744	868	200		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	720	840	200		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	744	868	200		
June, 1877	do	do				800							
	Total					29,333			6,960	8,120	1,906	98 70	225 22
Sept., 1876	Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne	Himself			3 4	3,333							
Oct., 1876	do	do			1 0	3,800							
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Dec., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333							
Jan., 1877	do	do			2 0	3,600							
Feb., 1877	do	do			2 0	3,600							
Mar., 1877	do	do			2 0	3,600							
Apr., 1877	do	do			2 0	3,600							

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
May, 1877	Lieut. Chas. E. Kilbourne	Himself			0 8	666								
June, 1877	do	do			0 8	666								
	Total				2 4 4	29,531							$106 65	
July, 1876	Lieut. C. C. Wolcott	C. Webster			8	666								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333								
Oct., 1876	do	E. J. Crittenden	4 0		4 0	2,400								
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do	5 0		5 0	2,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do	4 0		3 4	2,533								
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000								
May, 1877	do	do	2 0		2 0									
June, 1877	do	Himself			8	666								
	Total		1 7 0		2 3 0	28,398							114 64	
July, 1876	J. D. Barnes, A. A. Surg.	Himself				800		R. Cruit, jr	372		434	100		
Aug., 1876	do	do			1 0	700		do	372		434	100		
Sept., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,233		do	360		420	100		
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Nov., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333		do	360		420	100		
Dec., 1876	do	do			3 4	3,333		do	372		434	100		
Jan., 1877	do	do	2 4		1 0	3,333		do	372		434	100		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	336		392	100		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Apr., 1877	do	do			3 4	3,333		do	360		420	100		
May, 1877	do	do				800		do	372		434	100		
June, 1877	do	do			8	666		do	360		420	100		
	Total		2 4		2 0 0	31,531			4,380		5,110	1,200	113 33	$140 00
July, 1876	B. F. Craig, A. A. Surg	Himself			4 0									
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do	2 4 0											

Oct., 1876	do	do			4 0	3,200								
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do			4 0	3,200								
Jan., 1877	do	do	1 2 0		1 2 0									
Feb., 1877	do	do	4 0			3,200								
Mar., 1877	do	do			1 0 0	2,400								
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 2 0			2,000								
	Total		5 4 0		3 6 0	18,800							117 37	
July, 1876	J. O. Stanton, A. A. Surg.	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	Mrs. Stiles				4,000								
	Total					5,600							19 14	
July, 1876	Robert Fletcher, A. A. Surgeon.	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	Mrs. C. B. Williams				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000								
May, 1877	do	do				800								
June, 1877	do	Himself				800								
	Total					35,200							105 36	
July, 1876	D. S. Lamb, A. A. Surgeon.	S. Rob'nson			8	666								
Aug., 1876	do	Himself	4 0											
Sept., 1876	do	do	4 0			3,200								
Oct., 1876	do	A. Newbold			4 0	2,240 960								
Nov., 1876	do	Himself				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000								
May, 1877	do	do	4 0											
June, 1877	do	do	4 0											
	Total		2 0 0		4 8	31,066							112 36	
July, 1876	W. M. Mew, A. A. Surgeon.	Himself	4 0											
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								

Statement of officers to whom fuel, forage, and straw were issued during the last fiscal year (1876–'77) *by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, &c.*—Continued.

When issued.	Name of officer.	To whom delivered.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Kindling-wood.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.	Party to whom delivered.	Oats.	Corn.	Hay.	Straw.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
			Cds. ft. in.	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Cds. ft. in.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
Sept., 1876	H. M. Mew, A. A. Surgeon	Himself	5 0	5 0		2,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do	7 0	7 0		1,200								
Nov., 1876	do	do	1 2 0	4 0		1,200								
Dec., 1876	do	do	1 4 0	2 0		1,200								
Jan., 1877	do	do	1 4 0	2 0		1,200								
Feb., 1877	do	do	1 2 0	4 0		1,200								
Mar., 1877	do	do	1 2 0	4 0		1,200								
Apr., 1877	do	do	1 2 0	4 0		1,200								
May, 1876	do	do				800								
June, 1877	do	do		1 6		500								
	Total		10 0 0	4 1 6		12,500							$122 43	
July, 1876	J. H. Porter, A. A. Surgeon.	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	do				800								
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000								
	Total					17,600							52 94	
July, 1876	S. J. Ratcliffe, A. A. Surgeon.	Himself			4 0			Washington Nailor	372		434	100		
Aug., 1876	do	do			4 0			do	372		434	100		
Sept., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	360		420	100		
Oct., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Nov., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	360		420	100		
Dec., 1876	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	336		392	100		
Mar., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	372		434	100		
Apr., 1877	do	do				4,000		do	360		420	100		
May, 1877	do	do			8	666		do	372		434	100		
June, 1877	do	do				800		do	360		420	100		
	Total				1 0 8	33,466			4,380		5,110	1,200	107 50	$140 41

July, 1876	T. W. Wise, acting assistant surgeon.	Himself				800								
Aug., 1876	do	John Wise				800								
	do	do				4,000								
Sept., 1876	do	do				2,000								
Oct., 1876	do	J. Hart				2,000								
Nov., 1876	do	John Wise				4,000								
Dec., 1876	do	Himself				4,000								
Jan., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	John Wise				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	M. E. Ellsworth				4,000								
Apr., 1877	do	Himself				4,000								
May, 1877	do	do				800								
June, 1877	do	do		3 4	8									
	Total			3 4	8	34,400							114 36	
Jan., 1877	H. C. Yarrow, acting assistant surgeon.	Himself				4,000								
Feb., 1877	do	do				4,000								
Mar., 1877	do	do	2 4											
Apr., 1877	do	do	2 4											
May, 1877	do	do	4											
June, 1877	do	do	4											
	Total		6			8,000							65 18	

RECAPITULATION.

To whom delivered.	Value of fuel.	Value of forage and straw.
1 General	$559 12	$857 39
9 brigadier-generals	2,085 13	3,141 86
17 colonels	2,832 89	4,153 13
11 lieutenant-colonels	1,046 22	1,531 83
28 majors	3,785 05	5,444 24
20 captains	1,812 11	2,264 07
23 lieutenants	1,813 32	2,420 95
10 acting assistant surgeons	929 97	280 81
	14,863 81	20,094 28

Respectfully submitted.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

APPENDIX D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 11, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the Committee on Military Affairs, in compliance with the request of the chairman of said committee, a letter of the 7th instant from the Commissary-General of Subsistence and inclosures:

1st. A list of officers of the Subsistence Department.

2d. A list of officers of the line detailed as acting assistant commissaries of subsistence.

3d. Number of enlisted men on duty in the Subsistence Department.

4th. Statement showing the number of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, where employed and their total monthly compensation.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

To the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 28th ultimo I have the honor to transmit herewith papers affording the information desired, and marked as follows:

1. A list of the officers of the Subsistence Department, showing their stations and duties.

2. A list of the officers of the line detailed for duty as acting assistant commissaries, showing where they are on duty.

3. A statement showing the number of enlisted men on duty in the Subsistence Department, where employed, and their total monthly pay.

4. Statement showing the number of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, where employed, and their total monthly pay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General Subsistence.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.
(Through the honorable Secretary of War.)

1.—*List of the officers of the Subsistence Department, showing their stations and duties.*

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Duties.
R. Macfeely	Brigadier-general	Washington, D. C.	Commissary-General of Subsistence.
C. L. Kilburn	Colonel	Chicago, Ill	Chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Missouri.
M. D. L. Simpson	do	New York, N. Y.	Chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.
H. F. Clarke	Lieutenant-colonel	Baltimore, Md	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
W. W. Burns	do	San Francisco, Cal.	Chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.
A. Beckwith	do	Saint Louis, Mo	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
B. Du Barry	Major	New York, N. Y.	Do.
T. J. Haines	do	Washington, D. C.	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.
George Bell	do	Atlanta, Ga	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the South.
M. R. Morgan	do	Saint Paul, Minn.	Chief commissary of subsistence, Department of Dakota.
John P. Hawkins	do	Omaha, Nebr	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Platte.

1.—*List of the officers of the Subsistence Department, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Duties.
M. P. Small	Major	Chicago, Ill	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
T. C. Sullivan	do	New Orleans, La	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Gulf.
J. W. Barriger	do	Washington, D. C.	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Thomas Wilson	Captain	Boston, Mass	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
W. H. Bell	do	Portland, Oreg	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Columbia.
J. H. Gilman	do	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri.
S. T. Cushing	do	San Francisco, Cal.	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
W. A. Elderkin	do	Sioux City, Iowa	Do.
C. B. Penrose	do	San Antonio, Tex.	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence and chief commissary of subsistence, Department of Texas.
W. H. Nash	do	Cheyenne, Wyo	Depot commissary of subsistence.
Charles McClure	do	Washington, D. C.	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.
C. P. Eagan	do	Prescott, Ariz	Chief commissary of subsistence, Department of Arizona.
F. F. Whitehead	do	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Chief commissary of subsistence, District of New Mexico.
J. F. Weston	do	Helena, Mont	Purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.

2.—*List of officers of the line detailed for duty as acting assistant commissaries of subsistence.*

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Where on duty.
M. W. Lyon	First lieutenant	Ordnance	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
M. J. Grealish	Captain	Ordnance storekeeper	Augusta Arsenal, Ga.
J. McAllister	Colonel	Ordnance	Benicia Arsenal, Cal.
Frank Heath	First lieutenant	do	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
Isaac Arnold	Captain	do	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.
J. P. Farley	Major	do	Kennebec Arsenal, Me.
D. M. Taylor	First lieutenant	do	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
J. W. Todd	Major	do	Saint Louis powder depot, Mo.
John Pittman	First lieutenant	do	Watertown Arsenal, Mass.
W. B. Weir	do	do	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
J. E. Greer	do	do	Springfield Armory, Mass.
H. R. Brinkerhoff	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Charles Bird	do	Twenty-third Infantry	Fort Columbus, N. Y.
A. R. Chaffee	Captain	Sixth Cavalry	New York, N. Y.
Byron Dawson	First lieutenant	Ninth Cavalry	Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.
John W. Dillenback	do	First Artillery	Fort Adams, R. I.
W. J. Campbell	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Brady, Mich.
John Simpson	Captain	Assistant quartermaster	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
George Mitchell	First lieutenant	Second Artillery	Fort Foote, Md.
William Conway	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Gratiot, Mich.
G. A. Thurston	do	Third Artillery	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
R. H. Patterson	do	First Artillery	Fort Independence, Mass.
John G. Ballance	Second lieutenant	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Mackinac, Mich.
A. T. Abbott	First lieutenant	Third Artillery	Madison Barracks, N. Y.
John McGilvray	do	Second Artillery	Fort McHenry, Md.
James Curry	do	Fifth Artillery	Fort Monroe, Va.
Edward Davis	do	Third Artillery	Fort Niagara, N. Y.
John F Mount	do	do	Fort Ontario, N. Y.
W. E. Berkheimer	Second lieutenant	do	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
J. M. Gore	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Porter, N. Y.
A. E. Miltimore	First lieutenant	First Artillery	Fort Preble, Me.
Lewis Smith	do	Third Artillery	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
Allyn Capron	do	First Artillery	Fort Trumbull, Conn.
C. W. Harrold	do	Third Artillery	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
R. G. Shaw	do	First Artillery	Fort Warren, Mass.
P. M. Thorne	do	Twenty-second Infantry	Fort Wayne, Mich.
W. P. Duvall	Second lieutenant	Fifth Artillery	West Point, N. Y.
F. C. Grugan	First lieutenant	Second Cavalry	Fort Whipple, Va.
James B. Quinn	do	Corps of Engineers	Willets Point, N. Y.
Frank Thorp	do	Fifth Artillery	Charleston, S. C.
George S. Hoyt	do	Eighteenth Infantry	Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. D. Schenck	do	Second Artillery	Fort Johnston, N. C.
C. R. Paul	do	Eighteenth Infantry	Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick Robinson	do	Fifth Artillery	Savannah, Ga,
J. A. Fessenden	do	do	Saint Augustine, Fla.

John F. Stretch	First lieutenant	Tenth Infantry	Fort Grimn, Tex.
W. T. Duggan	do	do	Fort McIntosh, Tex.
G. Barrett	do	do	Fort McKavett, Tex.
J. S. Jouett	Lieutenant	Tenth Cavalry	Fort Richardson, Tex.
Edmund Luff	First lieutenant	Eighth Cavalry	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
Harry Reade	Second lieutenant	Twenty-fifth Infantry	Fort Stockton, Tex.
G. H. Evans	do	Tenth Cavalry	San Felipe, Tex.
Granville Lewis	First lieutenant	Fifth Infantry	Leavenworth military prison, Kansas.
D. J. Gibbon	Second lieutenant	Ninth Cavalry	Fort Bliss, Tex.
D. R. Burnham	First lieutenant	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
Theodore Smith	Second lieutenant	do	Fort Craig, N. Mex.
John F. Trout	First lieutenant	Twenty-third Infantry	Fort Dodge, Kans.
T. M. Werne	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Elliott, Tex.
J. W. Bean	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Garland, Colo.
G. E. Bacon	Second lieutenant	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
George M. Love	First lieutenant	do	Fort Hays, Kans.
C. A. Vernon	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Larned, Kans.
Charles Hay	do	Twenty-third Infantry	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
C. B. Hall	do	Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Lyon, Colo.
T. C. Woodbury	Second lieutenant	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
H. C. Ward	First lieutenant	do	Fort Reilly, Kans.
W. C. Cory	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Selden, N. Mex.
S. K. Mahon	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Sill, Ind T.
C. M. DeLany	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
John A. Payne	Second lieutenant	Nineteenth Infantry	Camp Supply, Ind. T.
E. D. Dimmick	First lieutenant	Ninth Cavalry	Fort Union, N. Mex.
George H. Palmer	do	Sixteenth Infantry	Fort Wallace, Kans.
S. R. Stafford	do	Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
John Scott	Second lieutenant	Fourth Infantry	Fort Bridger, Wyo.
G. A. Cornish	First lieutenant	Fifteenth Infantry	Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.
H. S. Bishop	Second lieutenant	Fifth Cavalry	Camp Brown, Wyo.
Hebert Austin	First lieutenant	Fourteenth Infantry	Fort Cameron, Utah.
C. H. Warrens	do	do	Camp Douglas, Utah.
L. A. Lovering	Second lieutenant	Fourth Infantry	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.
Joseph Hall	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Fort Hall, Idaho.
J. H. Gustin	do	do	Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.
H. R. Lemly	do	Third Cavalry	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
H. W. Wheeler	do	Fifth Cavalry	Fort McPherson, Nebr.
T. S. McCaleb	do	Ninth Infantry	North Platte, Nebr.
James McB. Stembel	do	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
C. A. Johnson	First lieutenant	Fourteenth Infantry	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
W. P. Hall	do	Fifth Cavalry	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
George Palmer	Second lieutenant	Ninth Infantry	Fort Sanders, Wyo.
W. P. Goodwin	do	Fourteenth Infantry	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
John A. Baldwin	do	Ninth Infantry	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
James H. Spencer	First lieutenant	Fourth Infantry	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.
Joseph Keefe	do	do	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.
John W. Bubb	do	do	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
E. B. Gibbs	do	Sixth Infantry	Saint Paul, Minn.
F. B. Jones	do	Third Infantry	Helena Barracks, Mont.
F. W. Roe	Second lieutenant	do	Camp Baker, Mont.
E. E. Hardin	do	Seventh Infantry	Fort Benton, Mont.
B. A. Byrne	do	Sixth Infantry	Fort Buford, Dak.
Ira Quinby	First lieutenant	Eleventh Infantry	Cheyenne agency, Dak.

2.—*List of officers of the line detailed for duty, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment or corps.	Where on duty.
A. M. Witherville	Second lieutenant	Sixth Infantry	Fort Stephenson, Dak.
John Hamilton	First lieutenant	First Infantry	Fort Sully, Dak.
W. W. Robinson	do	Seventh Cavalry	Fort Totten, Dak.
W. J. Cooke	Second lieutenant	Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Sisseton, Dak.
Charles Byrne	do	Sixth Infantry	Fort Peck, Mont.
R. McDonald	First lieutenant	Fifth Infantry	Fort Keogh, Mont.
H. R. Anderson	do	Fourth Artillery	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
G. W. Kingsbury	do	Twelfth Infantry	Angel Island, Cal.
W. W. Wotherspoon	Second lieutenant	do	Benicia Barracks, Cal.
F. A. Smith	do	Thirteenth Infantry	Camp Bidwell, Cal.
James Halloran	First lieutenant	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Gaston, Cal.
William Allen	Second lieutenant	do	Camp Halleck, Nev.
F. Van Schrader	do	do	Camp McDermitt, Nev.
W. R. Quinan	First lieutenant	Fourth Artillery	Point San José, Cal.
F. Fuger	do	do	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
F. K. Ward	do	First Cavalry	Fort Boisé, Idaho.
W. F. Stewart	do	Fourth Artillery	Fort Canby, Wash.
James Miller	do	Second Infantry	Fort Colville, Wash.
C. H. Bonesteel	Second lieutenant	Twenty-first Infantry	Camp Harney, Oreg.
Willis Wittich	do	do	Fort Klamath, Oreg.
S. E. Clarke	First lieutenant	Second Infantry	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
G. H. Paddock	do	Fourth Artillery	Fort Stevens, Oreg.
E. W. Stone	do	Twenty-first Infantry	Fort Townsend, Wash.
F. H. E. Ebstein	do	do	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
W. H. Miller	Second lieutenant	First Cavalry	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
A. R. Egbert	First lieutenant	Second Infantry	Spokane Falls, Wash.
H. Catley	do	do	Camp Howard, Idaho.
H. R. Mizner	Major	Eighth Infantry	Prescott, Ariz.
P. H. Ray	First lieutenant	do	Camp Apache, Ariz.
George L. Scott	Second lieutenant	Sixth Cavalry	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
C. G. Gordon	First lieutenant	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
H. Johnson	Second lieutenant	Eighth Infantry	Camp Lowell, Ariz.
J. W. Summerhayes	First lieutenant	do	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
A. G. Tassin	Second lieutenant	Twelfth Infantry	Camp Mojave, Ariz.
J. McE. Hyde	do	Eighth Infantry	Camp Verde, Ariz.
C. M. Bailey	do	do	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
C. A. Earnest	First lieutenant	do	Fort Yuma, Cal.
L. A. Craig	Second lieutenant	Sixth Cavalry	In the field, Ariz.
J. W. Powell	First lieutenant	Eighth Infantry	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
J. A. Hutton, jr	Second lieutenant	do	San Diego, Cal.

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *February* 7, 1878.

3.—*Number of enlisted men on duty in Subsistence Department.*

Number.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.	Number.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.
	Abercrombie, Fort, Dak		7	Clark, Fort, Tex	167 50
3	Abraham Lincoln, Fort, Dak	$72 00	2	Columbus Barracks, Ohio	53 00
2	Adams, Fort, R. I	53 00	3	Columbus, Fort, N. Y	72 00
1	Alcatras Island, Cal	34 00	2	Colville, Fort, Wash	53 00
1	Angel Island, Cal	34 00	2	Concho, Fort, Tex	57 50
3	Apache, Camp, Ariz	72 00	2	Craig, Fort, N. Mex	53 00
2	Atlanta, Ga	53 00	9	Custer, Fort, Mont	216 50
1	Baker, Camp, Mont	34 00	3	D. A. Russell, Fort, Wash	72 00
2	Barrancas, Fort, Fla	53 00	2	Davis, Fort, Tex	53 00
2	Baton Rouge Barracks, La	53 00	2	Dodge, Fort, Kans	53 00
2	Bayard, Fort, N. Mex	53 00	2	Douglas, Camp, Utah	53 00
1	Benicia Barracks, Cal	34 00	2	Duncan, Fort, Tex	57 50
2	Benton, Fort, Mont	53 00	3	Elliott, Fort, Tex	72 00
1	Bidwell, Camp, Cal	34 00	5	Ellis, Fort, Mont	119 00
1	Bliss, Fort, Tex	34 00	1	Fetterman, Fort, Wash	34 00
2	Boisé, Fort, Idaho	53 00	2	Foote, Fort, Md	53 00
1	Bowie, Camp, Ariz	34 00	1	Frankford Arsenal, Pa	6 00
2	Brady, Fort, Mich	53 00	1	Fred Steele, Fort, Wash	34 00
1	Bridger, Fort, Wyo	34 00	2	Garland, Fort, Colo	53 00
1	Brown, Camp, Wyo	34 00	2	Gaston, Camp, Cal	53 00
4	Brown, Fort, Tex	76 00	2	Gibson, Fort, Ind. T	53 00
10	Buford, Fort, Dak	211 00	2	Grant, Camp, Ariz	53 00
2	Cameron, Fort, Utah	53 00	1	Gratiot, Fort, Mich	34 00
1	Canby, Fort, Wash	34 00	1	Griffin, Fort, Tex	34 00
1	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	34 00	1	Hall, Fort, Idaho	34 00
1	Charleston, S. C	34 00	2	Halleck, Camp, Nev	53 00
1	Chattanooga, Tenn	34 00	2	Hamilton, Fort, N. Y	53 00
2	Cheyenne agency, Dak	53 00	1	Harney, Camp, Oreg	34 00
	Cheyenne Depot, Wyo	34 00	3	Hartsuff, Fort, Nebr	76 50

3.—*Number of enlisted men on duty in the Subsistence Department*—Continued.

Number.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.	Number.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.
2	Hays, Fort, Kans	$53 00	3	Rice, Fort, Dak	$76 50
1	Helena, Mont	34 00	2	Richardson, Fort, Tex	53 00
1	Howard, Camp, Idaho	34 00	2	Riley, Fort, Kans	53 00
1	Independence, Fort, Mass	34 00	1	Ringgold Barracks, Tex	34 00
2	Jackson Barracks, La	53 00	2	Robinson, Camp, Nebr	53 00
1	Johnston, Fort, N. C	34 00	1	Saint Paul, Minn	34 00
1	Keogh, Fort, Mont	34 00	2	San Antonio, Tex	68 00
2	Key West Barracks, Fla	53 00	2	Sanders, Fort, Wyo	53 00
1	Klamath, Fort, Oreg	34 00	1	San Diego Barracks, Cal	34 00
1	Lake Charles, La	6 00	1	Schuyler, Fort, N. Y	34 00
2	Lapwai, Fort, Ind. T	53 00	3	Shaw, Fort, Mont	76 50
3	Laramie, Fort, Wyo	76 00	2	Sheridan, Camp, Nebr	53 00
1	Larned, Fort, Kans	34 00	1	Sidney Barracks, Nebr	34 00
3	Leavenworth, Fort, Kans	72 00	3	Sill, Fort, Ind. T	78 50
1	Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans	34 00	5	Sisseton, Fort, Dak	116 00
1	Little Rock Barracks, Ark	34 00	1	Snelling, Fort, Minn	34 00
2	Lowell, Camp, Ariz	53 00	2	Spotted Tail agency, Dak	53 00
10	Lower Brulé agency, Dak	207 00	1	Spokane Falls, Wash	6 00
2	Lyon, Fort, Colo	53 00	2	Stambaugh, Camp, Wyo	53 00
1	Mackinac, Fort, Mich	34 00	3	Standing Rock agency, Dak	72 00
1	Madison Barracks, N. Y	34 00	2	Stanton, Fort, N. Mex	53 00
2	McDermitt, Camp, Nev	$53 00	2	Stevens, Fort, Oreg	53 00
2	McDowell, Camp, Ariz	57 50	1	Stevenson, Fort, Dak	34 00
2	McHenry, Fort, Md	53 00	1	Stockton, Fort, Tex	34 00
2	McIntosh, Fort, Tex	57 50	2	Saint Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla.	53 00
3	McKavett, Fort, Tex	72 00			
3	McKinney, Fort, Wyo	78 50	2	Saint Louis Barracks, Mo	57 50
3	McPherson, Fort, Nebr	72 00	2	Sully, Fort, Dak	53 00
2	Missoula, Fort, Mont	53 00	2	Supply, Camp, Ind. T	57 50
2	Mojave, Camp, Ariz	53 00	2	Thomas, Camp, Ariz	53 00
3	Monroe, Fort, Va	72 00	1	Totten, Fort, Dak	34 00
1	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	34 00	1	Townsend, Fort, Wash	34 00
2	Newport Barracks, Ky	53 00	1	Trumbull, Fort, Conn	34 00
1	New York City, N. Y	6 00	2	Union, Fort, N. Mex	53 00
1	Niagara, Fort, N. Y	34 00	2	Vancouver, Fort, Wash	53 00
1	North Platte, Nebr	6 00	2	Verde, Camp, Ariz	53 00
2	Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga	53 00	2	Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y	53 00
3	Omaha Barracks, Nebr	72 00	1	Wallace, Fort, Kans	34 00
1	Ontario, Fort, N. Y	34 00	2	Walla Walla, Fort, Wash	57 00
1	Peck, Fort, Mont	6 00	1	Warren, Fort, Mass	34 00
2	Pembina, Fort, Dak	55 00	1	Wayne, Fort, Mich	34 00
2	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	53 00	3	West Point, N. Y	72 00
1	Point San José, Cal	34 00	3	Whipple, Fort, Ariz	76 00
1	Porter, Fort, N. Y	34 00	1	Whipple, Fort, Va	34 00
1	Preble, Fort, Me	34 00	1	Wiletts Point, N. Y	34 00
2	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal	53 00	2	Wingate, Fort, N. Mex	53 00
2	Randall, Fort, Dak	57 50	2	Yuma, Fort, Cal	53 00
1	Red Cloud agency, Dak	34 00			
3	Reno, Fort, Ind. T	72 00		Total	7,957 00

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, February 7, 1878.

4.—Statement showing the number of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, where employed, and their total monthly compensation.

Where employed.	Number and designation.		Total monthly pay.
	Clerks.	Other employés.	
Atlanta, Ga	1	1	$180 00
Baltimore, Md	2	1	323 33
Boston, Mass	1	1	200 00
Cheyenne, Wyo	1	2	235 00
Chicago, Ill	4	5	880 00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	4	7	811 66
Helena, Mont	1	1	170 00
New Orleans, La	3	5	683 33
New York, N. Y	5	6	1,067 99
Omaha, Nebr	3	4	593 00
Portland, Oreg	1	4	385 00
Prescott, Ariz	2	1	350 00
San Antonio, Tex	3	2	485 00
San Francisco, Cal	3	5	860 00
Santa Fé, New Mex	2	2	370 00
Sioux City, Iowa	1	1	190 00
Saint Louis, Mo	2	4	475 00
Saint Paul, Minn	4	3	625 00
Washington, D. C	8	14	1,215 67
Total	51	69	10,099 88

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith papers affording the information desired, and marked as follows:

1. Statement showing number of civilian clerks employed in the Subsistence Department, and the monthly pay of each.
2. Statement showing number of employés other than clerks, excluding enlisted men, in the Subsistence Department, with their total monthly pay.
3. Statement showing number of enlisted men on duty in the Subsistence Department, United States Army, and the extra-duty pay received by each monthly.
4. Statement showing number of civilian clerks employed at the Headquarters of the Army, and at the headquarters of the several military subdivisions of the United States, in the Subsistence Department, with the number at each of such headquarters.
5. Statement showing number of employés, other than clerks and enlisted men, upon the rolls of the Subsistence Department, employed at the Headquarters of the Army and the several headquarters of the military subdivisions United States, and total amount paid monthly for such employés.
6. Statement showing number of enlisted men detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department at the headquarters of the several military subdivisions United States, with the number at each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Hon. E. S. BRAGG,
Subcommittee Military Affairs, House of Representatives
(Through the honorable Secretary of War.)

1.—*Statement showing number of civilian clerks employed in the Subsistence Department and the monthly pay of each.*

Number employed.	Monthly pay of each.	Number employed.	Monthly pay of each.
17	$150 00	1	$115 00
1	145 00	4	100 00
1	140 00	1	95 00
1	135 00	1	90 00
7	133 33	1	70 00
1	133 00		
13	125 00	Total..... 50	
1	116 66		

2.—*Statement showing number of employés, other than clerks, excluding enlisted men, in the Subsistence Department, with their total monthly pay.*

Number employed, 68; total monthly pay, $3,725.

3.—*Statement showing number of enlisted men on duty in the Subsistence Department, United States Army, and the extra-duty pay received by each monthly.*

Number on duty.	Monthly extra-duty pay.
137	$6 00
16	10 50
Commissary-sergeants..... 148	None.
Total..... 301	

4.—*Statement showing number of civilian clerks employed in the Subsistence Department at the headquarters of the Army and at the headquarters of the several military subdivisions of the United States, with the number at each of such headquarters.*

Number employed.	Where employed.
None.	Headquarters of the Army.
2	Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.
2	Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.
2	Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.
1	Headquarters Department of the South.
2	Headquarters Department of the Missouri.
1	Headquarters Department of the Gulf.
2	Headquarters Department of the Platte.
1	Headquarters Department of the Columbia.
2	Headquarters Department of Arizona.
2	Headquarters Department of Texas.
3	Headquarters Department of Dakota.
Total..20	

5.—*Statement showing number of employés other than clerks and enlisted men upon the rolls of the Subsistence Department, employed at the headquarters of the Army and the several headquarters of the military subdivisions of the United States, and total amount paid monthly for such employés.*

Number.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.
1	Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East	$60 00
1	Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California	75 00
1	Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri	50 00
1	Headquarters Department of the South	30 00
1	Headquarters Department of the Missouri	25 00
1	Headquarters Department of the Gulf	45 00
1	Headquarters Department of the Platte	50 00
1	Headquarters Department of the Columbia	60 00
1	Headquarters Department of Arizona	75 00
1	Headquarters Department of Texas	50 00
1	Headquarters Department of Dakota	50 00
None.	Headquarters of the Army	
Total..11		570 00

6.—*Statement showing number of enlisted men detailed for duty in the Subsistence Department at the headquarters of the several military subdivisions of the United States, with the number at each.*

Number detailed.	Where on duty.
*3	Headquarters Department of West Point.
†2	Headquarters Department of Texas.
‡1	Headquarters Department of Dakota.
Total.. 6	

* On duty in office of the post-commissary.

†One on duty in the office of the depot-commissary, and the other in the office of the post-commissary.

On duty in the office of the depot-commissary.

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
February 13, 1878.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1878.

SIR: Please have prepared and sent to me, at your earliest convenience, a statement showing the *aggregate* pay and allowances, for the last fiscal year, of all the commissioned officers of the Subsistence Department and of all officers detailed from the line for duty as commissaries of subsistence, and also of all enlisted men and civilian employés under the Subsistence Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. B. BANNING.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence United States Army.

A true copy.

J. W. BARRIGER,
Major and Commissary Subsistence,
Assistant to Commissary-General Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Commissary-General Subsistence, April 15, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 15, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, in reply to the request of the chairman of said committee, a report from the Commissary-General of Subsistence, dated the 15th instant, and the statements accompanying said report, showing the aggregate pay and allowances, for a year, of the officers, enlisted men, and civilian employés now on duty in the Subsistence Department.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1878.

SIR: In reply to the letter of Hon. H. B. Banning, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, dated the 4th instant, copy herewith, I have the honor to submit the following report:

As the preparation of an accurate statement, as called for, would involve a greater amount of clerical labor and time than are at my disposal, I have prepared the inclosed approximate statement (marked A) of the aggregate pay and allowances, for a year, of the officers, enlisted men, and civilian employés now on duty in the Subsistence Department, which it is thought will sufficiently answer the requirements of the call.

As this statement includes expenses not believed to be properly chargeable as expenses of administering the Subsistence Department of the Army—the officers detailed as acting assistant commissaries of subsistence not being exclusively employed on duty in the Subsistence Department, and the same being, it is believed, generally true of the enlisted men other than commissary-sergeants—I have prepared a statement (marked B) showing the pay and allowances, for one year, of the officers, enlisted men, and civilian employés now on duty in the Subsistence Department, which, in my opinion, are properly chargeable as expenses of administering the said department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General Subsistence.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.—*Approximate statement of the aggregate pay and allowances for one year of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employés performing duty in the Subsistence Department.*

Designation.		Pay.	Rent of quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Straw.	Extra pay.	Aggregate.
Subsistence Department, officers	26	$85,300 48	$18,028 00	$6,957 50	$7,890 36	$489 20		$118,665 54
Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.								
Assistant quartermaster	1	2,400 00		245 50	303 36	19 20		2,968 06
Lieutenant-colonel, ordnance	1	4,000 00		292 50	303 36	19 20		4,515 06
Majors, ordnance	2	6,750 00		585 00	606 72	38 40		7,780 12
Captain, ordnance	1	2,600 04		245 50	303 36	19 20		3,068 10
First lieutenants, ordnance	5	9,120 12		925 00	1,516 80	96 00	$500 00	12,157 92
Captains, ordnance storekeepers	2	4,800 00		491 00	606 72	38 40		5,736 12
First lieutenant, engineers	1	1,920 00		165 00	303 36	19 20	100 00	2,507 56
Captain, cavalry	1	2,600 04		245 50	303 36	19 20		3,168 06
First lieutenants, cavalry	12	23,740 08		1,980 00	3,640 32	220 40	1,200 00	30,780 80
Second lieutenants, cavalry	12	18,750 00		1,980 00	3,640 32	220 40	1,200 00	25,790 72
First lieutenants, artillery	26	48,180 00		4,290 00			2,600 00	55,070 00
Second lieutenants, artillery	3	4,479 92		495 00			300 00	5,274 92
First lieutenants, infantry	64	121,890 00		10,560 00			6,400 00	138,850 00
Second lieutenants, infantry	33	48,579 72		5,445 00			3,300 00	57,324 72
Total	164							354,922 16

		Pay.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Straw.	Extra-duty pay.	Subsistence.	Aggregate.
Enlisted men	312	$86,832 00	$13,846 65	$4,720 00	$411 84	$12,672 00	$26,192 40	$144,674 89
Civilian employés	120	124,891 68					2,518 50	127,410 18

RECAPITULATION.

26 officers of Subsistence Department	$118,665 54
164 acting assistant commissaries of subsistence	354,922 16
312 enlisted men	144,674 89
120 civilian employés	127,410 18
Total	745,742 77

B.—*Approximate statement of the pay and allowances for one year of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employés performing duty in the Subsistence Department.*

Designation.		Pay.	Rent of quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Straw.	Extra pay.	Aggregate.
Subsistence Department, officers	26	$85,300 48	$18,028 00	$6,957 50	$7,890 36	$489 20		$118,665 54
Acting Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence.								
Assistant quartermaster	1							
Lieutenant-colonel, ordnance	1							
Majors, ordnance	2							
Captain, ordnance	1							
First lieutenants, ordnance	5						$500 00	500 00
Captains, ordnance storekeepers	2							
First lieutenant, engineers	1						100 00	100 00
Captain, cavalry	1							
First lieutenants, cavalry	12						1,200 00	1,200 00
Second lieutenants, cavalry	12						1,200 00	1,200 00
First lieutenants, artillery	26						2,600 00	2,600 00
Second lieutenants, artillery	3						300 00	300 00
First lieutenants, infantry	64						6,400 00	6,400 00
Second lieutenants, infantry	33						3,300 00	3,300 00
Total	164							15,600 00

		Pay.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Straw.	Extra duty pay.	Subsistence.	Aggregate.
Commissary-sergeants	148	$60,384 00	$6,568 24	$2,220 00	$148 00		$12,424 60	$81,744 84
Enlisted men, other than commissary sergeants	164					$12,672 00		12,672 00
Civilian employés	120	124,891 68					2,518 50	127,410 18

RECAPITULATION.

26 officers of Subsistence Department	$118,665 54
164 acting assistant commissaries of subsistence	15,600 00
148 commissary-sergeants	81,744 84
164 enlisted men	12,672 00
120 civilian employés	127,410 18
Total	356,092 56

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1878.

SIR: In response to your verbal request of the 25th instant, I have the honor to make the following report:

The amounts paid by the Subsistence Department for commutation of rations to enlisted men stationed in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, were as follows, viz:

To general-service men	$60,663
To signal-service men	35,667
Total	96,330
And from July 1, 1877, to February 28, 1878, inclusively:	
To general-service men	$77,073
To signal-service men	24,543
Total	101,616

Being an average amount per month of $10,997.

The rate of commutation paid is one dollar per day, and the authority therefor is an order from the Secretary of War, dated October 31, 1863.

The list of articles required (see section 1144, Revised Statutes) to be procured and kept for sale by the Subsistence Department to officers and enlisted men, will be found in the inclosed copy of circular No. 6, War Department, office Commissary-General of Subsistence, series of 1877.

The value, including cost of transportation of subsistence stores transferred by the Subsistence Department to the Indian Department, and issued to Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, was $57,984.71. Detailed information upon this subject will be found on pages 4 and 5 of my annual report, herewith transmitted, marked "A."

The value (including cost of transportation) of those issued and transferred since June 30, 1877, is $32,086.53, as will appear from the accompanying statement, marked "B."

I am decidedly of the opinion that commissary-sergeants should be continued, and that their services are of great value to the government. They are, as a general rule, meritorious and reliable soldiers, to whom can be safely intrusted the duty of assisting the commissaries in the performance of their duties, particularly in the care and sale of the numerous articles required to be procured and kept for sale to officers and enlisted men, and in the preparation of accounts and returns. Should they not be continued in service, it would involve the necessity of detailing an equal, and probably greater, number of other non-commissioned officers or privates, thus reducing the strength of the commands for the ordinary duties of the soldier; moreover, many of those detailed would probably be inexperienced and some unreliable. I therefore earnestly recommend that the law authorizing the appointment of commissary-sergeant shall not be repealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General Subsistence.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Military Committee, United States House of Representatives.

APPENDIX E.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request of the 3d instant, I have the honor to submit the following figures:

Amount paid to enlisted men for services during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	$4,819,807 37
Amount paid to discharged men during the same period	1,377,811 85
Making a total of	6,197,619 22

This sum is exclusive of $372,147.68, deposits and interest thereon, paid to discharged men.

Amount paid to officers of the staff and staff corps, including the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department, as per memorandum herewith.	$1,534,428 00
Amount paid officers of the line for same time	3,332,840 15
Amount paid officers on the retired-list for same time	693,132 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

Memorandum showing the amounts paid to officers of the staff and staff corps for service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

Adjutant-General's Department	$64,750
Inspector-General's Department	31,300
Bureau of Military Justice	31,000
Signal-Officer	4,500
Quartermaster's Department	197,856
Subsistence Department	82,875
Medical Department	477,348
Pay Department	167,395
Engineer Corps	305,632
Ordnance Department	171,832
Total	1,534,488

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General, United States Army.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 11, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 27, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of yesterday, asking me to "furnish the name and station of each paymaster in the Army at the end of the last fiscal year; also, a statement of what troops each paymaster in the Army paid at the last payment in the last fiscal year."

Herewith I inclose to you the statement you request, with the exception that it gives the names of the posts paid by each paymaster, not having time before 11 a. m. to-day (the hour named in your letter) to get the names of companies and regiments. I will add a column giving the number of days consumed in travel by each officer in said tour of payments.

On account of the non-appropriation by Congress, it should be remembered that this payment up to June 30, 1877, was not made until November and December.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General United States Army.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

Statement showing name and station of each officer of Pay Department United States Army at close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, together with posts visited and paid, and time consumed by each in making the payments on muster of June 30, 1877.

Grade.	Names.	Rank.	Post or station.	Remarks.
Paymaster-General	Benjamin Alvord	Brigadier-general	Washington, D. C.	
Assistant Paymaster-General.	Nathan W. Brown	Colonel and brevet brigadier-general.	New York City	Chief paymaster Military Division of the Atlantic. Paid (to June 30) at West Point, N. Y.; Forts Wadsworth and Schuyler, New York Harbor; Forts Monroe, Va.; McHenry and Foote, Md.; Reading, and Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa. Time consumed, 12 days.
Do	Daniel McClure	Colonel		Relieved from duty. Post-office address, Louisville, Ky.
Deputy Paymaster-General.	F. E. Hunt	Lieutenant-colonel	Leavenworth, Kans.	Chief paymaster Department of the Missouri.
Do	Henry Prince	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general.	San Francisco, Cal.	Chief paymaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.
Paymaster	Samuel Woods	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	do	
Do	George L. Febiger	do	New York City	Paid (to June 30) at Plattsburg Barracks and Watervleit Arsenal, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Forts Columbus, New York Harbor; Adams, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Warren, Independence, Mass.; Preble, Me. Time consumed, 9 days.
Do	Henry C. Pratt	do	Omaha, Nebr	Chief paymaster Department of the Platte.
Do	Simeon Smith	do	do	Paid (to June 30) at Omaha Barracks, Nebr. Time consumed, 1 day.
Do	Charles T. Larned	do	Washington, D. C.	In Paymaster-General's Office.
Do	Rodney Smith	Major	Prescott, Ariz	Chief paymaster Department of Arizona. Paid (to June 30) at Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, Ariz. Time consumed, 10 days.
Do	J. H. Eaton	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	Portland, Oreg	Chief paymaster Department of the Columbia. Paid (to June 30) at Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Oreg. Time consumed, 5 days.
Do	J. B. M. Potter	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	San Francisco, Cal.	Paid (to June 30) at Presidio, Point San José, Alcatraz and Angel Islands, Benicia, and Camp Gaston, Cal.; Camps Halleck and McDermit, Nev. Time consumed, 21 days.
Do	W. A. Rucker	Major	do	Absent with leave.
Do	W. H. Johnston	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Paid (to June 30) at Jefferson Barracks, and Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis, Mo. Time consumed, 2 days.
Do	W. R. Gibson	Major	San Antonio, Tex.	Chief paymaster Department of Texas.
Do	C. J. Sprague	do	Saint Paul, Minn	Chief paymaster Department of Dakota.
Do	W. B. Rochester	do	Atlanta, Ga	Chief paymaster Department of the South. Paid (to June 30) at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Saint Augustine and Fort Brooke, Fla. Time consumed, 14 days.
Do	H. B. Reese	do		*En route* to take post at Saint Paul, Minn.
Do	Nicholas Vedder	do	Atlanta, Ga	Paid (to June 30) at Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.; Morganton, N. C.; Fort Barrancas, Fla. Time consumed, 11 days.
Do	Edwin D. Judd	do		Absent, sick.
Do	William Smith	do	Saint Paul, Minn	Paid (to June 30) at Standing Rock, Forts Rice, A. Lincoln, and Stevenson, Dak. Time consumed, 19 days.
Do	C. M. Terrell	do	Detroit, Mich	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Gratiot, Wayne, Brady, Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. Time consumed, 14 days.
Do	T. H. Stanton	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Cameron, Utah; Bridger, Wyo.; and Hall, Idaho; Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Wyo. Time consumed, 27 days.

Statement showing name and station of each officer of Pay Department United States Army at close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, &c.—Continued

Grade.	Names.	Rank.	Post or station.	Remarks.
Paymaster	G. E. Glenn	Major	New Orleans, La	Chief paymaster Department of the Gulf. Paid (to June 30) at Little Rock, Ark.; Huntsville, Ala.; Jackson and Holly Springs, Miss.; Baton Rouge, La. Time consumed, 14 days.
Do	R. D. Clarke	do	Omaha, Nebr	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Hartsuff and McPherson, and Sidney Barracks, Nebr. Time consumed, 8 days.
Do	J. H. Nelson	do	San Francisco, Cal	Paid (to June 30) at Camps Bidwell, Cal.; Halleck and McDermit, Nev. Time consumed, 20 days.
Do	C. W. Wingard	do	Washington, D. C	Absent, sick.
Do	J. P. Canby	do	Portland, Oreg	Paid (to June 30) at Fort Vancouver, Wash.; Fort Boise, Idaho; Camp Harney, Oreg. Time consumed, 30 days.
Do	P. P. G. Hall	do	New York City	Paid (to June 30) at Willets Point and Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor; Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Easton, Mauch Chunk, and Wilkesbarre, Pa. Time consumed, 11 days.
Do	G. W. Candee	do	Sioux City, Iowa	Paid (to June 30) at Cheyenne and Lower Brulé agencies, Forts Randall and Sully, Dak. Time consumed, 11 days.
Do	E. H. Brooke	do	Leavenworth, Kans	Paid (to June 30) at Fort Leavenworth, Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kans.; Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo. Time consumed, 19 days.
Do	J. O. Dewey	do	Saint Paul, Minn	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Ripley, Snelling, Minn.; Pembina, Totten, Seward, Abercrombie, Sisseton, Dak. Time consumed, 27 days.
Do	A. B. Carey	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	Washington, D. C	Paying Treasury certificates; travel-pay claims of California and Nevada volunteers; and enlisted men of Signal Service, United States Army.
Do	W. P. Gould	Major	Charleston, S. C	Paid (to June 30) at Charleston, Columbia, and Summerville, S. C.; Fort Johnston, N. C.; Augusta and Savannah, Ga. Time consumed, 8 days.
Do	David Taylor	do	Leavenworth, Kans	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, Ind. T. Time consumed, 15 days.
Do	Frank Bridgman	do	Chicago, Ill	Paid (to June 30) at Chicago, and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Time consumed, 5 days.
Do	Frank M. Coxe	do	Fort Brown, Tex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Brown and McIntosh, Ringgold Barracks, Santa Maria, Edinburg, Tex. Time consumed, 18 days.
Do	A. E. Bates	do	San Antonio, Tex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Clark and Duncan, camp near Pedria Pinta Creek, and San Felipe, Tex. Time consumed, 9 days.
Do	J. P. Willard	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Stanton, Selden, Bayard, and Craig, and at Ojo Caliente, N. Mex. Time consumed, 23 days.
Do	C. I. Wilson	Major	San Antonio, Tex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts McKavett, Concho, Davis, Stockton, Tex. Time consumed, 18 days.
Do	W. H. Eckels	do	New Orleans, La	Paid (to June 30) at Jackson Barracks and Lake Charles, La.; Mobile and Mount Vernon, Ala. Time consumed, 9 days.
Do	J. E. Blaine	do	Helena, Mont	Paid (to June 30) at Camp Baker, Forts Benton, Shaw, and Ellis, Deer Lodge and Missoula, Mont. Time consumed, 21 days.
Do	J. R. Roche	do	Tucson, Ariz	Paid (to June 30) at Camps Lowell, Grant, Thomas, Bowie, Apache, and Huachuca, Ariz. Time consumed, 22 days.
Do	A. S. Towar	do	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. Mex. Time consumed, 25 days.

Do	R. H. Towler	do	Portland, Oreg	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Lapwai, Idaho, and Colville, Wash.; Spokane Falls, Wash.; and Lewiston, Idaho; Forts Vancouver and Canby, Wash.; Fort Stevens, Oreg. Time consumed, 25 days.
Do	T. T. Thornburgh	do	Omaha, Nebr	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Laramie, Fetterman, Wyo.; camp on Tongue River, Mont.; Cantonment Reno, Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Nebr. Time consumed, 16 days.
Do	W. M. Maynadier	do	Yuma City, Ariz	Paid (to June 30) at Fort Yuma, Cal.; Ehrenberg and Camp Mojave, Ariz. Time consumed, 9 days.
Do	J. A. Brodhead	do	Leavenworth, Kans	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Larned and Dodge, Kans.; Camp Supply, Ind. T.; Fort Elliott, Tex. Time consumed, 16 days.
Do	William Arthur	do	Fort Buford, Dak	Paid (to June 30) at Fort Buford, Dak.; Fort Beck, camps on Tongue River, Big Horn, Powder River, Cedar Creek, Carroll City, and Squaw Creek, Mont. Time consumed, 70 days.
Do	J. R. Wasson	do	San Antonio, Tex	Paid (to June 30) at Forts Richardson and Griffin, Tex. Time consumed, 11 days.
Do	Alexander Sharp	do	Washington, D. C	Post-paymaster. Paid (to June 30) at Washington Arsenal. Time consumed, 1 day.
Do	John B. Keefer	do	Portland, Oreg	Paid (to June 30) at Camp Harney and Fort Klamath, Oreg.; Forts Vancouver and Walla-Walla, Wash.; Fort Boise, Idaho; Fort Townsend, Wash. Time consumed, 50 days.
Do	Culver C. Sniffen	do	Washington, D. C	On temporary duty at Executive Mansion.
Do	J. W. Wham	do	Cheyenne, Wyo	Paid (to June 30) at Cheyenne, Cheyenne Depot, Forts Laramie, Russell, Sanders, and Steele, and camp on Hat Creek, Wyo.; Camp Robinson, Nebr. Time consumed, 19 days.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General United States Army.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March* 27, 1878.

Statement showing posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer of the Pay Department United States Army, in making the regular bi-monthly payments to troops, on muster of February 28, 1878.

Rank.	Name and grade.	Station.	Division or department.	Posts visited.	Time consumed.	Miles traveled.
					Each payment.	
					Days.	
Colonel	N. W. Brown, assistant paymaster-general.	New York City	Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.	West Point, N. Y.; Forts Monroe (Va.), McHenry, and Foote (Md.); Frankford and Allegheny arsenals and Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Chief paymaster.	8	1,505
Major	Geo. L. Febiger, paymaster	do	do	Plattsburg Barracks and Watervliet arsenal, N. Y.	2	622
Do	E. D. Judd, paymaster	do	do	Willets Point, Forts Wood, Schuyler, Wadsworth, and Hamilton, New York Harbor.	5	102
Do	P. P. G. Hall, paymaster	do	do	Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, N. Y.	5	1,037
Do	E. H. Brooke, paymaster	Detroit, Mich	do	Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, and Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis arsenal, Ind.	16	1,732
Do	I. O. Dewey, paymaster	New York City	do	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; Forts Trumbull (Conn.), Adams (R. I.), Warren, Independence (Mass.), and Preble (Me.); Watertown (Mass.) and Kennebec (Me.) arsenals.	10	726
Do	W. B. Rochester, paymaster	Atlanta, Ga	Department of the South	Newport Barracks, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Augusta arsenal, Ga. Chief paymaster.	7	1,790
Do	N. Vedder, paymaster	do	do	Forts Barrancas, Saint Augustine, and Key West, Fla. Pays also at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.	14	2,500
Do	W. P. Gould, paymaster	Charleston, S. C	do	Fort Johnston, N. C.; Savannah, Ga. Pays also at Charleston, S. C.	6	698
Do	G. E. Glenn, paymaster	New Orleans, La	Department of the Gulf	Mount Vernon, Ala. Chief paymaster	2	170
Do	W. H. Eckels, paymaster	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.; Little Rock, Ark. Pays also at Jackson Barracks, La.	5	1,326
Lieutenant-colonel	F. E. Hunt, deputy paymaster-general.	Leavenworth, Kans	Department of the Missouri	Chief Paymaster		
Major	W. H. Johnston, paymaster	Saint Louis, Mo	do	Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, Ind. T.	22	2,091
Do	W. R. Gibson, paymaster	Leavenworth, Kans	do	Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kans.; Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo.	13	1,631
Do	F. Bridgman, paymaster	Chicago, Ill	do	Rock Island arsenal, Ill. Pays also at Chicago.	2	364

Do	J. P. Willard, paymaster	Santa Fé, N. Mex	do	Forts Union, Craig, Selden, and Bayard, and Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.; Forts Bliss, El Paso, San Elizario, Socorro, and Ysleta, Tex.	35	1,362
Do	A. S. Towar, paymaster	do	do	Forts Marcy, Stanton, and Wingate, N. Mex.	25	738
Do	J. A. Brodhead, paymaster	Leavenworth, Kans	do	Forts Larned and Dodge, Kans.; Camp Supply, Ind T.; Fort Elliott, Tex.	17	1,152
Do	H. C. Pratt, paymaster	Omaha, Nebr	Department of the Platte	Chief paymaster		
Do	Simon Smith, paymaster	do	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr	1	8
Do	T. H. Stanton, paymaster	Salt Lake City, Utah	do	Camp Douglas, Fort Cameron, Utah; Fort Hill, Idaho; Fort Bridger, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Wyo.	24	1,628
Do	R. D. Clarke, paymaster	Omaha, Nebr	do	Sidney Barracks, Forts Hartsuff and McPherson, Nebr.; Fort D. A. Russell and camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	11	1,228
Do	T. T. Thornburgh, paymaster	do	do	Camps Robinson and Sheridan, Nebr.; Forts Sanders and Fred. Steele, Wyo.	19	1,718
Do	J. W. Wham, paymaster	do	do	Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, Wyo.	17	500
Do	C. J. Sprague, paymaster	Saint Paul, Minn	Department of Dakota	Chief paymaster		
Do	H. B. Reese, paymaster	do	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.; Forts Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, Dak.	18	1,192
Do	Wm. Smith, paymaster	do	do	Standing Rock, Forts Stevenson, A. Lincoln, and Rice, Dak.	16	1,234
Do	G. W. Candee, paymaster	Sioux City, Iowa	do	Forts Randall and Sully; Lower Brulé, Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Cheyenne agencies, Dak.	19	1,214
Do	J. E. Blaine, paymaster	Helena, Mont	do	Camp Baker, Forts Shaw, Ellis, Benton, and Missoula, Mont. Pays also at Helena Barracks, Mont.	24	886
Do	Wm. Arthur, paymaster	Fort Buford, Dak	do	Forts Keogh and Custer, Mont. Pays also at Fort Buford, Dak.	27	796
Do	C. M. Terrell, paymaster	San Antonio, Tex	Department of Texas	Chief paymaster		
Do	F. M. Coxe, paymaster	Fort Brown, Tex	do	Fort McIntosh, Ringgold Barracks, Santa Maria, Edinburg, Carrigo, Tex. Pays also at Fort Brown.	20	480
Do	A. E. Bates, paymaster	San Antonio, Tex	do	Forts Richardson and Griffin, Tex	12	1,286
Do	C. L. Wilson, paymaster	do	do	Forts Clark and Duncan, San Felipe and camp on Rio Grande (60 miles below Fort Duncan), Tex.	11	513
Do	J. R. Wasson, paymaster	do	do	Forts McKavett, Concho, Stockton, and Davis, Tex.	19	956
Lieutenant-colonel	Henry Prince, deputy paymaster-general.	San Francisco, Cal		Chief paymaster, Division of the Pacific; embracing Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona.		
Major	Samuel Woods, paymaster	do	Department of California	Post-paymaster		
Do	J. B. M. Potter, paymaster	do	do	Alcatraz and Angel Islands, Benicia Barracks and arsenal, Cal.; Camps Halleck and McDermit, Nev.	11	1,516
Do	W. A. Rucker, paymaster	do	do	Camp Bidwell, Cal	14	1,018
Do	J. R. Roche, paymaster	do	do	Presidio, Point San José, Camp Gaston, Cal.	15	656
Do	C. C. Sniffen, paymaster	do	do	Fort Klamath, Oreg	25	1,140

Statement showing posts visited, time consumed, and number of miles traveled by each officer, &c.—Continued.

Rank.	Name and grade.	Station.	Division or department.	Posts visited.	Time consumed.	Miles traveled.
					Each payment.	
					Days.	
Major	J. H. Eaton, paymaster	Portland, Oreg	Department of the Columbia	Fort Vancouver, Vancouver arsenal, Forts Canby and Townsend, Wyo.; Fort Stevens, Oreg. Chief paymaster.	6	786
Do	J. P. Canby, paymaster	do	do	Camp Harney, Oreg.; Fort Boisé, Idaho	22	1,149
Do	W. M. Maynadier, paymaster	Walla Walla, Wash	do	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, Idaho.	10	300
Do	J. B. Keefer, paymaster	Portland, Oreg	do	Camp near Spokane Falls, and Fort Colville, Wash.	22	962
Do	Rodney Smith, paymaster	Prescott, Ariz	Department of Arizona	Fort Whipple, Camps McDowell and Verde, Ariz. Chief paymaster.	11	286
Do	J. H. Nelson, paymaster	Los Angeles, Cal	do	Fort Yuma, San Diego, Cal.; Camp Mojave, Ariz.	19	1,268
Do	R. H. Towler, paymaster	Tucson, Ariz	do	Camps Lowell, Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, and camp near old Camp Wallen, Ariz.	28	601
Do	P. T. Larned, paymaster	Washington, D. C		In paymaster-general's office		
Do	C. W. Wingard, paymaster	do		Paying enlisted men of signal service		
Do	A. B. Carey, paymaster	do		Paying Treasury certificates, travel-pay claims of California and Nevada volunteers, &c.		
Do	Alex. Sharp, paymaster	do		Post-paymaster. Pays at Washington arsenal.		
Colonel	Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster-general.	Post-office address: Louisville, Ky.		On 1st March was attending to business before Court of Claims, having been relieved from duty for that purpose. Since ordered to report April 1, 1878, for duty in Division of the Missouri.		

Some of the paymasters for whom no travel is indicated are actually the most constantly and laboriously employed.

Those who do travel are, upon return to their stations, more or less engaged in making up their accounts of disbursements while absent, and in office payments to officers, discharged soldiers, &c.

Much of the travel is difficult and dangerous, subjecting the officer to great discomfort, exposure, and hazard of life and funds.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1878.

APPENDIX F.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1878.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, asking for certain information relative to this department, and now have the honor to respond as follows, viz:

I. By inclosing a list of the stations and duties of the officers of the Ordnance Department, corrected up to February 1, 1878.

II. By saying that there are no officers detailed for duty as "acting ordnance officers" at the request of this office, nor by authority of the Secretary of War. There are, however, several junior officers of the line of the Army, who, in addition to their other duties, have been designated by department and post commanders, at various times, simply to care for and be responsible for certain ordnance and ordnance stores at certain posts. These officers simply relieve the commanding officers of the posts from a portion of the duties devolved upon them by virtue of their commands, and are in no sense acting as ordnance officers in the meaning contemplated by the law.

III. By inclosing a statement showing the number, grades, and stations of all enlisted men of the Ordnance Department with the total amount of their pay as far as is known to this office.

IV. By inclosing a statement of the civilian employés in the Ordnance Department taken from the pay-rolls of December 31, 1877, the latest information on file in this office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. H. B. BANNING,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1878.

For the information of the officers of the Ordnance Department the following list, giving the names, duties to which assigned, and address of each of them, so far as known on the 1st day of February, 1878, is published.

By command of Brigadier-General S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

S. C. LYFORD,
Major of Ordnance.

Stations and duties of the officers of the Ordnance Department on the 1st day of February, 1878.

Rank and name.	Duty.	Address.
Brigadier-General.		
Stephen V. Benét	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
Colonels.		
1. P. V. Hagner, bvt. brig. gen	Commanding the Watervliet arsenal	West Troy, N. Y.
2. F. D. Callender, bvt. brig. gen	Commanding the Augusta arsenal	Augusta, Ga.
3. T. T. S. Laidley, bvt	Commanding the Watertown arsenal, and president of the United States board to test iron, steel, &c.	Watertown, Mass.
Lieutenant-Colonels.		
1. J. G. Benton, bvt. col	Commanding the national armory, and president of the board to select a magazine-gun for the United States service.	Springfield, Mass.
2. J. McNutt, bvt. col	Commanding the Washington arsenal	Washington, D. C.
3. J. McAllister, bvt. col	Commanding the Benicia arsenal	Benicia, Cal.
4. S. Crispin, bvt. col	Commanding the ordnance agency; chief ordnance officer, Military Division of the Atlantic; president of the ordnance board, and constructor of ordnance.	Corner of Houston and Greene streets, N. Y., post-office box 1811.
Majors.		
1. J. W. Todd	Commanding the Saint Louis powder depot.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
2. T. J. Treadwell, bvt. lieut. col	Member of the ordnance board	Corner of Houston and Greene streets, N. Y., post-office box 1811.
3: T. G. Baylor, bvt. col	Commanding the New York arsenal, and member of the ordnance board.	Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Post-office box 1448.

Stations and duties of the officers of the Ordnance Department, &c.—Continued.

Rank and name.	Duty.	Address.
Majors—Continued.		
4. J. M. Whittemore, bvt	Commanding the Frankford arsenal	Philadelphia, Pa.
5. A. R. Buffington, bvt	Commanding the Allegheny arsenal	Pittsburgh, Pa.
6. D. W. Flagler, bvt. lieut. col	Commanding the Rock Island arsenal	Rock Island, Ill.
7. A. Mordecai, bvt. lieut. col	Instructor of ordnance and gunnery, Military Academy.	West Point, N. Y.
8. S. C. Lyford, bvt. lieut. col	On duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and chairman of executive departments board, International Exhibition, 1876.	Washington, D. C.
9. F. H. Parker, bvt	Commanding the Fort Monroe arsenal, and member of the board to select a magazine-gun for the United States service.	Old Point Comfort, Va.
10. J. P. Farley, bvt	Commanding the Kennebec arsenal	Augusta, Me.
Captains.		
1. L. S. Babbitt, bvt	Chief ordnance officer, Department of the Columbia.	Portland, Oreg.
2. W. A. Marye, bvt	Assistant, Benicia arsenal	Benicia, Cal.
3. I. Arnold, jr., bvt	Commanding the Indianapolis arsenal	Indianapolis, Ind.
4. J. H. Rollins, bvt	Assistant, Watervliet arsenal, and member of the board to select a magazine-gun for the United States service.	West Troy, N. Y.
5. C. Comly, bvt	Commanding the San Antonio arsenal, and chief ordnance officer, Department of Texas.	San Antonio, Tex.
6. J. R. McGinness, bvt. maj	Chief ordnance officer, Department of the South.	Atlanta, Ga.
7. G. W. McKee, bvt. maj	Assistant, National Armory	Springfield, Mass.
8. F. H. Phipps, bvt	Recorder of the ordnance board	Corner of Houston and Greene streets, N. Y., post-office box 1811.
9. J. W. Reilly, bvt	Chief ordnance officer, Military Division of the Missouri.	Chicago, Ill.
10. G. D. Ramsay, jr., bvt	Assistant, Indianapolis arsenal	Indianapolis, Ind.
11. J. A. Kress, bvt. maj	Commanding the Vancouver arsenal	Vancouver, Wash.
12. O. E. Michaelis, bvt	Chief ordnance officer, Department of Dakota.	Saint Paul, Minn.
13. W. Prince, bvt	Chief ordnance officer, Department of the Gulf.	New Orleans, La.
14. C. E. Dutton	Chief ordnance officer, Department of the Platte, on temporary duty with Powell's Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain region.	Washington, D. C.
15. J. G. Butler	Assistant, Watervliet arsenal	West Troy, N. Y.
16. C. Bryant	Assistant to the constructor of ordnance.	South Boston Foundry, Boston, Mass.
17. M. L. Poland, bvt	Assistant, Benicia arsenal	Benicia, Cal.
18. A. L. Varney	Chief ordnance officer, Department of the Missouri.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
19. J. C. Clifford	Assistant, Rock Island arsenal	Rock Island, Ill.
20. E. M. Wright	Assistant, Frankford arsenal	Philadelphia, Pa.
First lieutenants.		
1. J. E. Greer	Assistant, National Armory, and recorder of the board to select a magazine-gun for the United States service.	Springfield, Mass.
2. J. Pitman	Assistant, Watertown arsenal	Watertown, Mass.
3. C. Shaler	Assistant, San Antonio arsenal	San Antonio, Tex.
4. H. Metcalfe	Assistant, Frankford arsenal	Philadelphia, Pa.
5. W. S. Starring	Assistant to the constructor of ordnance	Corner of Houston and Greene streets, N. Y. Post-office box 1811.
6. C. S. Smith	Assistant, New York agency	Do.
7. S. E. Blunt	Acting assistant professor of mathematics, Military Academy.	West Point, N. Y.
8. F. Heath	Assistant, Frankford arsenal	Philadelphia, Pa.
9. D. M. Taylor	Assistant, Rock Island arsenal	Rock Island, Ill.
10. D. A. Lyle	Assistant, National Armory, and on special duty experimenting with life-saving apparatus, &c.	Springfield, Mass.
11. J. Rockwell, jr	Assistant, Rock Island arsenal	Rock Island, Ill.
12. W. B. Weir	Assistant, Watervliet arsenal	West Troy, N. Y.
13. J. C. Ayres	In charge of ordnance depot at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota.	
14. M. W. Lyon	Assistant, Allegheny arsenal	Pittsburgh, Pa.
15. C. W. Whipple	Assistant to the constructor of ordnance.	Cold Spring, N. Y.
16. A. H. Russell	Assistant instructor of ordnance and gunnery, Military Academy.	West Point, N. Y.

Stations and duties of the officers of the Ordnance Department, &c.—Continued.

Rank and name.	Duty.	Address.
Ordnance storekeepers (not in the line of promotion).		
E. Ingersoll, major	On duty, National Armory	Springfield, Mass.
W. R. Shoemaker, captain	In charge Fort Union arsenal	Fort Union, N. Mex.
B. H. Gilbreth, captain	On duty, Watertown arsenal	Watertown, Mass.
E. D. Ellsworth, captain	On sick leave	Mechanicsville, N. Y.
W. Adams, captain	On duty, Fort Monroe arsenal	Old Point Comfort, Va.
A. S. M. Morgan, captain	On leave	Rock Island, Ill.
W. H. Rexford, captain	On duty, Benicia arsenal	Benicia, Cal.
F. Whyte, captain	On duty, Washington arsenal	Washington, D. C.
D. J. Young, captain	On duty, Watervliet arsenal	West Troy, N. Y.
M. J. Grealish, captain	On duty, Augusta arsenal	Augusta, Ga.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. G. D. Ramsay, brevet major-general	Washington, D. C.
Col. R. H. K. Whiteley, brevet brigadier-general	Baltimore, Md.
Lieut. Col. C. P. Kingsbury, brevet brigadier-general	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. J. C. Symmes	Homburg von der Höhe, Germany.

List of ordnance stations and officers on duty thereat.

	Ordnance stations.	State.	Officers on duty.
	Ordnance Office	D. C	Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét, Maj. S. C. Lyford.
1	Allegheny arsenal	Pa	Maj. A. R. Buffington, 1st Lieut. M. W. Lyon.
2	Augusta arsenal	Ga	Col. F. D. Callender, Capt. M. J. Grealish, O. S. K.
3	Benicia arsenal	Cal	Lieut. Col. J. McAllister, Capt. W. A. Marye, Capt. M. L. Poland, Capt. W. H. Rexford, O. S. K.
4	Fort Monroe arsenal	Va	Maj. F. H. Parker, Capt. W. Adams, O. S. K.
5	Fort Union arsenal	N. Mex	Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, O. S. K.
6	Frankford arsenal	Pa	Maj. J. M. Whittemore, Capt. E. M. Wright, 1st Lieut. H. Metcalfe, 1st Lieut. F. Heath.
7	Indianapolis arsenal	Ind	Capt. I. Arnold, jr., Capt. G. D. Ramsay, jr.
8	Kennebec arsenal	Me	Maj. J. P. Farley.
9	National Armory	Mass	Lieut. Col. J. G. Benton, Capt. Geo. W. McKee, 1st Lieut. J. E. Greer, 1st Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Maj. E. Ingersoll, O. S. K.
10	Pikesville arsenal	Md	In charge of a sergeant of ordnance.
11	Rock Island arsenal	Ill	Maj. D. W. Flagler, Capt. J. C. Clifford, 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, 1st Lieut. J. Rockwell, jr., Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, O. S. K.
12	Saint Louis powder depot	Mo	Maj. J. W. Todd.
13	San Antonio arsenal	Texas	Capt. C. Comly, 1st Lieut. C. Shaler.
14	Vancouver arsenal	Wash	Capt. J. A. Kress.
15	Washington arsenal	D. C	Lieut. Col. J. McNutt, Capt. F. Whyte, O. S. K.
16	Watertown arsenal	Mass	Col. T. T. S. Laidley, 1st Lieut. J. Pitman, Capt. B. H. Gilbreth, O. S. K.
17	Watervliet arsenal	N. Y	Col. P. V. Hagner, Capt. J. H. Rollins, Capt. J. G. Butler, 1st Lieut. W. B. Weir, Capt. D. J. Young, O. S. K.
18	The ordnance agency	N. Y	Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, 1st Lieut. C. S. Smith.
19	New York arsenal	N. Y	Maj. T. G. Baylor.
20	United States Military Academy.	N. Y	Maj. A. Mordecai, 1st Lieut. S. E. Blunt, 1st Lieut. A. H. Russell.
21	The ordnance board		Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, Maj. T. J. Treadwell, Maj. T. G. Baylor, Capt. F. H. Phipps.
22	Military department and division headquarters.		Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Capt. C. Comly, Capt. J. R. McGinness, Capt. J. W. Reilly, Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Capt. Wm. Prince, Capt. C. E. Dutton, Capt. A. L. Varney, 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres.
23	Special ordnance service		Capt. C. Bryant, 1st Lieut. W. S. Starring, 1st Lieut. D. A. Lyle, 1st Lieut. C. W. Whipple.

Statement of civilians employed in the Ordnance Department during the month of December, 1877.

Where employed.	No.	Occupation.	Aggregate monthly pay.	Total compensation.
Allegheny Arsenal	1	Master machinist	$100 00	$100 00
Augusta Arsenal	1	Clerk	76 50	184 93
	1	Master armorer	85 31	
	1	Laborer	23 12	

Statement of civilians employed in the Ordnance Department, &c.—Continued.

Where employed.	No.	Occupation.	Aggregate monthly pay.	Total compensation.
Benicia Arsenal	3	Clerks	337 50	$1,862 12
	1	Master workman	150 00	
	1	Armorer	125 00	
	2	Engineers	152 62	
	1	Machinist	122 50	
	2	Blacksmiths	77 00	
	3	Carpenters	166 00	
	8	Mechanics	483 25	
	7	Laborers	248 25	
Fort Union Arsenal	1	Clerk	135 47	301 72
	1	Blacksmith	106 25	
	1	Mechanic	60 00	
Fort Monroe Arsenal	1	Master workman	100 00	438 22
	2	Clerks	148 72	
	2	Mechanics	32 50	
	4	Laborers	157 06	
Frankford Arsenal	1	Master armorer	125 00	4,427 66
	4	Clerks	314 75	
	4	Foremen	419 90	
	19	Machinists	1,265 77	
	3	Blacksmiths	128 00	
	1	Engineer	68 75	
	2	Carpenters	87 85	
	18	Mechanics	828 60	
	4	Watchmen	217 00	
	40	Laborers	972 04	
Indianapolis Arsenal	1	Clerk	124 00	255 25
	1	Foreman	100 00	
	1	Laborer	31 25	
Kennebec Arsenal	1	Carpenter	10 50	74 44
	1	Mechanic	63 94	
New York agency	9	Clerks	1,159 72	4,460 26
	3	Armorers	263 75	
	1	Master workman	159 50	
	2	Foremen	237 06	
	1	Blacksmith	81 25	
	3	Carpenters	237 75	
	5	Machinists	381 50	
	7	Watchmen	451 77	
	1	Teamster	95 62	
	31	Laborers	1,392 34	
New York Arsenal	1	Clerk	123 50	2,230 89
	1	Messenger	62 00	
	1	Foreman	87 50	
	1	Armorer	93 75	
	1	Carpenter	88 37	
	4	Watchmen	254 77	
	2	Teamsters	127 50	
	31	Laborers	1,393 50	
Pikesville Arsenal	1	Clerk	32 50	32 50
Rock Island Arsenal	3	Master workmen	471 00	4,944 71
	6	Clerks	541 20	
	6	Foremen	429 15	
	4	Engineers	366 74	
	5	Machinists	331 67	
	5	Carpenters	295 25	
	8	Harness-makers	441 26	
	7	Masons	172 50	
	22	Watchmen	1,320 02	
	27	Laborers	575 92	
San Antonio Arsenal	1	Clerk	124 00	1,016 15
	1	Foreman	100 00	
	1	Blacksmith	87 15	
	2	Carpenters	104 00	
	1	Harness-maker	62 50	
	1	Painter	60 75	
	7	Laborers	325 65	
	3	Watchmen	152 10	
Saint Louis powder depot	1	Clerk	110 50	268 80
	1	Foreman	78 00	
	1	Carpenter	57 50	
	1	Brickmason	12 00	
	1	Laborer	10 80	
Vancouver Arsenal	1	Clerk	78 00	78 00
Washington Arsenal	3	Clerks	229 50	851 47
	1	Foreman	81 25	
	1	Tinner	56 25	
	1	Carpenter	44 62	
	1	Blacksmith	50 00	
	1	Machinist	28 50	
	15	Laborers	361 35	

Statement of civilians employed in the Ordnance Department, &c.—Continued.

Where employed.	No.	Occupation.	Aggregate monthly pay.	Total compensation.
Watertown Arsenal	2	Clerks	200 00	$832 68
	1	Draughtsman	62 50	
	1	Gas-maker	100 00	
	3	Carpenters	187 00	
	1	Painter	52 42	
	1	Machinist	106 40	
	1	Blacksmith	10 00	
	3	Laborers	114 36	
Watervliet Arsenal	4	Clerks	322 50	5,757 16
	1	Messenger	52 50	
	4	Master workmen	440 94	
	3	Foremen	216 20	
	4	Carriage-makers	222 48	
	7	Blacksmiths	287 13	
	62	Harness-makers	2,601 25	
	28	Finishers	1,060 16	
	3	Laboratorians	97 06	
	1	Mason	52 34	
	2	Painters	105 34	
	1	Tinsmith	62 50	
	1	Teamster	41 25	
	2	Watchmen	104 82	
	3	Laborers	90 69	
Headquarters Department of Dakota	1	Clerk	60 00	60 00
Ordnance Office	12	Clerks	1,412 00	1,542 00
	1	Messenger	70 00	
	1	Laborer	60 00	

NOTE.—Many of the persons reported on the above statement were not employed during the whole month. The number of civilian employés required at the arsenals and ordnance establishments varies from month to month, and even from day to day in some vocations, according to the necessities of the service.

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Enlisted force of the Ordnance Department, February, 1878.

	Allotted number.				
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates. 1st class.	Privates. 2d class.	Total.
Ordnance Office	8	2	.....	.....	10
Allegheny Arsenal	2	4	8	6	20
Augusta Arsenal	2	4	7	7	20
Benicia Arsenal	3	6	11	10	30
Fort Monroe Arsenal	2	1	5	4	12
Fort Union Arsenal	1	2	6	5	14
Frankford Arsenal	3	6	8	8	25
Indianapolis Arsenal	1	3	4	4	12
Kennebec Arsenal	2	2	4	4	12
National Armory	2	6	7	15	30
Pikesville Arsenal	1	1	2	.....	4
Rock Island Arsenal	4	8	14	14	40
Saint Louis Arsenal	2	3	8	7	20
Vancouver Arsenal	1	2	6	5	14
Washington Arsenal	3	2	8	3	16
Watertown Arsenal	3	4	9	6	22
Watervliet Arsenal	3	4	10	10	27
Military Academy	2	1	10	.....	13
Military Division of the Missouri	1	1	.....	.....	2
Military Department of the Missouri	1	1	.....	.....	2
Military Department of the Platte	1	1	.....	.....	2
Military Department of Dakota	1	1	.....	.....	2
Military Department of the Gulf	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	50	65	127	108	350

Monthly pay of the 350 enlisted men of the Ordnance Department, viz:

50 sergeants, at $34 per month	$1,700	108 privates, 2d class, at $13 per month	$1,404
65 corporals, at $20 per month	1,300		
127 privates, 1st class, at $17 per month	2,159	Total monthly pay of 350 men	6,563

S. V. BENÉT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Supplementary letter from General William B. Hazen. (*See ante, page* 122, *part* 1.)

In the matter of comparative cost of cavalry and infantry as proportioned to their usefulness, the extra cost of the former, which is about as 5 to 2, can be justified only by its proportionate usefulness. This can exist where speedy information is required, or where great celerity in moving fighting men is necessary, and these conditions always exist with active armies in the field. That the mounted soldier may move faster than the foot soldier, it is necessary that the horse be regularly and well fed. This can always be done in settled countries. But at present, where nine-tenths of our mounted service takes place, this cannot be done.

In our present service, the horse merely acts as a transport to a foot soldier, as, from the nature of our service, all fighting is done on foot. But the horse cannot be properly subsisted in our Indian service, for to take the wagons necessary to carry his necessary food would impede the march to less than the ordinary infantry rate. The result of this is, as is well known, and as is seen every year very often, that after the fourth day's march of a mixed command, the horse does not march faster than the foot soldier, and after the seventh day, the foot soldier begins to outmarch the horse, and from that time on the foot soldier has to end his march earlier and earlier each day, to enable the cavalry to reach the camp the same day at all.

The result is, we have by the use of the horse a soldier carried up to the fight no sooner, if as soon as if he had been on foot; and he is a poorer fighter, being armed with a short carbine, much less effective than an infantry-rifle, with much less training with his arms, having devoted a great share of his attention to the care of his horse.

After the Custer fight, Congress anxiously provided some millions of money to increase the efficiency of our arms. This was used for increasing the cavalry some thousands, while the infantry was correspondingly decreased.

In fact, many of the infantry regiments were made practically ineffective by this process. I think careful and impartial investigation will fail to show wherein this temporary increase of cavalry, exhausting the generous appropriation, to the corresponding detriment of the infantry, resulted in any very great accomplishment of good, or what could reasonably be expected from nearly three times the number of infantry, which this money would have raised without reducing any branch of the service.

I think that Congress and the country have been misled, and have acted under a misconception as to the comparative adaptability of the two arms of service for our present needs, and the causes are not difficult to discover.

Our very best soldier, and one to whom many questions of this nature are properly left, gained much of his well-merited fame with this arm, at a time when its use was particularly appropriate. He, as is well known, honestly and naturally leans toward, and is specially partial to, his arm. The dashing exploits of arms in all wars which fix the atten-

tion are apt to be with the cavalry, and makes of it a general favorite.

The Indian is also always known to be mounted, which appears to call for a mounted adversary, than which there could be no greater error, as the Indian holds our mounted soldiers in contempt, while he gives our foot-troops a wide berth.

I believe all these matters worthy of serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. HAZEN,

Colonel Sixth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen., Military Attaché.

NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE, *April* 11, 1878.

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